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CONSOLIDATION, 1949

VOLUME III

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OTTAWA

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
KING'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY.

1950

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LABOUR

See FAIR WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR ACT; INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT; LIMITATION OF HOURS OF WORK ACT; MINIMUM WAGES ACT; PREVAILING RATE EMPLOYEES; SHOP CARDS REGISTRATION ACT, 1938; TRADE UNIONS ACT; WEEKLY DAY OF REST ACT.

LAKE OF THE WOODS CONTROL BOARD ACT, 1921. (1921, c. 10)

No statutory orders or regulations have been made under this statute.

LAMB AND MUTTON CARCASSES, GRADING OF

See LIVE STOCK AND LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS ACT.

LANDS

See DOMINION LANDS ACT; DOMINION LANDS SURVEYS ACT; LAND TITLES ACT; ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS ACT; PUBLIC LANDS GRANTS ACT; RAILWAY BELT ACT; SOLDIER SETTLEMENT ACT; VETERANS LAND ACT.

LAND TITLES ACT. (R.S.C., 1927, c. 118)

1. *Seal of Office, Registrar Yukon Land Registration District.*
2. *Seal of Office, Registrar N.W.T. Land Registration District.*
3. *Land Titles Office, Yukon Land Registration District.*
4. *Land Titles Office, N.W.T. Land Registration District.*
5. *Tariff of fees, Yukon Land Registration District.*
6. *Tariff of fees, N.W.T. Land Registration District.*

1 Approval of seal of office for Registrar, Yukon Land Registration District

P.C. 2464

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

TUESDAY, the 17th August, 1897.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of section 28 of "The Land Titles Act, 1894" and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to declare his approval of the seal of which an impression is hereto attached, as the seal of office of the Registrar of the Yukon Land Registration District the design thereof being in the centre the figure of a miner washing gold, at his head the words "Land Titles" at his feet the word "Office" and in a circle about such figure and words the words "Yukon Land Registration District".

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Land Titles Act—continued**2. Approval of seal of office for Registrar, N.W.T. Land Registration District**

P.C. 2492

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

MONDAY, the 12th day of December, 1910.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency in Council, in virtue of section 35 of the Land Titles Act, chapter 110, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, is pleased to approve and doth hereby approve of the Seal, of which an impression appears hereunder, as the Seal of Office for the Registrar of the Northwest Territories Land Registration District, the design thereof being in the centre the figure of the head of a moose at the top of which are the words "Land Titles" and at the bottom the word "Office", and in a circle around such figure and words, the words "Northwest Territories Land Registration District."

N. A. ROBERTSON,

*Clerk of the Privy Council.***3. Land Titles office for Yukon Land Registration District, Dawson**

P.C. 1526

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

TUESDAY, the 13th day of April, 1948.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of Mines and Resources and pursuant to section 20 of the Land Titles Act, chapter 118 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is pleased to order, and doth hereby order, that the Land Titles Office for the Yukon Land Registration District, the boundaries of which have been changed by Proclamation of the Governor in Council, bearing date the 13th day of April, 1948, to coincide with the boundaries of Yukon Territory, shall continue to be located at Dawson in Yukon Territory.

N. A. ROBERTSON,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

Land Titles Act—continued

4. Land Titles Office, for N.W.T. Land Registration District, Ottawa

P.C. 1527

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

TUESDAY, the 13th day of April, 1948.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS section 20 of the Land Titles Act, chapter 118 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, provides that for each land registration district there shall be an office to be called "The Land Titles Office", which shall be in the district at some convenient and suitable place to be determined by the Governor in Council, and that if in any district no such place can be found, the Governor in Council may order that the land titles office for that district shall be in the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, until such place can be found;

AND WHEREAS no convenient and suitable location for a Land Titles Office has been found in the Northwest Territories land registration district;

THEREFORE, His Excellency, the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of Mines and Resources, and pursuant to section 20 of the said Act is pleased to order, and doth hereby order, that the Land Titles Office for the Northwest Territories Land Registration District, the boundaries of which have been changed by Proclamation of the Governor in Council, bearing date the 13th day of April 1948, to include the whole of the Northwest Territories, shall be located in the City of Ottawa in the Province of Ontario.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

5. Tariff of fees payable to the Registrar, Yukon Land Registration District

P.C. 4774

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

TUESDAY, the 20th day of September, 1949.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Mines and Resources and pursuant to the Land Titles Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 118, is pleased to order as follows:—

Land Titles Act—continued

1. The Tariff of Fees Payable to the Registrar of The Yukon Land Registration District, established by Order in Council P.C. 1484 of 8th April, 1948, as amended, is hereby revoked; and

2. The annexed “Tariff of Fees Payable to the Registrar of The Yukon Land Registration District” is hereby made and established in substitution for the Tariff of Fees hereby revoked.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

TARIFF OF FEES PAYABLE TO THE REGISTRAR OF THE YUKON LAND
REGISTRATION DISTRICT

- 1. Each Certificate of Title for land granted since the 1st January, 1887, shall be issued and a duplicate thereof shall be delivered or mailed to the person or company entitled thereto free of charge, if at the time of the issue of such Certificate the Patent or notification of the issue of the Patent is the only instrument in the hands of the Registrar affecting the land... Nil

- 2. If there are any instruments in the Registrar’s hands which encumber or affect the land, for each Certificate of Title and duplicate thereof, including all fees for registration, searches and memoranda \$ 5.00
Plus the fees payable to assurance fund.

- 3. For registering a transfer and issuing a Certificate of Title thereon and duplicate thereof, and including fees for memorandum, searches and inspections \$ 3.00
Plus the fees payable to the assurance fund.
(See items Nos. 7 and 10.)

- 4. For Certificate of Title on a transmission, including fees for duplicate thereof and for registration, searches and all other services connected therewith \$ 5.00
Plus fees payable to the assurance fund.
If the land transmitted is included in more than one Certificate of Title, for entering memorandum on each Certificate of Title and duplicate thereof, after the first certificate (see Item No. 7) \$ 2.00

- 5. For new Certificate of Title to registered female owner on her marriage, including duplicate thereof and all filings, memoranda and services connected therewith \$ 5.00

- 6. For Certificate of Title issued on any instrument and for duplicate certificate \$ 4.00

- 7. If more than one Certificate of Title is required upon the same instrument, for each certificate with duplicate thereof after the first certificate \$ 3.00

- 8. For registering or filing any lease, (exclusive of the fee of \$4.00, for Leasehold Certificate of Title) mortgage, encumbrance or charge, surrender or Power of Attorney, including all memoranda, searches, and other services connected therewith, (see Item No. 10) \$ 3.00

Land Titles Act—continued

9. For registering or filing any mechanic's lien, certificate, order or decree of a Court or Judge; or any assignment or discharge wholly or partially of a mortgage encumbrance or charge; or a satisfaction of an annuity, or any other instrument affecting land other than those particularly specified in this tariff; including all memoranda, searches and other services connected therewith	\$ 2.00
(See item No. 10)	
10. When any instrument registered deals with or affects land in more than one Certificate of Title, for each memorandum after the first memorandum	\$ 1.00
11. For each Search Letter or each abstract respecting land included in one Certificate of Title, each parcel of land for which Certificate of Title has not been granted, including all charges for searches and Certificate	\$ 2.00
Except when supplied at the request of the Department of Veterans Affairs when the charge shall be.....	Nil
12. For filing each caveat and for preparing and mailing the notices in connection therewith	\$ 4.00
13. For entering withdrawal of caveat	\$ 2.00
14. For each search for each parcel of land or for any name....	.50
Except when made by the Department of Veterans Affairs, or its officers, when the charge will be	Nil
15. For a certificate as to decrees, orders or executions including one search for one name.....	\$ 1.00
and for each additional name .....	.50
Except when supplied to the Department of Veterans Affairs when the charge will be	Nil
16. For each certificate of charge .....	.50
17. For each map or plan registered including new Certificate of Title, and duplicate thereof	\$ 5.00
(See items Nos. 7 and 10.)	
18. For each map or plan deposited under the Railway Act, or any other Act than the Land Titles Act	\$ 2.00
19. For registering or filing Writ of <i>fieri Facias</i> or a satisfaction or withdrawal thereof including all memoranda and other services connected therewith	\$ 2.00
20. For production of each instrument filed or registered.....	.25
21. For certified copy of extract from any registered instrument or instruments otherwise in the custody of the Registrar per folio of 100 words .....	.25
22. (a) For a copy of every map or tracing attached to or endorsed on any document	\$ 4.00
(b) For copy of each map or plan filed, registered or deposited in the Land Titles Office up to and inclusive of 100 lots..	\$ 4.00
and for each additional lot over 100 .....	.05

Land Titles Act—continued

(c) And for each copy or tracing showing one block of lots or of one or more lots in one block on any such map or plan.	\$ 4.00
23. For each certificate signed by Registrar, Deputy Registrar or Acting Registrar, and authenticated by the Registrar's official seal and not otherwise provided for.....	.50
24. For taking each affidavit or solemn declaration.....	.25
25. For entering executor or administrator, as transferee or proprietor of a mortgage on a transmission.....	\$ 2.00
26. For entering survivor or other person as proprietor in the case of a joint proprietorship	\$ 2.00
27. For each certificate and reference to a Court or Judge, excepting a reference made under section 153 of the Land Titles Act.	\$ 5.00
28. For attending a Court or Judge on reference, or on hearing of any petition or on any proceeding, or on producing any document on any application or proceeding before a Court or Judge for each hour	\$ 5.00
29. For a Certificate of Title or duplicate issued to replace one worn out, filled up, destroyed or lost.....	\$ 4.00
(a) Where a Certificate of Title or duplicate thereof has been lost or destroyed, for perusing proof of loss and settling notice for publication and for all other services excepting new Certificate of Title	\$ 2.00
30. For consolidating two or more Certificates of Title.....	\$ 4.00
31. For Fiat of Registrar to authorize Registration of Letters Patent as a transfer upon being supplied with evidence of value,	
(a) in the case of Letters Patent issued to a veteran.....	Nil
(b) in the case of Letters Patent issued to any person other than a veteran	\$ 2.00
Plus assurance fund fees.	
32. For registration of Letters Patent as a Transfer,	
(a) where Letters Patent are issued to a veteran.....	\$ 1.00
(b) where Letters Patent are issued to any person other than a veteran	\$ 3.00
Plus assurance fund fees.	

**6. Tariff of fees payable to Registrar of the Northwest Territories
Land Registration District**

P.C. 5325

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

THURSDAY, the 20th day of October, 1949.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Mines and Resources and pursuant to the Land Titles Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 118, is pleased to order as follows:

Land Titles Act—continued

1. The Tariff of Fees payable to the Registrar of the Northwest Territories Land Registration District, established by Order in Council P.C. 2145 of 13th May 1948, as amended, is hereby revoked; and

2. The annexed "Tariff of Fees payable to the Registrar of the Northwest Territories Land Registration District" is hereby made and established in substitution for the Tariff of Fees hereby revoked.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

TARIFF OF FEES PAYABLE TO THE REGISTRAR OF THE NORTHWEST
TERRITORIES LAND REGISTRATION DISTRICT

1. Each Certificate of Title for lands granted shall be issued and a duplicate thereof shall be delivered or mailed to the person entitled thereto, free of charge, if at the time of the issue of such Certificate, the patent or notification of the issue of the patent is the only instrument in the hands of the Registrar affecting the land Nil

2. Each Certificate of Title issued following an application made under the provisions of section 53 or 54 of the Land Titles Act, chapter 118, R.S.C. 1927, where at the time of the issue of such Certificate the patent, or other grant from the Crown under which the applicant claims title to the land described in his application, is the only instrument in the hands of the Registrar affecting the land, shall be issued and a duplicate thereof shall be delivered or mailed to the person entitled thereto for a fee of.... \$2.00

Provided, however, that this fee shall not be charged for a Certificate of Title and duplicate thereof for any land, the title to which was vested in the Hudson's Bay Company, prior to the 1st January, 1887, which was passed to that Company under the provisions in that behalf contained in the then Dominion Lands Act, but that in such case each Certificate shall be issued and a duplicate thereof shall be delivered to the Company free of charge.

3. If, at the time of the issue of the Patent, there are any instruments in the Registrar's hands which encumber or affect the land for each Certificate of Title and duplicate thereof, including fees for searches and memorandum..... \$5.00
Plus fees payable to assurance fund.

4. For registering a transfer and issuing a Certificate of Title thereon and duplicate thereof and including fees for memorandum, searches and inspections..... \$3.00
Plus fees payable to the assurance fund.

5. For filing Letters Probate or Letters of Administration.... \$2.50

6. Transmission Application, including fees for Certificate of Title and duplicate thereof, registration, searches and all other services connected therewith \$5.00
Plus fees payable to the assurance fund.

7. For entering record of marriage or death including perusal of evidence and memorandum \$3.00

Land Titles Act—continued

8. For each Certificate of Title issued to a female owner on her marriage including duplicate thereof, and all filings, memorandum and services connected therewith.....	\$5.00
9. For each Certificate of Title and duplicate issued upon any other instrument.....	\$4.00
10. If more than one Certificate of Title is required upon the same instrument, for each Certificate with duplicate thereof after the first Certificate.....	\$3.00
11. For registering and filing any lease..... (Exclusive of the fee for leasehold Certificates of Title)	\$3.00
12. For filing and registering any mortgage, encumbrance or charge, including memorandum, searches, Certificate of Charge and other services connected therewith, where mortgage is \$3,000 or under	\$3.00
For each \$1,000 or part thereof in excess of \$3,000.....	\$1.00
13. Application for transmission of a mortgage of \$3,000 or under	\$3.00
For each \$1,000 or part thereof over \$3,000—Including Certificate of Charge	\$1.00
14. For filing and registering any Surrender or Power of Attorney including memorandum, searches, and other services connected therewith	\$3.00
15. For filing or registering any mechanic's lien, certificate, order or decree of a Court or Judge, or any assignment or discharge wholly or partially of a mortgage, encumbrance or charge; or a satisfaction of an annuity or any other instrument affecting land other than those particularly specified in this Tariff, including memorandum, searches and other services connected therewith....	\$2.00
16. When any instrument registered deals with or affects land in more than one Certificate of Title, for each memorial after the first	\$1.00
17. For each search letter or each abstract respecting land included in one Certificate of Title, each parcel of land for which Certificate of Title has not been granted, including all charges for searches and certificates	\$2.00
Except when supplied at the request of the Department of Mines and Resources when the charge shall be	Nil
18. For filing each caveat, and for preparing and mailing the notices in connection therewith	\$4.00
19. For entering a withdrawal of caveat	\$2.00
20. For entry of foreclosure order	\$1.00
21. For each search for each parcel or for a name .....	.50
Except when made by the Department of Mines and Resources when the charge shall be	Nil

Land Titles Act—continued

22. For certificate as to decrees, orders or executions including search for one name	\$1.00
Each additional name .....	.50
23. For each certificate of charge after the first .....	.50
24. For registering each plan or map	\$5.00
Except when registered by the Department of Mines and Resources when the charge shall be	Nil
25. For each map or plan deposited.....	\$2.00
Except when deposited by the Department of Mines and Resources when the charge shall be.....	Nil
26. For registering or filing writ of <i>feri facias</i> or a satisfaction of, or withdrawal of, including memorandum and other services connected therewith	\$2.00
27. For the production of each instrument filed or registered..	.25
Except when produced for or at request of the Department of Mines and Resources when the charge shall be	Nil
28. For returning the documents of title deposited in support of an application for withdrawal or rejection of any application for a certificate.....	\$1.00
29. For inspection of each instrument of title to land for which Certificate of Title is applied .....	.25
30. For a copy of, or extract from, any registered instrument or instrument in the custody of the Registrar per folio of 100 words .....	.25
Except when supplied for or at request of the Department of Mines and Resources when the charge shall be.....	Nil
31. (a) For a copy of every map or tracing attached to or endorsed on any instrument	\$4.00
(b) For copy of each map or plan filed, registered, or deposited in the Land Titles Office up to and inclusive of one hundred lots	\$4.00
For each additional lot over one hundred .....	.05
(c) For each copy or tracing showing one block of lots or one or more lots in one block on any such map or plan	\$4.00
32. For each certificate signed by the Registrar and authenticated by his official seal.....	.50
33. For taking each affidavit or solemn declaration .....	.50
34. For entering survivor or other person as proprietor in the case of a joint proprietorship	\$2.00
35. For each certificate and deference to a Court or Judge excepting a reference made under section 153 of the Land Titles Act	\$5.00
36. For attending Court or Judge on a reference or on hearing of any petition or on any proceeding, or on producing any document on any application or proceeding before a Court or a Judge—for each hour	\$5.00

Land Titles Act—concluded

37. (1) For new duplicate Certificate of Title to replace one worn out, filled up, destroyed or lost	\$4.00
(2) For perusing proof of loss of Certificate of Title, settling notice for publication and all other services except new Certificate of Title	\$2.00
38. For consolidating two or more Certificates of Title.....	\$4.00
39. For a Fiat of Registrar to authorize Registration of Letters Patent as a transfer upon being supplied with evidence of value,	
(a) in the case of Letters Patent issued to a Veteran.....	Nil
(b) in the case of Letters Patent issued to any person other than a veteran.....	\$2.00
Plus fees payable to the assurance fund.	
40. For Registration of Letters Patent as a Transfer,	
(a) where Letters Patent are issued to a veteran.....	\$1.00
(b) where Letters Patent are issued to any person other than a veteran	\$3.00
Plus fees payable to the assurance fund.	

LAST POST FUND

See DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS ACT.

LIMITATION OF HOURS OF WORK ACT. (1935, c. 63)
No statutory orders or regulations have been made under this statute.

LIVE STOCK AND LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS ACT, 1939.
(1939, c. 47)

See also LIVE STOCK PEDIGREE ACT; LIVE STOCK SHIPPING ACT; MEAT AND CANNED FOODS ACT.

1. *Dressed and eviscerated poultry.*
2. *Grading of lamb and mutton carcasses.*
3. *Grading and export of bacon.*
4. *Grading and branding of beef.*
5. *Export of dairy cattle.*
6. *Stockyards.*
7. *Grading of ranched fox pelts.*
8. *Improvement of poultry and production of chicks.*
- 8a *R.O.P. policy for poultry—entry fees.*
9. *Packing, grading and marking of canned poultry.*
10. *Frozen egg regulations.*
11. *Grading, packing and marking of eggs.*
12. *Hog carcass grading.*
13. *Grading of unwashed fleece wool.*

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

1. The Dressed and Eviscerated Poultry Regulations

P.C. 4238

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

TUESDAY, the 21st day of October, 1947.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of Agriculture, is pleased to revoke and doth hereby revoke the Regulations respecting the Grading and Marking of Dressed Poultry made by Order in Council P.C. 2177 of March 18, 1943.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the same recommendation and pursuant to the provisions of the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, 1939, is pleased to make the attached Regulations respecting the grading and marking of dressed and eviscerated poultry and they are hereby made and established in substitution for the regulations hereby revoked.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE LIVE STOCK AND LIVE STOCK
PRODUCTS ACT, CHAPTER 47, OF THE STATUTES OF CANADA, 1939
RESPECTING

THE GRADING AND MARKING OF DRESSED POULTRY AND EVISCERATED POULTRY

1. These regulations may be cited as the Dressed and Eviscerated Poultry Regulations.

2. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires,

- (a) "Act" means The Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, 1939;
- (b) "carload lot" means not less than ten thousand pounds of dressed poultry;
- (c) "consumer" means a person who receives or purchases poultry solely for the use of himself or his family;
- (d) "crooked breast bone" means a breast bone that interferes with the amount and arrangement of the meat;
- (e) "Canadian standards for dressed and eviscerated poultry" means the kinds, sub-kinds and grades of dressed and eviscerated poultry named and defined in these regulations;
- (f) "dressed poultry" means poultry from which blood and feathers have been removed but does not include eviscerated poultry;
- (g) "eviscerated poultry" means dressed poultry from which the head, the legs at the hock joints and all entrails and internal organs have been completely removed;
- (h) "grade" means to mark a bird, in accordance with these regulations, with the grade name established for such bird by these regulations and "graded" and "grading" have corresponding meanings;

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

- (i) “inspector” means an inspector appointed or designated pursuant to the Act for the purposes of Part II of the Act or these regulations, and “District inspector” means the inspector for a province;
- (j) “Minister” means the Minister of Agriculture;
- (k) “pin feather” means a miniature feather so protruding through the skin that it can be extracted;
- (l) “poultry eviscerating station” means a place other than a poultry processing station where dressed poultry is eviscerated for sale as eviscerated poultry and graded;
- (m) “temporary poultry grading and packing station” means a place where dressed poultry is graded and packed but which operates only during the fall and winter seasons;
- (n) “poultry grading station” means a place where dressed poultry is graded but not packed;
- (o) “poultry processing station” means a place where poultry is dressed, cooled, graded and packed;
- (p) “producer” means a farmer who ships, transports or sells as dressed poultry or eviscerated poultry only poultry raised on his own farm; and
- (q) “registered” as applied to a station means a poultry processing station, poultry grading and packing station, poultry grading station or poultry eviscerating station, as the case may be, in respect of which a certificate of registration has been issued under this Act and is in force.

PART I**GENERAL**

3. (1) Except as provided in this section, no person shall sell or offer, advertise or hold in possession for sale under a grade name established by these regulations and no person shall apply such grade name to

- (a) dressed poultry, unless the poultry was dressed by a producer or in a registered poultry processing station and graded in a registered poultry processing station, a temporary registered grading and packing station or a registered grading station;
- (b) eviscerated poultry, unless the poultry was dressed by a producer or in a registered poultry processing station and eviscerated and graded in a registered poultry eviscerating station.

(2) A producer may sell or offer, advertise or hold in possession for sale under a grade name established by these regulations and may apply such grade name to dressed poultry and eviscerated poultry if such poultry was raised on his own farm and is sold direct to consumers otherwise than in or through a retail store and if the bird complies with the standards fixed by these regulations for such grade name.

APPLICATIONS FOR REGISTRATION

4. (1) An application for registration of a station may be made to a district office of a poultry products inspection service on a form to be prescribed by the Minister.

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

(2) Every applicant for a certificate of registration shall in his application submit a blue print or a drawing showing the plan of the station and the equipment, drainage and such other details as are relevant and, in addition, such further information as the Minister may require.

PART II

CERTIFICATES OF REGISTRATION

5. (1) The application for registration shall be submitted to the Minister and the Minister may issue a certificate of registration for the station in respect of which the application is made, if in his opinion such station complies with the requirements of these regulations for that station.

(2) Every registered station shall be assigned a registration number.

(3) The Minister may for any cause that to him seems sufficient refuse to issue a certificate in respect of any station.

(4) The Minister may cancel a certificate if in his opinion the station does not comply with the requirements of these regulations or if in his opinion the owner or operator of the station has violated or failed to comply with any of the provisions of these regulations or the Act.

(5) The owner or operator of a station in respect of which a certificate has been issued shall post and keep posted the certificate in a conspicuous place on the station for so long as the certificate is in force.

(6) Every certificate of registration issued under these regulations shall, unless sooner cancelled, remain in force until the first day of April next following the day of issue, and shall then expire.

(7) The Minister may prescribe the forms of certificates of registration under this Act.

(8) A certificate may not be assigned or transferred.

PART III

REGISTERED STATIONS

POULTRY PROCESSING STATIONS

6. A certificate of registration may be issued in respect of a poultry processing station that in the opinion of the Minister complies with the following requirements:

- (a) the station shall include a receiving room for live poultry, a killing room and a refrigerated room for grading and packing poultry;
- (b) the station shall be adequately equipped for dressing, cooling, grading and packing poultry;
- (c) the floors, ceilings and walls of the station shall be constructed of such material that they can be properly cleaned;
- (d) proper provision shall be made for adequately lighting, draining and ventilating the station;

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

- (e) the station shall have adequate lavatory, washing and dressing facilities for employees and all rooms used for such purposes shall be sanitary and fully equipped and shall have direct outside light and ventilation;
- (f) outside doors and windows of the station shall be screened;
- (g) the station shall be adequately equipped with scales, holding batteries, killing and dressing equipment, cooling racks, grade bins or sorting tables, packing, stencilling and nailing tables, stencilling and grade marking equipment;
- (h) the station shall be equipped with adequate cooling facilities to cool birds before grading to an inside body temperature of forty degrees Fahrenheit or less, and to maintain a temperature not higher than forty degrees Fahrenheit where poultry is to be graded, packed or held for shipment; and
- (i) the station shall have an adequate supply of water.

7. A registered poultry processing station shall be operated in accordance with the following rules:

- (a) all parts of the premises and all equipment used shall be kept clean and sanitary;
- (b) blood shall be continuously washed or drained from the floor of the killing room;
- (c) feathers shall be removed frequently from the premises;
- (d) the killing room shall be cleaned immediately after each day's operation and the station shall be kept reasonably clean and free from blood and feathers;
- (e) water used for semi-scalding poultry shall be reasonably clean and clear;
- (f) all employees while working in the station shall wear suitable coverings for their clothing and such coverings shall at all times be kept reasonably clean;
- (g) the dressing, grading, packing and marking of poultry shall be done in a room that in the opinion of an inspector is suitable for the purpose;
- (h) dressed poultry shall be cooled before grading to an internal body temperature of forty degrees Fahrenheit or lower and shall be held at a temperature not exceeding forty degrees Fahrenheit when being graded, packed and held for shipment or cold storage;
- (i) no metal equipment or apparatus coming into contact with dressed or eviscerated poultry shall be used unless approved by the Minister and such equipment shall be regularly cleaned and sterilized;
- (j) accurate information respecting receipts, sales and shipment of dressed or eviscerated poultry, packed or otherwise, or the quantity of poultry on hand at any time, shall be furnished to a District inspector upon request;
- (k) dressed or eviscerated poultry shall not be placed in piles either before or after grading but may be placed on grading or sorting tables for convenience in packing;

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- (l) all poultry purchased, received or otherwise handled by the station shall be graded and shall, in a manner prescribed by the Minister, be marked with the number of the station and the word "Canada".

TEMPORARY POULTRY GRADING AND PACKING STATIONS

8. (1) A certificate of registration for a temporary grading and packing station may be issued during the late fall and winter months if the arrangements and facilities for cooling and handling poultry are approved by a District inspector.

(2) All poultry purchased, received or otherwise handled by a temporary poultry grading and packing station shall be graded in accordance with these regulations and shall, in a manner prescribed by the Minister, be marked with the number of the station and the word "Canada".

POULTRY GRADING STATIONS

9. A certificate of registration may be issued in respect of a poultry grading station that in the opinion of the Minister complies with the following requirements:

- (a) the station shall include a refrigerated room or rooms for cooling and grading poultry and the station shall be otherwise adequately equipped for cooling and grading poultry;
- (b) the floors, ceilings and the walls of the station shall be constructed of such material that they can be properly cleaned;
- (c) proper provision shall be made for adequately lighting and ventilating the station;
- (d) the station shall have adequate lavatory, washing and dressing facilities for employees and all rooms used for such purposes shall be sanitary and fully equipped and shall have direct outside light and ventilation;
- (e) the station shall be adequately equipped with thermometers, grade bins or sorting tables, grade marking tables and grade marking equipment and shall have proper facilities for hanging birds for cooling.

10. A registered grading station shall be operated in accordance with the following rules:

- (a) all parts of the premises and all equipment used shall be kept clean and sanitary;
- (b) the premises shall be adequately lighted and ventilated;
- (c) all employees while working in the station shall wear suitable coverings for their clothing and such coverings shall be kept reasonably clean;
- (d) the grading of poultry shall be done in a room that in the opinion of an inspector is suitable for the purpose;
- (e) dressed poultry shall be cooled before grading to an internal body temperature of forty degrees Fahrenheit or lower and shall be held at a temperature not exceeding forty degrees Fahrenheit when being graded, packed and held for sale or cold storage;
- (f) no metal equipment or apparatus coming in contact with dressed poultry shall be used unless approved by the Minister and such equipment shall be regularly cleaned and sterilized;

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- (g) all poultry purchased, received or otherwise handled by the station shall be graded in accordance with these regulations and shall, in a manner prescribed by the Minister, be marked with the number of the station and the word "Canada";
- (h) accurate information respecting receipts and sales of dressed poultry, the quantity of poultry graded, or the quantity of poultry on hand at any time, shall be furnished to a District inspector upon request;
- (i) dressed poultry shall not be placed in piles but may be placed on grading or sorting tables for convenience in handling.

POULTRY EVISCERATING STATIONS

11.(1) A certificate of registration may be issued in respect of an eviscerating station if the Minister is of opinion that the station complies with the following requirements:

- (a) the station shall include a refrigerated room for cooling poultry and shall otherwise be adequately equipped for eviscerating poultry;
- (b) the floor, ceiling and walls of the station shall be constructed of such material that they can be properly and easily cleaned;
- (c) proper provision shall be made for adequately lighting, draining and ventilating the station;
- (d) the station shall have adequate lavatory, washing and dressing facilities for employees and all rooms used for such purposes shall be sanitary and fully equipped and shall have direct outside light and ventilation;
- (e) outside doors and windows of the station shall be screened;
- (f) the station shall be adequately equipped with thermometers, scales, instruments for eviscerating poultry, cutting tables, packing tables and any other equipment required in eviscerating poultry; and
- (g) the station shall have an adequate supply of clean water.

(2) A registered eviscerating station shall be operated in accordance with the following rules:

- (a) all parts of the premises and all equipment used shall be kept clean and sanitary and entrails and other inedible parts of the bird shall frequently be removed;
- (b) the premises shall be adequately drained, lighted and ventilated;
- (c) all employees while working in the station shall wear suitable coverings for their clothing and such coverings shall be kept reasonably clean;
- (d) the eviscerating of poultry shall be done in a room that in the opinion of an inspector is suitable for the purpose;
- (e) no metal equipment or apparatus coming in contact with poultry shall be used unless approved by the Minister and such equipment shall be regularly cleaned and sterilized;
- (f) accurate information respecting receipts and sales of eviscerated poultry, the quantity of poultry eviscerated or the quantity of poultry on hand at any time, shall be furnished to a District inspector upon request;
- (g) eviscerated poultry shall not be placed in piles but may be placed on grading or sorting tables for convenience in handling;

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

- (h) water used for washing eviscerated poultry shall be clean and clear; and
- (i) all poultry eviscerated by the station shall be graded in accordance with these regulations and shall, in a manner prescribed by the Minister, be marked with the number of the station and the word "Canada".

PART IV

DRESSING

12. For the purposes of these regulations poultry shall be dressed as follows: they shall be starved for sufficient length of time before being killed to empty crops, during which time they should have access to clean drinking water; they shall be properly bled so that no blood remains in the extremities, and shall be dry, wet or wax plucked with all feathers and hairs removed, except that, if so desired, a few feathers may be left around the head; they shall have their feet and toes clean and vents flushed; all blood shall be removed from the mouth and they shall have their crops empty; they shall be removed from the killing to the cooling room as soon as practicable after dressing; they shall have their heads wrapped; birds showing feed in the crop or crop discoloration shall have the crop removed, preferably through the back of the neck, but if the crop is not neatly removed the bird shall be lowered at least one grade.

PART V

CANADIAN STANDARDS FOR DRESSED AND EVISCERATED POULTRY

13. The grades established by this Part shall be known as "Canadian Standards for Dressed and Eviscerated Poultry".

14. The kinds, sub-kinds and grades for dressed poultry and eviscerated poultry shall be as follows:

<i>Kinds</i>	<i>Sub-Kinds</i>
Chickens	Squab Broilers, Broilers, Fryers, Roasters, Poulards, Capons, Stags.
Fowl	Hens, Roosters.
Turkeys	Young Turkey Hens, Young Turkey Toms, Old Turkey Hens, Old Turkey Toms.
Ducks	Ducklings, Old Ducks.
Geese	Goslings, Old Geese.
Pigeons	Squab Pigeons, Pigeons.
Guineas	Guinea Chickens, Guinea Fowl.

Kinds and Sub-Kinds

The kinds of poultry shall include both sexes but shall make no distinction between the breeds.

Squab Broilers, Broilers, Fryers, Roasters, Poulards, Capons, Ducklings, Goslings, Young Turkeys, Guinea Chickens and Stags are young birds with soft flexible cartilage at the posterior end of the breast bone or keel. They are birds that are prepared for market and killed at or before maturity and before they are used for breeding purposes.

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

Squab Broilers are young chickens weighing not more than 19 pounds to the dozen.

Broilers are young chickens weighing not more than 30 pounds to the dozen.

Fryers are chickens weighing over 30 to 42 pounds to the dozen.

Roasters are chickens weighing over 43 pounds to the dozen.

Capons are unsexed male chickens.

Poulards are unsexed female chickens.

Stags are male chickens showing hard spurs and general characteristics approaching the stage of maturity.

Squab Pigeons are young pigeons that have never flown.

Hens, Roosters, Ducks, Geese, Old Turkey Hens, Old Turkey Toms and Guinea Fowl are mature birds that have no soft flexible cartilage at the posterior end of the breastbone or keel.

Pigeons are old birds that have flown and developed hard muscle.

GRADES

15. (1) In grading poultry under these regulations the following factors shall be considered: condition, conformation, flesh, fat and dressing.

(2) To qualify for any grade under these regulations, poultry shall have all plumage feathers plucked from the body, wings, hocks and the neck to within one inch of the head, vents flushed, feet and mouth cleaned.

GRADES FOR DRESSED POULTRY

16. The following shall be the grade names under these regulations:

Grade Special (or Grade Special Milkfed in the case of chickens)

Grade A (or Grade A Milkfed in the case of chickens)

Grade B

Grade C

Grade D

(1) **GRADE SPECIAL** (or Grade Special Milkfed in the case of chickens)—To qualify for this grade poultry shall:

(a) be of normal physical conformation with no deformities;

(b) be well fleshed, breast full and well fleshed in relation to length and depth of body; and in the case of turkeys, the keel shall be relatively long for size of the carcass; breast flesh carried well over front of keel and well back to the posterior end of keel; the width of breast at a point one inch back from the anterior end of keel and $\frac{2}{5}$ of the depth of the carcass shall be equal to 80 per cent of the length of the keel;

NOTE: *Paragraph (b) of subsection one of section sixteen has been amended by Order in Council P.C. 5054 of 11th December 1947, which is printed immediately following these regulations.*

(c) have breast, back, hips and pin bones in the case of chickens covered with fat and in the case of other poultry well covered with fat;

(d) have not more than five pin feathers on the breast or more than ten elsewhere on the body;

(e) have no prominent discoloration from any cause;

(f) have no more than one tear on the breast which shall be not more than one-quarter inch in length; tears elsewhere on the body of the bird shall not exceed two and,

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

- (i) in the case of broilers and pigeons shall not be more than one-quarter inch in length,
- (ii) in the case of other chickens, fowl, ducks and guineas shall not be more than one-half inch in length, and
- (iii) in the case of turkeys and geese shall not be more than three-quarters inch in length.

(2) **GRADE A** (or Grade A Milkfed in the case of chickens)—To qualify for this grade poultry shall:

- (a) be of normal physical conformation with no deformities but may have a slightly crooked keel bone that does not interfere with the arrangement and placement of the meat;
- (b) be relatively well fleshed in relation to length and depth of body, but may have slightly prominent keel bones;
- (c) have the breast, back, hips and pin bones in the case of chickens showing fat and in the case of other poultry reasonably well covered with fat;
- (d) have not more than six pin feathers on the breast or more than twelve elsewhere on the body;
- (e) have no prominent discoloration from any cause exceeding one-half inch square, on the breast or one inch square elsewhere on the body, and
- (f) not have on the breast more than one tear exceeding one-quarter inch in length or more than three small tears; tears elsewhere on the body of the birds shall not exceed two in number and,
 - (i) in the case of chickens, fowl, ducks, pigeons and guineas shall not be more than one-half inch in length, and
 - (ii) in the case of turkeys and geese shall not be more than three-quarters inch in length.

(3) **GRADE B**—To qualify for this grade poultry shall:

- (a) be of normal physical conformation but may have slightly crooked keel bones;
- (b) be reasonably well fleshed having insufficient flesh to meet the requirements of Grade A;
- (c) have sufficient fat to prevent a dark red appearance;
- (d) be sufficiently well plucked that any remaining pin feathers will not detract from the appearance of the bird;
- (e) have no prominent discoloration exceeding one square inch; and
- (f) not have more than two tears exceeding one-half inch in length on the breast; tears elsewhere on the body shall not exceed three in number and,
 - (i) in the case of chickens, fowl, ducks, pigeons and guineas shall not be more than one-half inch in length, and
 - (ii) in the case of turkeys and geese shall not be more than one inch in length.

(4) **GRADE C**—To qualify for this grade poultry shall be fairly well fleshed and not badly discoloured from any cause, shall not have tears exceeding four inches in length or pin feathers that seriously detract from the appearance of the bird.

(5) **GRADE D**—Shall include all birds that do not qualify for any of the higher grades but which are fit for human consumption.

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued**PART VI****PACKING**

17. For the purposes of these regulations, dressed poultry and eviscerated poultry shall be packed as prescribed in this Part.

Style of Packing

18. (1) Dressed poultry shall be side packed, breast packed or packed in such other manner as the Minister may prescribe.

(2) Eviscerated poultry shall be packed in such manner as the Minister may prescribe.

Packing

19. (1) All poultry in a package shall be reasonably uniform as to colour and conformation and birds showing fat which is distinctly yellow in colour shall not be packed with birds showing fat which is white or creamy white in colour.

(2) All sub-kinds of poultry shall be packed in separate boxes.

(3) The pack for chickens, fowl and guineas shall be twelve birds to the box.

(4) The pack for turkeys and geese shall be four, six, eight, ten or twelve birds to the box according to their weight.

(5) The pack for pigeons shall be one dozen, two dozen, three dozen, four dozen, or five dozen to the box.

Box liners

20. (1) Boxes for dressed poultry shall be lined with parchment or wax paper or any other kind of paper approved by the Minister except

(a) where birds are individually wrapped in a manner approved by the Minister, or

(b) where birds are packed in paper boxes, waxed inside and the use of which has been approved by the Minister.

(2) Boxes for eviscerated poultry shall be such as are approved by the Minister.

Packing Weights

21. The weights for packing dressed poultry are as follows:

Packing Weights for Chickens and Fowl:

Birds weighing over 9 to 12 pounds per 12 birds
Birds weighing over 12 to 15 pounds per 12 birds
Birds weighing over 15 to 18 pounds per 12 birds
Birds weighing over 18 to 21 pounds per 12 birds
Birds weighing over 21 to 24 pounds per 12 birds
Birds weighing over 24 to 27 pounds per 12 birds
Birds weighing over 27 to 30 pounds per 12 birds
Birds weighing over 30 to 36 pounds per 12 birds
Birds weighing over 36 to 42 pounds per 12 birds
Birds weighing over 42 to 48 pounds per 12 birds
Birds weighing over 48 to 54 pounds per 12 birds
Birds weighing over 54 to 60 pounds per 12 birds
Birds weighing over 60 to 66 pounds per 12 birds

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

Birds weighing over 66 to 72 pounds per 12 birds
 Birds weighing over 72 to 78 pounds per 12 birds
 Birds weighing over 78 to 84 pounds per 12 birds
 Birds weighing over 84 to 90 pounds per 12 birds
 Birds weighing over 90 to 96 pounds per 12 birds
 Birds weighing over 96 to 102 pounds per 12 birds.

Packing Weights for Turkeys:

Birds weighing 6 to 8 pounds each
 Birds weighing over 8 to 10 pounds each
 Birds weighing over 10 to 12 pounds each
 Birds weighing over 12 to 14 pounds each
 Birds weighing over 14 to 16 pounds each
 Birds weighing over 16 to 18 pounds each
 Birds weighing over 18 to 20 pounds each
 Birds weighing over 20 to 22 pounds each
 Birds weighing over 22 to 26 pounds each
 Birds weighing over 26 to 30 pounds each
 Birds weighing over 30 to 34 pounds each.

Packing Weights for Ducks:

Birds weighing 3 to 4 pounds each
 Birds weighing over 4 to 5 pounds each
 Birds weighing over 5 to 6 pounds each
 Birds weighing over 6 to 7 pounds each.

Packing Weights for Geese:

Birds weighing 6 to 8 pounds each
 Birds weighing over 8 to 10 pounds each
 Birds weighing over 10 to 12 pounds each
 Birds weighing over 12 to 14 pounds each.

Variation in weight of individual birds packed within a box shall be allowed as follows:

Squab Broilersnot over $\frac{1}{4}$ pound per bird
 Broilersnot over $\frac{1}{4}$ pound per bird
 All other Chickens.....not over $\frac{1}{2}$ pound per bird
 Turkeys, weighing not over 22
 pounds each.....not over 2 pounds per bird
 Turkeys, weighing over 22 pounds
 eachnot over 4 pounds per bird
 Geesenot over 2 pounds per bird.

BOX SPECIFICATIONS

22. (1) Boxes used for packing eviscerated poultry shall be such as are approved by the Minister.

(2) Unless otherwise authorized by the Minister, boxes used for breast packing graded dressed poultry shall comply with the following specifications:

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

BOXES FOR CHICKENS AND FOWL

Box No.	Weights to pack in each box of 12 birds	Inside length in inches	Inside width in inches	Inside depth in inches	Minimum thickness of sides, top and bottom	Minimum thickness of lumber in both ends
1.....	(lbs) 9 to 12	14	10½	4¼	3/16	7/16
2.....	Over 12 to 15	15	10½	4½	3/16	7/16
3.....	“ 15 to 18	16	10½	4¾	3/16	7/16
4.....	Over 18 to 21	16	11½	5	1/4	1/2
5.....	“ 21 to 24	17	11½	5¼	1/4	1/2
6.....	“ 24 to 27	18	11½	5½	1/4	1/2
7.....	Over 27 to 30	18	12½	5¾	5/16	1/2
8.....	“ 30 to 36	19	12½	6	5/16	1/2
9.....	“ 36 to 42	21	13	6½	5/16	1/2
10.....	Over 42 to 48	22	13¼	6¾	3/8	5/8
11.....	“ 48 to 54	23	13½	7	3/8	5/8
12.....	“ 54 to 60	24	14	7¼	3/8	5/8
13.....	“ 60 to 66	25	14½	7½	3/8	5/8
14.....	“ 66 to 72	26	15	7¾	3/8	5/8
15.....	Over 72 to 78	27	15½	8	3/8	3/4
16.....	“ 78 to 84	28	16	8¼	3/8	3/4
17.....	“ 84 to 90	29	17	8½	3/8	3/4
18.....	“ 90 to 96	30	18	8¾	3/8	3/4
19.....	“ 96 to 102	31	19	9	3/8	3/4

When only six chickens or six fowl or six roosters are packed per box, the inside length of the box shall be one-half of that prescribed above.

BOXES FOR TURKEYS

Box No.	Number of birds to pack in each box	Weight spread	Inside length in inches	Inside width in inches	Inside depth in inches	Minimum thickness of sides, top and bottom	Minimum thickness of lumber in both ends
20....	10	Over 8 to 10	26	19	8½	3/8	3/4
21....	8	“ 10 to 12	22	20	9	3/8	3/4
22....	8	“ 12 to 14	23	21	9½	3/8	3/4
23....	6	“ 14 to 16	22	20	10	3/8	3/4
24....	6	“ 16 to 18	23	21	10½	3/8	3/4
25....	4	“ 18 to 20	24	14½	11	3/8	3/4
26....	4	“ 20 to 22	25	15½	11½	3/8	3/4
27....	4	“ 22 to 26	27	17	12½	1/2	3/4
28....	4	“ 26 to 30	29	18½	13½	1/2	3/4
29....	4	“ 30 to 34	31	20	14½	1/2	3/4

When boxes Nos. 20, 21 and 22 are used, the birds shall be packed along the sides of the box.

When boxes Nos. 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29 are used, the birds shall be packed along the ends of the box.

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

BOXES FOR DUCKS

Box No.	Weights to pack in each box of 6 birds	Inside length in inches	Inside width in inches	Inside depth in inches	Minimum thickness of sides, top and bottom	Minimum thickness of lumber in both ends
	(lbs)					
30.....	18 to 24	20	12	5	1/4	1/2
31.....	Over 24 to 30	21	12½	5¼	1/4	1/2
32.....	“ 30 to 36	22	13	5½	1/4	1/2
33.....	“ 36 to 42	23	13½	5¾	1/4	1/2

When boxes Nos. 30 to 33 inclusive are used, birds shall be packed along the ends of the box.

Box No.	Weights to pack in each box of 12 birds	Inside length in inches	Inside width in inches	Inside depth in inches	Minimum thickness of sides, top and bottom	Minimum thickness of lumber in both ends
	(lbs)					
34.....	36 to 48	24	20	5	1/4	1/2
35.....	Over 48 to 60	25	21	5¼	1/4	1/2
36.....	“ 60 to 72	26	22	5½	1/4	1/2
37.....	“ 72 to 84	27	23	5¾	1/4	1/2

When boxes Nos. 34 to 37 inclusive are used, birds shall be packed along the sides of the box.

BOXES FOR GEESE

Box No.	Weights to pack in each box of 6 birds	Inside length in inches	Inside width in inches	Inside depth in inches	Minimum thickness of sides, top and bottom	Minimum thickness of lumber in both ends
	(lbs)					
38.....	36 to 48	25	16	6¼	3/8	5/8
39.....	Over 48 to 60	27	17	6½	3/8	5/8
40.....	“ 60 to 72	28	18	6¾	3/8	5/8
41.....	“ 72 to 84	30	19	7	3/8	5/8

In packing geese, the birds shall be packed along the sides of the box.

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

Dressed poultry in Canadian Standard Poultry boxes shall be packed so that the feet, head and wing tips are not visible when the cover is removed.

1. All boards used in standard poultry boxes shall be:

- (a) of good, sound quality of soft wood or poplar, with a moisture content, based on the oven-dry weight of the wood, of 15 per centum with a leeway of 3 per centum;
- (b) planed smooth on the outside and smooth sawn on the inside;
- (c) reasonably free from knots but no knot or knot cluster shall be greater than one-third of the width of the board;
- (d) straight edged, or tongued and grooved, or tongued and grooved and glued, or, Lindermanized.

2. Each side and end of boxes 1 to 9 inclusive and 30 to 33 inclusive, when inside corner cleats are not used, shall be one piece or Lindermanized, or tongued and grooved and glued; if tongued and grooved and glued, two corrugated metal fasteners shall be placed across each end joint.

3. All covers and bottoms shall be flush with and fit over the sides and ends.

4. Only wide boards $3\frac{5}{8}$ " or over shall be used as outside boards in both tops and bottoms.

5. All covers shall be joined and reinforced across the outside or the inside of each extreme end with a wooden batten $\frac{3}{8}$ " thick and equal in width to the thickness of the end of the box, when used on the inside.

6. All boxes 10 to 29 inclusive and 34 to 41 inclusive shall, and all other boxes listed in these specifications may have inside corner cleats. When inside corner cleats are used, ends may consist of one or more boards. Boards shall be straight edged, or Lindermanized, or tongued and grooved, or tongued and grooved and glued.

Each inside corner cleat shall be:

- in the case of boxes numbering from 10 to 26 inclusive and 34 to 41 inclusive, $1\frac{1}{4}$ " wide and $\frac{1}{2}$ " in thickness;
- in the case of boxes numbering from 27 to 29 inclusive, $1\frac{5}{8}$ " wide and $\frac{5}{8}$ " in thickness.

The length of all corner cleats shall be $\frac{1}{8}$ " less than the inside depth of the end of the box.

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

Nailing requirements for Canadian Standard Poultry Boxes for Chickens, Fowl, Roosters, Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

Part of box to be nailed	Box numbers	Type of nails	Minimum length of nails in inches	Minimum number of nails per nailing edge
Inside corner cleat, transverse to grain of end boards.	34-37	Clinch.....	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	4
	10-14, 38-41	“.....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	5
	15-21	“.....	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	6
	22-26	“.....	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	7
	27-29	“.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8
Cover cleat, transverse to grain of cover boards.	1-3	Clinch nails or staples...	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	4
	4-9, 30-33	“ ..	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4
	34-37	“ ..	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	7
	10-14, 25-26	“ ..	4 $\frac{7}{8}$	5
	15-19, 38-41	“ ..	7 $\frac{7}{8}$	6
	20-24	“ ..	7 $\frac{7}{8}$	7
	27-29	“ ..	1	7
Sides to ends.....	1-6, 30-33	Cement-coated box nails.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
	7-9, 34-39	“ ..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
	10-14, 40-41	“ ..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6
	15-21	“ ..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7
	22-26	“ ..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8
	27-29	“ ..	2	8
Bottom to ends....	1-3	Cement-coated box nails.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
	4-9, 30-33	“ ..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6
	10-14, 38-39	“ ..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8
	15-17, 25-26	“ ..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9
	34-37, 40-41	“ ..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10
	18-19	“ ..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	11
	20-24	“ ..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	11
	27-29	“ ..	2	10
Cover to ends.....	1-3	Cement-coated box nails.	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	3
	4-9, 30-33	“ ..	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	4
	10-14, 38-39	“ ..	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	5
	15-17, 25-26	“ ..	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	6
	34-37, 40-41	“ ..	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	7
	18-19	“ ..	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	8
	20-24	“ ..	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	8
	27-29	“ ..	2	8

When inside-corner cleats are used the nails that hold the sides to the ends shall be driven alternately into the end grain of the end board and into the side grain of the cleats. When an odd number of nails per nailing edge is used the greater proportion shall be driven into the side grain of the cleats.

When inside corner cleats are used in boxes other than those herein specified, they shall be joined to the end boards by clinch nails the length of which equals the combined thickness of the end boards and cleats plus $\frac{1}{8}$ inch for clinching; these nails shall be spaced not more than 2 inches apart.

All clinch nails and staples shall be clinched.

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued**PART VII****BOX MARKING**

23. No person shall apply to any box containing graded dressed or eviscerated poultry any grade name established by these regulations unless the box was packed in accordance with the provisions of Part VI of these regulations and unless the box is marked in accordance with this Part.

24. (1) All boxes containing poultry shall be correctly marked so as to show:

- (a) in the left upper corner: the number of birds in the box; this mark may be omitted in the case of a box containing twelve birds;
- (b) in the left lower corner: "Tagged", if all the birds in the box are wing tagged; in this corner may also be shown the gross weight of the package under "Tagged";
- (c) in the right lower corner on the lower edge of the end board and close to the corner: the net weight;
- (d) in the centre: kind or sub-kind or both on the first line; the word "Grade" followed by the Grade designation on the second line, and, in the case of eviscerated poultry the word "Eviscerated" on the third line; provided that in the case of Grade Special Milkfed chickens and Grade A Milkfed chickens the word "Milkfed" shall appear on the third line and the word "Eviscerated" on the fourth line;
- (e) in the bottom centre line directly below the grade designation, the words "Reg. No..." followed by the number of the registered station in which the poultry was packed;
- (f) in the marking of boxes containing turkeys both kind and sub-kind shall be shown; the sub-kind shall be indicated by the first letters of the sub-kind and shall immediately follow the kind;
- (h) boxes containing stags and roosters shall be marked as such;
- (i) where birds have head or feet removed and are eviscerated, or have been heavily scalded, it shall be so marked on the stencilled end of the box directly below the grade name, in letters as stipulated in subsection four of this section.

(2) Except as provided in this section all marks required to be placed on boxes shall be clearly and legibly printed, stamped or stencilled on the outside of at least one end of the box in black block letters and figures three-quarters of an inch in height with stems of letters approximately one-eighth of an inch in width and letters approximately one-half inch in width, provided that with the approval of the Minister the marks may be printed, stamped or stencilled on a label in such form as the Minister may prescribe.

(3) The word "Tagged" shall be in letters of one-quarter inch in height with thin fine line stems.

(4) Boxes numbering one to eight inclusive and twenty-eight to thirty-five inclusive may be in letters and figures one-half inch in height with stems of letters approximately one-sixteenth of an inch in width and letters approximately one-quarter of an inch in width.

NOTE: *Subsection four of section twenty-four has been amended by Order in Council P.C. 5054 of 11th December 1947, which is printed immediately following these regulations.*

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

25. (1) An inspector may, in accordance with these regulations, place a mark of approval on each package of dressed or eviscerated poultry inspected by him, which mark shall be called the "Government Mark" and shall include the Maple Leaf and the words "Canadian Poultry Products" and "Government Inspected" together with the inspector's number, but the Minister may, until all inspectors are furnished with the necessary stamps, in the case of dressed poultry, authorize inclusion of the words "Canadian Dressed Poultry" in lieu of the words "Canadian Poultry Products".

(2) Before the Government Mark is placed upon any package, the inspector shall draw or require to be drawn at his direction samples of at least twenty per centum of each kind, sub-kind and grade to be marked and shall examine the contents of each package; the inspector shall satisfy himself that the samples taken are representative and shall take any further samples and make any further examination that he deems necessary.

(3) The maximum allowance at the time of inspection shall not exceed one bird in twenty-four below the grade stated or one bird in three above the grade stated.

(4) The number of birds that exceed the maximum allowance in weight of birds within a box shall not be more than one in twenty-four.

26. No package containing dressed or eviscerated poultry shall be marked with the Government Mark unless the warehouse or rooms in which the poultry is held are in a clean and sanitary condition and no inspection shall be made unless suitable accommodation and light is provided for the inspector to insure a proper examination.

27. No person other than an inspector shall apply any Government Mark to any package containing dressed or eviscerated poultry.

28. No person shall place on any box containing dressed or eviscerated poultry any mark or design other than those required by these regulations unless authorized by the Minister.

PART VIII

CERTIFICATES OF INSPECTION

29. An inspector may, in accordance with this Part, issue a certificate of inspection with respect to any lot or shipment of poultry inspected by him.

30. (1) No certificate of inspection shall be issued covering any lot or shipment of dressed or eviscerated poultry if it is found to contain birds that show undue moisture, must, mould, freezer burn or off-condition appearance at time of inspection.

(2) If the sample examined by the inspector is found to be of the grade as represented on the birds and boxes and the birds are uniform in weight, each within the tolerance allowed, and the poultry has been packed, the containers marked and the shipment in all other respects is in accordance with these regulations, the inspector shall mark each container in the shipment with the Government Mark in the place and manner prescribed in these regulations and shall issue a certificate in the form prescribed by these regulations covering the shipment.

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

(3) Certificates covering shipments for export shall be marked across the face of the certificate with the words "Export Certificate".

(4) Unless the District Inspector, in exceptional circumstances, allows a shorter notice, at least twelve hours' notice that inspection is required shall be given to the nearest District Inspection Office.

(5) The proprietor of the station making the request for inspection shall advise the Senior Officer as to the number of boxes of the different kinds and grades of dressed or eviscerated poultry to be offered for inspection.

31. The following is the form in which certificates shall be issued when inspections are made at point of shipment.

NOTE: *The following certificates have been replaced by new certificates of inspection authorized by Order in Council P.C. 5054 of 11th December 1947, which is printed immediately following these regulations.*

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION

DRESSED POULTRY

Place..... Date.....
Name and Address of Shipper or Owner.....
.....
Where inspected

Kind and Sub-Kind	No. Boxes in Grades			No. Boxes in Grades					Total
	Sp.	A	B	Sp.	A	B	C	D	
	Milkfed								
.....									
.....									
.....									
Total.....									

Shipping Marks
Consignee
Address
Route and Car No.

I hereby certify the above.....boxes of poultry
have been duly inspected this.....day of.....
and the boxes marked with the Government Mark according to Regulations
under the "Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act."

Sgd
Inspector's No.

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION

EVISCERATED POULTRY

Place..... Date.....

Name and Address of Shipper or Owner
.....

Where inspected.....

Kind and Sub-Kind	No. Boxes in Grades			No. Boxes in Grades					Total
	Sp.	A	B	Sp.	A	B	C	D	
	Milkfed								
.....									
.....									
.....									
Total.....									

Shipping Marks

Consignee

Address

Route and car number.....

I hereby certify the above.....boxes of poultry
have been duly inspected this.....day of.....
and the boxes marked with the Government Mark according to Regulations
under the "Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act".

Sgd

Inspector's No.

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

PART IX

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORTATION

32. No person shall either by himself or through the agency of another person, ship or transport dressed or eviscerated poultry in carload lots out of any province of Canada into any other province unless the poultry has been inspected and certified by an inspector at the point of shipment and is graded and packed and the containers marked in accordance with these regulations and unless each individual bird is marked in a manner approved by the Minister to denote the grade and the number of the registered station at which such bird was graded, together with the word "Canada".

33. No person shall either by himself or through the agency of another person ship dressed or eviscerated poultry for export from Canada unless the same has been inspected and certified by an inspector at the point of shipment and is graded and packed and the containers marked in accordance with these regulations and unless each individual bird is marked in a manner approved by the Minister to denote the grade and the number of the registered station at which such bird was graded, together with the word "Canada".

PART X

GENERAL

34. (1) Except where dressed or eviscerated poultry is sold and delivered direct to a consumer by a producer otherwise than in or through a retail store, all dressed or eviscerated poultry offered for sale to consumers in retail stores, public markets or otherwise or to hotels, restaurants, barbecues or any person commercially engaged in serving meals, shall be marked in a manner approved by the Minister to denote the grade of the bird, the number of the registered station at which the poultry was graded as required by these regulations, together with the word "Canada".

(2) Tags or marks used to denote the grade of the bird shall be coloured purple, red, blue or yellow-brown in the case of grades "Special" (or Special Milkfed), "A" (or A Milkfed), "B" and "C" respectively.

(3) The form, colour, lettering, place and method of attachment of tags used in the grading of dressed poultry shall be as prescribed by the Minister.

(4) In the case of old turkeys, the tag or grade mark shall bear the word "old".

(5) All dressed or eviscerated poultry in retail store premises, public markets, hotels, restaurants, barbecues or any places where meals are served commercially, whether or not in view of the public shall be deemed to be kept for sale and all markings for such birds as required by these regulations shall be clear and legible.

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

(6) Any advertisement pertaining to dressed or eviscerated poultry shall state the kind and grade of poultry offered for sale and, in the case of turkeys, whether they are young or old.

35. (1) No person shall either by himself or through the agency of any person, sell, offer or have in possession for sale, ship or deliver dressed or eviscerated poultry marked, labelled, tagged or described on the containers or otherwise with or by the name of any grade, kind or sub-kind specified in these regulations unless the dressed or eviscerated poultry conforms in all respects to such grade, kind or sub-kind.

(2) Any dressed or eviscerated poultry that does not conform to or is below the grade specified by any tag or mark thereon shall be deemed to be misbranded.

36. (1) No person shall publish an untrue, deceptive or misleading advertisement in respect of dressed or eviscerated poultry offered or held for sale or distribution.

(2) Any advertisement that contrary to the fact applies either directly or indirectly to any dressed or eviscerated poultry, any grade, kind or sub-kind set forth in these regulations shall be deemed to be untrue, deceptive or misleading.

37. (1) With respect to conformation, flesh, amount of fat and dressing (tears, pin-feathers, discoloration from bruising or improper bleeding) of any dressed or eviscerated poultry sold or delivered to a buyer, the registered station the number of which appears on any such poultry shall be responsible at all times.

(2) With respect to condition (musty, mouldy, discoloration from putrefaction, or dried, leathery or discolored skin) of any fresh or frozen dressed or eviscerated poultry sold or delivered to a buyer by the registered station the number of which appears on any such poultry, the station shall be responsible for twenty-four hours after delivery to or defrosting thereof by the buyer, as the case may be.

PART XI

DETENTION

38. (1) An inspector may place under detention any dressed or eviscerated poultry that has been graded, packed, marked, shipped, transported or imported in violation of the provisions of the Act or these regulations.

(2) The inspector shall attach to one box or bird in any lot placed under detention a numbered detention tag bearing the words "UNDER DETENTION—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE" together with a brief description of such lot, the date and the inspector's signature.

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

(3) Immediately after placing any dressed poultry under detention the inspector shall deliver or mail to the owner of the dressed or eviscerated poultry or his agent a duly completed form of "NOTICE OF DETENTION"; if such dressed or eviscerated poultry is in premises other than those of the owner, a copy of the "NOTICE OF DETENTION" shall be given to the person in whose premises the poultry is located.

(4) The inspector shall designate in the "NOTICE OF DETENTION" the premises to which any poultry detained hereunder shall be taken.

(5) When an inspector is satisfied that any dressed or eviscerated poultry detained hereunder complies with these regulations, he may issue a duly completed form of "NOTICE OF RELEASE"; one copy of such "NOTICE OF RELEASE" shall be delivered to the owner or his representative and one copy to the person in possession of the dressed poultry.

(6) Detention tags shall not be removed from any poultry by anyone other than an inspector.

PART XII**IMPORTATION OF DRESSED OR EVISCERATED POULTRY**

39. (1) No person shall import dressed or eviscerated poultry into Canada unless such poultry is graded and packed and the boxes marked in accordance with these regulations; no more than twelve birds shall be packed in any one box.

(2) Collectors of Customs and Excise shall not release for delivery any importation of dressed or eviscerated poultry until they have been furnished with a certificate signed by an inspector setting forth that such importation has been inspected as required by these regulations; provided, that where dressed or eviscerated poultry is not properly graded or the boxes properly marked, the Collector of Customs and Excise may permit the importer to forward such shipment to a registered poultry station that has been duly registered under the regulations to be re-graded and re-marked as may be required by an inspector; such certificate shall be attached by the Collector of Customs to the custom entry form and forwarded to the Department of National Revenue, Customs and Excise Division.

(3) A certificate in the following form shall be supplied to the Collector of Customs and Excise at ports of entry before any shipment shall be released for delivery and a duplicate copy of the certificate shall also be mailed by the inspector to the Director of Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa:

NOTE: *The following certificates have been replaced by new certificates of inspection authorized by Order in Council P.C. 5054 of 11th December 1947, which is printed immediately following these regulations.*

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION

IMPORTED DRESSED POULTRY

I.....a duly authorized Inspector under the “Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, 1939” do certify that the shipment of poultry described herein has been inspected and certified in accordance with the regulations respecting importations of dressed poultry enacted under the said Act.

Place..... Date.....
Name and Address of Importer.....
.....
Name and Address of Consignor.....
.....
Country of origin.....Car number.....

Kind and Sub-Kind	No. Boxes in Grades			No. Boxes in Grades					Total
	Sp.	A	B	Sp.	A	B	C	D	
	Milkfed								
.....									
.....									
.....									
.....									
Total.....									

Sgd
Inspector's No.

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION

IMPORTED EVISCERATED POULTRY

I.....a duly authorized Inspector under the “Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, 1939” do certify that the shipment of poultry described herein has been inspected and certified in accordance with the regulations respecting importations of eviscerated poultry enacted under the said Act.

Place..... Date.....

Name and Address of Importer.....

Name and Address of Consignor.....

Country of origin.....Car number.....

Kind and Sub-Kind	No. Boxes in Grades			No. Boxes in Grades					Total
	Sp.	A	B	Sp.	A	B	C	D	
	Milkfed								
Total.....									

Sgd
Inspector's No.

Amendments to the Dressed and Eviscerated Poultry Regulations

P.C. 5054

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

THURSDAY, the 11th day of December, 1947.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture and under the authority of the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, 1939, is pleased to amend the Dressed and Eviscerated Poultry Regulations established by Order in Council P.C. 4238 of October 21, 1947, and they are hereby amended as follows:

1. By deleting therefrom paragraph (b) of subsection one of section sixteen thereof and substituting therefor the following:
- (b) be well fleshed in relation to length and depth of body; and in the

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

case of turkeys, the keel shall be relatively long for size of the carcass; breast flesh carried well over front of keel and well back to the posterior end of keel; the width of breast at a point one inch back from the anterior end of keel and $\frac{2}{5}$ of the depth of the carcass shall be equal to 80 per cent of the length of the keel;

2. By deleting therefrom subsection four of section twenty-four thereof and substituting therefor the following:

(4) Boxes numbering one to eight inclusive and thirty to thirty-seven inclusive may be in letters and figures one-half inch in height with stems of letters approximately one-sixteenth of an inch in width and letters approximately one-quarter of an inch in width.

3. By deleting therefrom the forms of Certificates of Inspection set out in section thirty-one thereof and substituting therefor the following:

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION

DRESSED POULTRY

Place Date.....
 Name and Address of Shipper or Owner.....

 Where Inspected

Kind and Sub-Kind	No. Boxes in Grades		No. Boxes in Grades					Total
	Sp.	A	Sp.	A	B	C	D	
	Milkfed							
Total.....								

Shipping Marks.....
 Consignee
 Address
 Route and Car No.

I hereby certify the above.....boxes of dressed poultry have been duly inspected this.....day of.....and the boxes marked with the Government Mark according to Regulations under the "Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act."

Sgd.
 Inspector's No.

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION

EVisCERATED POULTRY

Place Date.....

Name and Address of Shipper or Owner.....

.....

Where Inspected

Kind and Sub-Kind	No. Boxes in Grades		No. Boxes in Grades					Total
	Sp.	A	Sp.	A	B	C	D	
	Milkfed							
Total.....								

Shipping Marks

Consignee

Address

Route and Car No.

I hereby certify the above.....boxes of eviscerated poultry have
been duly inspected this..... day of.....and the boxes
marked with the Government Mark according to Regulations under the “Live Stock and
Live Stock Products Act.”

Sgd.

Inspector’s No.

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

4. By deleting therefrom the forms of Certificates of Inspection set out in section thirty-nine thereof and substituting therefor the following:

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION

IMPORTED DRESSED POULTRY

I.....a duly authorized Inspector under the "Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, 1939", do certify that the shipment of poultry described herein has been inspected and certified in accordance with the regulations respecting importations of dressed poultry enacted under the said Act.

Place Date.....

Name and Address of Importer.....
.....

Name and Address of Consignor.....
.....

Country of Origin.....Car Number.....

Kind and Sub-Kind	No. Boxes in Grades		No. Boxes in Grades					Total
	Sp.	A	Sp.	A	B	C	D	
	Milkfed							
Total.....								

Sgd.

Inspector's No.

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION

IMPORTED EVISCERATED POULTRY

I.....a duly authorized Inspector under the “Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, 1939”, do certify that the shipment of poultry described herein has been inspected and certified in accordance with the regulations respecting importations of eviscerated poultry enacted under the said Act.

Place Date.....

Name and Address of Importer.....

Name and Address of Consignor.....

Country of Origin.....Car Number.....

Kind and Sub-Kind	No. Boxes in Grades		No. Boxes in Grades					Total
	Sp.	A	Sp.	A	B	C	D	
	Milkfed							
Total.....								

Sgd.

Inspector's No.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

2. Regulations respecting the grading of Lamb and Mutton Carcasses

P.C. 4932

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of December, 1947.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS under authority of the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, 1939, regulations respecting the Grading of Lamb Carcasses were made by Order in Council P.C. 2064 of July 27, 1939;

AND WHEREAS such regulations provide only four grades for lamb carcasses, and do not provide grades for mutton carcasses, nor for the branding of lamb and mutton;

AND WHEREAS it is now deemed advisable, in the interests of the sheep industry, to provide five grades for lamb carcasses, to establish grades for mutton carcasses, and also to provide for the branding of lamb and mutton to indicate quality to the consumer;

Now, THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture and pursuant to the provisions of the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, 1939, is pleased to order as follows:

1. The Regulations respecting the Grading of Lamb Carcasses, established by Order in Council, P.C. 2064 of July 27, 1939, are hereby revoked effective December 31, 1947; and
2. The attached revised and amended "Regulations respecting the Grading of Lamb and Mutton Carcasses" are hereby made and established effective December 31, 1947, in substitution for the regulations hereby revoked.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE GRADING OF LAMB AND MUTTON CARCASSES

1. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires,
 - (a) "Act" means the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, 1939;
 - (b) "carcass" means a lamb or mutton carcass;
 - (c) "establishment" means any abattoir, packing house or other premises in which lambs or sheep are slaughtered;
 - (d) "lamb carcass" means the carcass from an animal of the ovine species, of either sex, up to approximately twelve months of age, having four well defined, relatively soft ridges at the break joint of the forelegs;
 - (e) "mutton carcass" means the carcass from an animal of the ovine species, of either sex, being approximately twelve months of age, or more, having two smooth hard white ridges where the feet are severed at the ankle (spool) joint, and bones somewhat whiter and harder than those in lamb carcasses;

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

- (f) "Veterinary Inspector" means an inspector under the Meat and Canned Foods Act;
- (g) "brand" means any mark or stamp that may be applied to lamb or mutton to indicate the quality thereof, or that might be construed as indicating the quality thereof.

Definitions of Grades

2. (1) The prescribed grades for lamb carcasses shall be as follows:

- (a) Grade A: Carcasses having excellent conformation, finish and quality, being relatively short and compact, with short plump legs, broad thick backs, thick full loins, ribs and chucks, and short plump necks; loins, ribs, legs and shoulders well covered but not excessively fat;
- (b) Grade B: Carcasses having good conformation, finish and quality; well proportioned and reasonably plump; loins, ribs, legs and shoulders moderately well covered but not excessively fat;
- (c) Grade C: Carcasses having fair conformation, finish and quality; somewhat rangy and angular in conformation, having at least a moderately light fat covering, which may be unevenly distributed; may include over-finished carcasses;
- (d) Grade D: Carcasses having poor conformation, finish and quality but having at least some traces of exterior fat covering; may include excessively over-finished carcasses;
- (e) Grade E: Culls:
 - (i) Lamb carcasses lacking in finish, quality and general conformation so as not to qualify for Grades A, B, C, or D;
 - (ii) Lamb carcasses having serious physical injury;
 - (iii) Lamb carcasses having definite spear-grass infestation;
 - or
 - (iv) Lamb carcasses that are coarse and lacking in quality.

(2) Carcasses from male lambs that have not been castrated, shall, in any case be graded in accordance with the prescribed grades, but when proof of the condition is evident to the grader, such carcasses shall also be designated separately on the grading certificate as "Bucks."

(3) Grades A, B, C, and D shall each be subdivided into classes according to weight as follows:

- (a) Class 1: Lamb carcasses weighing not more than 46 pounds;
- (b) Class 2: Lamb carcasses weighing more than 46 pounds and not more than 51 pounds;
- (c) Class 3: Lamb carcasses weighing more than 51 pounds and not more than 56 pounds; and
- (d) Class 4: Lamb carcasses weighing more than 56 pounds.

3. (1) The prescribed grades for mutton carcasses shall be as follows:

- (a) Grade A: Carcasses having excellent conformation, finish and quality, with short, plump legs, thick loins and ribs, fully fleshed shoulders, and thick breasts; a smooth well distributed fat covering, interior fats plentiful; all fats cream coloured and brittle, but not excessive or patchy;

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

- (b) Grade B: Carcasses having good conformation, finish and quality; well proportioned and reasonably plump, a fairly uniform fat covering, which may be slightly deficient or slightly excessive, but not extremely fat or patchy;
- (c) Grade C: Carcasses having fair conformation, finish and quality; may be comparatively narrow, lengthy and angular; having some fat covering over the back, loins, and rump;
- (d) Grade D: Carcasses having poor conformation, finish and quality; narrow, thinly fleshed, and lacking in finish; bone white and flinty, flesh coarse, soft, or flabby;
- (e) Grade E: Carcasses that are excessively over-fat;
- (f) Grade M: Culls: Carcasses of extremely poor finish and quality, usually from old and emaciated ewes; bones prominent; flesh coarse, flabby and watery. This grade shall also include carcasses having serious physical injury;

and

- (g) Bucks: Carcasses of mature, male sheep.

(2) Grades, A, B, C, D, and E shall each be subdivided into classes according to weight as follows:

Grades A, B, C, and D:

Class 1—Carcasses weighing not more than 70 pounds;

Class 2—Carcasses weighing more than 70 pounds and not more than 85 pounds;

Class 3—Carcasses weighing more than 85 pounds;

Grade E:

Class 1—Carcasses weighing not more than 100 pounds;

Class 2—Carcasses weighing more than 100 pounds and not more than 125 pounds;

Class 3—Carcasses weighing more than 125 pounds.

Grading for Settlement to Producers

4. (1) Carcasses that have been rejected or condemned by a Veterinary Inspector shall be graded in accordance with the prescribed grades, and in addition shall be shown separately on the Grading Certificate.

(2) All weights shall be warm dressed weights, carcasses having the pelt, head, feet, stomach, intestines, and pluck removed, but including the kidneys and kidney fat.

(3) Bruises and marks shall not be a factor in grading except in cases of serious physical injury.

5. The Minister may authorize a lamb and mutton grading service for an establishment and may assign an inspector to the establishment if in the opinion of the Minister the establishment has adequate facilities for the proper and efficient grading and weighing of carcasses and a sufficient volume of carcasses are required to be graded.

6. Where a grading service is available at an establishment, carcasses may, at the option of the buyer and the seller, be graded in accordance with the prescribed grades.

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

7. When an inspector grades carcasses he shall sign and issue a Grading Certificate that shall show the kind and number of carcasses in each grade and class in each lot.

8. When lambs or sheep are offered for carcass grading the consignor shall identify, or cause to be identified, each animal with a specific mark of identity approved by the Minister.

9. When offering sheep or lambs for carcass grading the consignor or his agent shall make out and sign a manifest showing the name and address of the producer from whom each lot of animals was obtained, the number of animals in the lot and their respective marks of identity; and he shall cause the manifest to be delivered to the inspector at the establishment to which the animals are consigned within twenty-four hours after the arrival of the animals at the establishment.

Branding for Consumer Trade

10. Carcasses may be branded at the option of the operator of the establishment, subject to the following:

- (a) only carcasses that bear the Inspection Legend as required under the Meat and Canned Foods Act may be branded under these Regulations;
- (b) only carcasses that have been graded and stamped by an Inspector may be branded under these Regulations, and any brand applied to such carcasses shall be in conformity with the Inspector's stamp thereon;
- (c) no person shall apply any brand to any lamb or mutton unless the use of such brand has been authorized by the Minister;
- (d) the operator of any establishment who desires to apply a brand on lamb or mutton graded under these Regulations may apply to the Minister for authority to use such brand or brands;
- (e) The Minister may, for any cause that to him seems sufficient, revoke any authority given by him under paragraph (c) of this section.

11. (1) Brands shall conform to a type approved by the Minister, and shall be applied to the outside surface of the carcasses, with indelible ink, in such a manner as may be prescribed by the Minister, so as to afford maximum identification of quality after the carcasses have been cut.

(2) All brands on "Grade A" carcasses shall be applied with red indelible ink, all brands on "Grade B" carcasses shall be applied with blue indelible ink, and brands on carcasses of the other prescribed grades shall be applied as required by the Minister from time to time.

Penalties

12. (1) Nothing in these Regulations shall be construed to require carcasses to be graded or branded.

(2) Every person who grades or brands lamb or mutton carcasses shall grade or brand the carcasses in accordance with these Regulations.

(3) No person shall sell or offer, advertise or hold in possession for sale any lamb or mutton carcasses under a grade name established by these Regulations unless the carcasses were graded in accordance with these Regulations.

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

(4) No person shall, by means of a brand or otherwise, apply to any lamb or mutton carcasses that were not graded under these Regulations and no person shall use in association with such carcasses any grade name or other designation so closely resembling a grade name established by these Regulations that it is likely to be mistaken therefor.

3. Regulations respecting the grading and export of bacon

P.C. 5329

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

TUESDAY, the 30th day of December, 1947.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS under authority of the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, 1939, regulations respecting the Grading and Export of Bacon were made by Order in Council P.C. 2447, dated the 7th day of June, 1940, and amended by Order in Council P.C. 4533, dated the 31st day of October, 1946;

AND WHEREAS experience has shown the need of several revisions, additions, and deletions in the technical and legal detail of the said regulations;

AND WHEREAS it is believed these changes will be instrumental in improving and standardizing the quality of bacon exported from Canada;

NOW, THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture and pursuant to the provisions of the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, is pleased to order as follows:

1. The Regulations respecting the Grading and Export of Bacon, established by Order in Council P.C. 2447 of the 7th day of June, 1940, as amended, are hereby revoked; and
2. The attached revised and amended Regulations respecting the Grading and Export of Bacon are hereby made and established in substitution for the regulations hereby revoked.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE GRADING AND EXPORT OF BACON

1. In these regulations,

- (a) "Act" means The Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, 1939;
- (b) "bacon" means all pork products destined for export to Great Britain;
- (c) "export" means export to Great Britain; and
- (d) "exporter" means any person licensed under these regulations to export bacon to Great Britain.

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

2. (1) The Minister may issue a licence to any person to export bacon and may prescribe the terms and conditions under which such licence is issued.

(2) No person shall export bacon unless authorized by licence of the Minister.

(3) Every exporter shall comply with the terms and conditions prescribed in his licence.

(4) The Minister may decline to issue a licence if he is not satisfied that the applicant therefor is able to comply with these regulations and the terms and conditions of his licence; and the Minister may suspend or cancel any licence for violation of any of these regulations or the Act.

3. All bacon and all packages containing bacon shall be branded and marked in a neat and clear manner and as prescribed in these regulations.

4. Bacon shall be graded according to the grades and grade names prescribed by these regulations.

5. The prescribed grades for bacon are as follows:

I. WILTSHIRE SIDES**(1) Grade "A"**

(a) Grade "A" Wiltshire sides weighing 55 pounds or more shall be made only from carcasses measuring at least 29 inches from the lower front edge of the first rib to the inside of the aitch bone, and Grade "A" Wiltshire sides weighing less than 55 pounds shall be made only from carcasses measuring at least 28 inches from the lower front edge of the first rib to the inside of the aitch bone;

(b) Grade "A" Wiltshire sides shall have a clean bright appearance, and be neatly butchered and trimmed; they shall be well balanced, with reasonably uniform width throughout, with a good proportion of lean to fat and meat to bone; the streak shall be reasonably thick and the gammon plump and well shaped;

(c) the fleshing of Grade "A" Wiltshire sides shall be of good quality and texture throughout; the fat shall be reasonably white and firm; soft or oily sides shall not be included;

(d) the following shall disqualify a Wiltshire side from Grade "A":

- (i) proportionately heavy front end;
- (ii) deep breast;
- (iii) exceptionally long shanks;
- (iv) belly with thin, excessively fat or a wide spready flank;
- (v) more than slight evidence of dark hair roots or pigment;
- (vi) coarse, rough, thick, or staggy rinds; or
- (vii) bruises or scratches—

except that a small number of the following minor blemishes may be accepted—

(viii) shallow scalps not exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter;

(ix) minor surface scratches;

(x) small skin cuts or cracks; or

(xi) small bruises when occurring only on bellies and lower front or hind shanks.

(2) Grade "B"

(a) Grade "B" Wiltshire sides shall be of good quality, but may include sides that have some imperfections in conformation, type, or workmanship;

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

- (b) Grade "B" Wiltshire sides shall be free from extensive bruises or blemishes, but may include sides with small bruises and those from which small bruises have been trimmed;
- (c) Grade "B" Wiltshire sides shall be free from extensive areas of dark hair roots or pigment;
- (d) very thin, very soft, or oily sides shall not be included in Grade "B".
- (3) *Fat Selections*
- (a) Fat selections 1 (leanest), 2 (lean) and 3 (prime) are applicable to both Grades A and B Wiltshire sides as follows:

Maximum Fat Measurements

	<i>Weight Range</i>	<i>Selection</i>	<i>Maximum Shoulder Fat</i>	<i>Maximum Back and Loin Fat</i>
(i)	50-55	1	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches
		2	2 inches	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches
		3	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches
(ii)	55-60	1	1 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches	1 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches
		2	2 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches	1 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches
		3	2 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches	1 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches
(iii)	60-65	1	2 inches	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches
		2	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches
		3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches	2 inches
(iv)	65-70	1	2 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches	1 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches
		2	2 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches	1 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches
		3	2 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches	2 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches

Fat Measurements for other Weight Ranges

- (b) Maximum fat measurements for Wiltshire sides weighing 45 pounds or more but less than 50 pounds shall, for both measurements in each selection, be $\frac{1}{8}$ inch less than those prescribed for the 50-55 range.
- (c) Maximum fat measurements for Wiltshire sides weighing over 70 pounds shall, for both measurements in each selection, be $\frac{1}{8}$ inch greater for each additional 5 pounds weight than those prescribed for the 65-70 range.

Maximum Shoulder Fat Measurement

- (d) The maximum shoulder fat measurement shall be taken at the point of maximum fat thickness on the shoulder; a small infiltration of fatty tissue, which is not properly a part of the back fat, may be disregarded.

Maximum Back and Loin Fat Measurement

- (e) The maximum back and loin fat measurement shall be taken at the point of maximum fat thickness between the eighth rib and the round bone.

II. CUTS

- (1) *Grade "A"*
- (a) Grade "A" Cuts shall have a clean cut bright appearance, and shall be neatly butchered and trimmed, with a good proportion

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

of lean to fat and meat to bone; the fleshing throughout shall be of good quality and texture; the fat shall be reasonably white and firm; soft or oily cuts shall not be included;

- (b) each Grade "A" Cut shall be of correct shape according to the recognized commercial standard for that cut;
- (c) Grade "A" Cuts shall be free of bruises or blemishes except as hereinafter provided;
- (d) if Cuts are branded, both ribbon and proprietary brands must be clearly legible and without signs of smearing or blurring;
- (e) Grade "A" Cuts shall have a rind that is reasonably thin; coarse, rough, thick staggy rinds shall disqualify any cut for Grade "A".

(2) *Hams and Gammons*

(a) Fat selections for Hams and Gammons are as follows:

Fat Measurements

<i>Weight Range</i>	<i>Maximum</i>	<i>Maximum</i>
(i) 12-18 and under	1½ inches	½ inch
(ii) 18-20	1¾ inches	½ inch
(iii) 20-22 and over	1¾ inches	½ inch

(b) Fat measurements shall be taken at the butt end, when the Ham or Gammon is lying flesh side up, at the thickest and thinnest points which occur within 3 inches either to the right or left of the aitch or round knuckle bone.

(c) The following shall disqualify a Gammon or Ham from Grade "A":

- (i) Exceptionally long shanks;
- (ii) more than slight evidence of dark hair roots or pigment;
- (iii) coarse, rough, thick, or staggy rinds;
- (iv) bruises or scratches—

except that a small number of the following minor blemishes may be accepted—

- (v) shallow scalps not exceeding 1½ inches in diameter;
- (vi) minor surface scratches;
- (vii) small skin cuts or cracks;
- (viii) small bruises when occurring only on the lower shank.

(3) *Middles*

(a) Fat selections for Middles are as follows:

Fat Measurements

No. 1 Selection (Leanest)

<i>Weight Range</i>	<i>Maximum Shoulder</i>	<i>Maximum Loin</i>	<i>Minimum Fat</i>
(i) 22-25	1½ inches	1¼ inches	¾ inch
(ii) 25-30	1¾ inches	1½ inches	¾ inch
(iii) 30-34 and over	1¾ inches	1½ inches	¾ inch

No. 2 Selection (Lean)

(iv) 22-25	1¾ inches	1½ inches	—
(v) 25-30	2 inches	1¾ inches	—
(vi) 30-34 and over	2½ inches	1¾ inches	—

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

No. 3 Selection (Prime)

(vii) 22-25	2 inches	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches	—
(viii) 25-30	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches	2 inches	—
(ix) 30-34 and over	2 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches	2 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches	—

- (b) Maximum Shoulder measurements shall be taken on the back at the shoulder end of the Middle.
- (d) Minimum Fat measurements shall be taken on the back at the point of maximum fat thickness between the eighth rib and the gammon end.
- (d) Minimum Fat measurements shall be taken on the back at the point of minimum fat thickness.
- (e) The following shall disqualify a Middle from Grade "A";
- (i) more than slight evidence of dark hair roots or pigment;
 - (ii) belly thin, excessively fat or wide, spready flank;
 - (iii) coarse, rough, thick or staggy rinds;
 - (iv) bruises or scratches—
- except that a small number of the following minor blemishes may be accepted—
- (v) shallow scalps not exceeding 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter;
 - (vi) minor surface scratches;
 - (vii) small skin cuts or cracks;
 - (viii) small bruises when occurring only on the bellies.

(4) Rib Backs

- (a) Fat selections for Rib Backs are as follows:

Fat Measurements

No. 1 Selection (Leanest)

Weight Range	Maximum Shoulder	Maximum Loin	Minimum Fat
(i) 10-14	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches	$\frac{3}{4}$ inch
(ii) 14-16	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches	$\frac{3}{4}$ inch
(iii) 16-18 and over	1 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches	1 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches	$\frac{3}{4}$ inch

No. 2 Selection (Lean)

(iv) 10-14	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches	—
(v) 14-16	2 inches	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches	—
(vi) 16-18 and over	2 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches	1 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches	—

No. 3 Selection (Prime)

(vii) 10-14	2 inches	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches	—
(viii) 14-16	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches	2 inches	—
(ix) 16-18 and over	2 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches	2 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches	—

- (b) Maximum Shoulder measurements shall be taken at the shoulder end of the Rib Back on the back.
- (c) Maximum Loin measurements shall be taken at the point of maximum fat thickness between the eighth rib and the gammon end on the back.
- (d) Minimum Fat measurements shall be taken at the point of minimum fat thickness on the back.
- (e) The following shall disqualify Rib backs from Grade "A";
- (i) more than slight evidence of dark hair roots or pigment;
 - (ii) coarse, rough, thick or staggy rinds;
 - (iii) bruises or scratches—

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except that a small number of the following minor blemishes may be accepted—

- (iv) shallow scalps not exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter;
- (v) minor surface scratches;
- (vi) small skin cuts.

(5) Fore-ends

(a) Fat selections for Fore-ends are as follows:

*Fat Measurements**No. 1 Selection (Leanest)*

<i>Weight Range</i>	<i>Maximum Shoulder</i>
(i) 12-16	$1\frac{3}{4}$ inches
(ii) 16-18	$1\frac{7}{8}$ inches
(iii) 18-20 and over	2 inches

No. 2 Selection (Lean)

(iv) 12-16	2 inches
(v) 16-18	$2\frac{1}{8}$ inches
(vi) 18-20 and over	$2\frac{1}{4}$ inches

No. 3 Selection (Prime)

(vii) 12-16	$2\frac{1}{4}$ inches
(viii) 16-18	$2\frac{3}{8}$ inches
(ix) 18-20 and over	$2\frac{1}{2}$ inches

(b) Maximum Shoulder measurements shall be taken at the point of maximum fat thickness on the Shoulder; a small infiltration of fatty tissue, which is not properly part of the back fat, may be disregarded.

(c) The following shall disqualify Fore-ends from Grade "A":

- (i) more than slight evidence of dark hair roots or pigment;
- (ii) coarse, rough, thick or staggy rinds;
- (iii) bruises or scratches—

except that a small number of the following minor blemishes may be accepted—

- (iv) shallow scalps not exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter;
- (v) minor surface scratches;
- (vi) small cuts;
- (vii) small bruises when occurring only on the lower shank.

(6) Other Cuts

Any other Cuts shall conform to recognized commercial standards.

6. Bacon shall be packaged as the Minister may from time to time prescribe.

7. Bacon being exported shall receive such care and handling in transit as may from time to time be prescribed by the Minister.

8. Every exporter of bacon shall issue a signed statement in the form prescribed by the Minister respecting each shipment of bacon being exported; such statement shall be signed by an inspector and one copy thereof shall be forwarded by the exporter to the Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

9. Licences issued under these Regulations shall be in the following form:

Under the provisions of the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, 1939,

.....
of in the Province of
is hereby licenced TO EXPORT BACON in accordance with the provisions
of the said Act and Regulations.

1. This licence authorizes the export to Great Britain of bacon only of such quality, kind and quantity and within such periods as the Minister may from time to time prescribe; and the licensee shall not export bacon to Great Britain except as authorized by the Minister.

2. This licence is not transferable and may be cancelled as provided in The Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, 1939, and regulations thereunder."

10. (1) Each exporter of bacon shall make out and complete a statement and certificate in the following form:

(NAME OF EXPORTER)

Shipment No.	Date
Consigned to.....	at
Rail	Ocean
From	From
R.R.	SS.
Car No.	to

Department of Agriculture
Export Permitted

This is to certify that we have this day shipped Wiltshire sides graded in accordance with the official regulations as listed below.

Inspector

.....
Officer of Exporting Firm

Grade and Selection	Bale No.	Weight Range	Wt. of Bales	Grade and Selection	Bale No.	Weight Range	Wt. of Bales

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

(2) One copy of each statement shall be delivered to the Inspector.

(3) It is recommended that, for convenience and uniformity, these statements shall be on paper measuring 8 inches by 13 inches.

11. (1) All Grade "A" sides shall bear the official brand "CANADA" in the form of an arc above the proprietary brand of the exporter.

(2) Grade "B" bacon shall be branded with the proprietary brand of the exporter only, such brand to be different from the proprietary brand included with the word "CANADA" for branding Grade "A" bacon.

(3) Proprietary brands shall not contain the word "CANADA" or "CANADIAN".

(4) The official brand "CANADA" shall consist of block letters not less than five-eighths of an inch in height.

12. (1) Each Wiltshire side of Number one or Number two Selection of both A and B Grades shall be stamped with the appropriate number to designate the selection; for this purpose a needle or chisel point stamp shall be used, of the size and design described hereafter for each selection; such stamp shall be applied in a legible manner on a clear space on the loin, midway between the last rib and the oyster bone and between the Ribbon Marking and the edge of the back on the skin side; it shall be placed so that the top of the figure is towards the neck-end.

(2) No. 1 Selection (leanest) shall be stamped with a figure 1 of $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height, within a triangle of 1 inch at the base and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, or as may be prescribed by the Minister from time to time.

(3) No. 2 Selection (lean) shall be stamped with a figure 2 of $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height, within a rectangle of $\frac{7}{8}$ inches wide and $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches high, or as may be prescribed by the Minister from time to time.

(4) No. 3 Selection shall not be stamped.

4. Regulations respecting the grading and branding of beef

P.C. 868

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

TUESDAY, the 2nd day of March, 1948.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture and pursuant to the provisions of The Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, 1939, is pleased to order as follows:

1. The Regulations respecting the Grading and Branding of Beef, established by Order in Council P.C. 3851 of October 1, 1947, are hereby revoked; and

2. The attached "Regulations Respecting the Grading and Branding of Beef" are hereby made and established in substitution for the regulations hereby revoked.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE GRADING AND BRANDING OF BEEF

1. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires:
 - (a) "Act" means The Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, 1939;
 - (b) "beef" means the carcass or portion thereof of a steer, heifer, cow, stag or bull of the bovine species, that has been skinned, dressed and scribed in accordance with standard practice, but does not include veal;
 - (c) "establishment" means any person, partnership, or company engaged in the purchase or slaughter of cattle, or the selling or offering for sale of beef;
 - (d) "brand" means any mark or stamp that may be applied to beef to indicate the quality thereof or that might be construed as indicating the quality thereof.

Definitions of Grades

2. The prescribed grades for beef shall be as follows:

Grade A (Choice—Red Brand)—This grade shall include only choice carcasses of steers and heifers having the following characteristics: excellent conformation, finish and quality. The carcasses shall be relatively short and blocky, heavily and uniformly fleshed throughout. Rounds, loins and ribs shall be very well developed, chucks and plates shall be very thick and heavily fleshed. The neck shall be short and well filled. Shanks shall be short and well muscled.

The flesh shall be firm, velvety, fine-grained, and of an attractive light or cherry red colour.

The cartilages on the chine and breast bones shall be pearly white and the bones soft and red, except that in the heavier carcasses the cartilages may be slightly ossified, and the bones slightly hardened and of a grayish white colour.

The exterior surface of the carcass shall be covered with firm fat, white or slightly high in colour. This fat should as a rule be smooth, but may be slightly wavy.

In the case of carcasses from fed calves a lesser degree of finish is required than for heavier carcasses.

An excess proportion of fat to lean shall debar a carcass from this grade. Each carcass in this grade shall have a cold weight of not less than 300 lbs.

Grade B (Good—Blue Brand)—This grade shall include only good carcasses of steers and heifers having the following characteristics: good conformation, finish and quality. Rounds, loins and ribs shall be reasonably full. Chucks and plates shall be moderately thick. The neck shall be reasonably short and thick.

The flesh should be moderately firm but a slight softness is permissible. The colour may range from a light cherry red to a slightly darker red but shall not be excessively dark.

The cartilages on the chine and breast bones should be pearly white and the bones soft and red, except that in the heavier carcasses the cartilages may be slightly ossified, and the bones slightly hardened and of a grayish white colour.

The fat covering shall extend well over the exterior surfaces but may be somewhat lacking on the neck and lower parts of the rounds, shoulders

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

and shanks. The hips and shoulder points may be slightly visible. The fat covering should be reasonably firm, smooth and white but may be somewhat soft or have a yellowish tinge.

In the case of carcasses from fed calves a lesser degree of finish is required, as in Grade A.

An excess proportion of fat to lean shall debar a carcass from this grade.

Each carcass in this grade shall have a cold weight of not less than 300 lbs.

Grade C—This grade shall include only carcasses of steers, heifers and cows.

Carcasses shall have the following indications of youth: Hind quarters shall have cartilage on the tips of the lumbar vertebrae, or a red line where the capping cartilage was present, indicating that ossification was only recently completed. On the front quarters, while there may be considerable ossification, some pearl like cartilage must be in evidence on the tips of the dorsal vertebrae and on the sternum bone.

Carcasses of steers and heifers shall have the following characteristics in addition to the above required indications of youth: carcass relatively long in proportion to its width and inclined to be slightly angular; hip and shoulder joints noticeable but not prominent; ribs, loins, and rounds moderately thick, the fat covering extending well over most of the exterior surface, but may be rough, wavy, or wasty at the hook-bones and tail end; fat shall be firm, but may have a yellowish tinge; flesh moderately firm but may be slightly soft.

Carcasses of cows shall have the following characteristics in addition to the above required indications of youth: beef type conformation, good finish, and quality; rounds thick; loins may be somewhat flat; rib, chuck, plate and brisket moderately thick; hip and shoulder joints slightly prominent but well covered; exterior fat extending well over the carcass without excessive waste or patchiness: fat firm, creamy to yellowish in colour; flesh firm, fine-grained, and of good colour.

Grade D—Class 1—This class shall include only the carcasses of steers and heifers having the following characteristics: conformation may be somewhat rangy, angular and irregular; the rounds, loins and ribs may be thinly fleshed providing there is a medium proportion of meat to bone; there shall be at least a light fat covering over the ribs and loins; the flesh may be dark in colour.

Class 2—This class shall include only the carcasses of cows having the following characteristics: of medium to good quality, not eligible for C Grade; carcasses shall be fairly well fleshed on the hips, steak pieces, and chucks, with an exterior fat covering over the loins and ribs, extending at least moderately well over the chucks and rounds, providing that somewhat less covering is acceptable in carcasses having indications of youth. Excessively fat and patchy carcasses may be included if well trimmed, leaving a fair proportion of lean to fat.

Class 3—This class shall include only cow carcasses not eligible for Class 2 but above "Canner and Cutter" quality. The requirement with respect to the acceptance of excessively fat and patchy carcasses as specified for Class 2 shall also apply to this class.

Grade M (Manufacturing)—This grade shall include only carcasses of steers, heifers, or cows. Cow carcasses constitute a large proportion of the beef eligible for this grade.

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

The quality shall be below that specified for D grade and for the most part shall include beef not suitable for sale as carcasses. There may be a large proportion of bone to flesh and exterior fat covering may be absent.

Grade S (Stags and Bulls)—This grade shall include only the carcasses of stags and bulls.

Branding for Consumer Trade

3. Only beef that bears the Inspection Legend as required under the Meat and Canned Foods Act may be branded under these Regulations.

4. Only beef that has been graded and stamped by an inspector while in carcasses or sides may be branded under these Regulations, and any brand applied to such beef shall be in conformity with the inspector's stamp thereon.

5. (1) No person shall apply any brand to any beef unless the use of such brand has been authorized by the Minister.

(2) Any establishment that desires to apply a brand on beef graded under these Regulations shall apply to the Minister for authority to use such brand or brands.

(3) The Minister may, for any cause that to him seems sufficient, revoke any authority given by him under subsection one of this section.

6. (1) Brands shall conform to a type approved by the Minister and shall be applied on the outside surface of the beef with indelible ink in such manner as may be prescribed by the Minister so as to afford maximum identification of quality after the beef has been cut.

(2) All brands on "Grade A" beef shall be applied with red indelible ink, all brands on "Grade B" beef shall be applied with blue indelible ink and brands on beef of the other prescribed grades shall be applied as required by the Minister from time to time.

Grading for Settlement to Producers

7. When beef carcasses have been graded in accordance with these Regulations the inspector may, if requested, sign and issue a certificate showing the number of carcasses in each grade and class, if

- (a) the cattle are identified before slaughter with a specific mark of identity as approved by the Minister; and
- (b) the consignor of such cattle, or his agent, has made out and signed a manifest showing each farmer's name, address, number of cattle of each farmer and their respective marks of identity, and delivered such manifest to the inspector at the establishment to which such cattle are consigned within twenty-four hours after the arrival of the cattle at the establishment.

Penalties

8. (1) Nothing in these Regulations shall be construed to require any beef to be graded or branded.

(2) Every person who grades and brands beef shall grade and brand such beef in accordance with these Regulations.

(3) No person shall sell or offer, advertise or hold in possession for sale any beef under a grade name established by these Regulations unless the beef is graded and branded in accordance with these Regulations.

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

(4) No person shall, by means of a brand or otherwise, apply to any beef that is not graded and branded under these Regulations and no person shall use in association with such beef, any grade name or other designation so closely resembling a grade name established by these Regulations that it is likely to be mistaken therefor.

5. Regulations respecting the export of dairy cattle

P.C. 4297

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of September, 1948.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture and pursuant to the provisions of section 34 of The Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, 1939, 3 George VI, chapter 47, is pleased to order as follows:

1. The Regulations Respecting the Export of Dairy Cattle, established by Order in Council P.C. 2064 of 27th July 1939, as amended, are hereby revoked; and

2. The annexed regulations entitled "Regulations Respecting the Export of Dairy Cattle" are hereby made and established in substitution for the Regulations hereby revoked.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE EXPORT OF DAIRY CATTLE

Short Title

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Dairy Cattle Export Regulations.

Interpretation

2. In these Regulations

(a) "Act" means The Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, 1939;

(b) "dairy cattle" means

(i) pure bred or grade female cattle suitable in breeding, type and condition for milk production; and

(ii) pure bred male animals suitable in breeding, type and condition for the reproduction of dairy cattle;

(c) "export" means export to Great Britain;

(d) "exporter" means any person licensed under these Regulations to export dairy cattle;

(e) "Minister" means the Minister of Agriculture.

Licences

3. (1) The Minister may issue a licence to any person to export dairy cattle and may prescribe the conditions under which such licence may be issued.

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

(2) No person shall export dairy cattle until authorized by a licence from the Minister.

(3) The Minister may suspend or cancel any licence issued for violation of any of these Regulations or of any term or condition under which such licence is issued.

Inspection

4. Dairy cattle shall not be exported unless and until they have been inspected by an inspector under the Act and have been approved by him as dairy cattle within the meaning of these Regulations.

5. Dairy cattle shall not be exported unless and until they have been inspected by an inspector under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, Chapter 6, and Regulations thereunder, and certificates of tuberculin test and of blood test for Bangs Disease (bovine infectious abortion) have been issued with respect thereto.

6. Individual certificates of tuberculin test and of Bangs Disease (bovine infectious abortion) test as required by these Regulations must accompany all dairy cattle exported.

Calving

7. Dairy cattle which show indications of calving within a period of twenty-one days from the time of inspection by an inspector under the Act shall not be exported.

Shipping Space

8. In the case of any dairy cattle that might freshen during the period of a voyage or shipment, exporters shall provide for at least four per cent (4%) more boat space for each such animal than the amount usually allowed for each animal.

Winter Export

9. Dairy cattle which are to be transported in winter from Montreal, P.Q., to the ports of Saint John, N.B., or Halifax, N.S., shall be transported in properly ventilated box cars containing extra bedding and a blanket for each animal. Any shipment from Montreal to either of the aforesaid ports shall be accompanied by attendants who are experienced in the care of dairy cattle.

Form of Licence

Under the authority of The Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, 1939, and the Regulations respecting the Export of Dairy Cattle made thereunder,

I, the undersigned
Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Canada,
do hereby issue to
a licence effective

This licence shall be valid until such time as it is revoked in writing.

.....
Deputy Minister of Agriculture

Dated at Ottawa, Canada, this

(This licence implies no assurance that any cattle shipped hereunder to Great Britain will be accepted in Great Britain).

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued**6. Regulations respecting Stockyards**

P.C. 4298

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of September, 1948.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture and pursuant to the provisions of section 13 of The Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, 1939, 3 George VI, chapter 47, is pleased to order as follows:

1. The Regulations under The Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, 1939, with respect to Stockyards, established by Order in Council P.C. 2064 of 27th July, 1939, as amended, are hereby revoked; and

2. The annexed Regulations entitled "Regulations Respecting Stockyards" are hereby made and established in substitution for the Regulations hereby revoked.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING STOCKYARDS

Stockyard Equipment and Accommodation

1. Every stockyard shall be constructed and equipped to provide adequate accommodation for the transaction with convenience, safety and despatch of all business reasonably to be anticipated.

2. The proprietor shall provide:

- (a) sufficient platform space, unloading chutes and chute pens to permit prompt, safe and convenient loading and unloading of live stock;
- (b) reasonable protection for live stock against weather conditions;
- (c) sufficient windows in all buildings to light the same by day and reasonable artificial light by night;
- (d) adequate water supply for live stock conveniently located in pens and stables;
- (e) office accommodation at a reasonable rental for commission merchants, co-operative associations and dealers;
- (f) weigh scales with a type register beam for operation only by a weighmaster approved by the Minister;
- (g) gate locks for all pens. Keys to gate locks shall be entrusted only to employees and agents of the proprietor.

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

Unloading on Arrival

3. A proprietor shall be responsible for the prompt unloading of all live stock arriving at his stockyard in railway cars unless the owner or his agent otherwise directs, and he shall be responsible for the care and custody of such live stock until he is given a signed release by the owner or his agent.

Care and Custody of Live Stock

4. Every proprietor shall be responsible for the care and custody of all live stock sold on his stockyard from the time such live stock is weighed to a purchaser or for the account of a purchaser, until such live stock has been delivered to the purchaser or his agent or loaded for shipment. Such live stock, until delivered or loaded, shall be penned separately in the name of such purchaser and shall not be mixed with other live stock not the property of such purchaser.

Loading Live Stock

5. Every proprietor shall load live stock into railway cars in accordance with the instruction of the owner or his agent.

Segregation of Deads, Cripples, and Immature Calves

6. Every proprietor shall segregate for disposal as the inspector may require all deads, downers, cripples, immature calves or calves under three weeks of age, or animals the ownership of which is challenged by any Provincial Department of Agriculture.

Careful Handling to Avoid Injury

7. Live stock shall be handled at all times so as to minimize the probability of injury.

Insurance Against Fire

8. Every proprietor shall fully insure and keep insured against loss by fire all live stock in his stockyard.

Record of Live Stock Receipts

9. Every proprietor shall keep an adequate record in such form as the Minister may prescribe showing the origin, owner, number and kind of all live stock in each carload, truckload or other shipment received at his stockyard.

Record of Sales

10. Every proprietor shall keep a record of all sales of live stock in such form as the Minister may prescribe.

Maintenance Rations

11. A proprietor shall, to prevent suffering, provide at the expense of the owner, maintenance rations for all live stock while in his custody.

Feed Supplied by Stockyards

12. Every proprietor on or before the tenth day of each month shall file with the Minister a statement supported by such documentary or other evidence as the Minister may require, showing the average cost as at the first of such month of the several classes of feed and bedding on hand for

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

sale at his stockyard and the prices at which such feed and bedding will be sold during the current month. All such feed and bedding shall be of good quality. All feed shall be subject to inspection by an inspector and if not of suitable quality shall not be used for feed on the stockyard.

Security to be provided by Commission Merchants and Co-operative Associations

13. A proprietor shall not permit a commission merchant or co-operative association to operate on his stockyard until advised by the Minister that security as required by section 20 of the Act has been deposited with the Department. Such security shall be a guarantee bond of a surety company approved by the Minister in the sum of \$10,000 payable to His Majesty the King and conditioned upon proper accounting and payment by such commission merchant or co-operative association of all monies obtained from the sale of or to purchase live stock and the payment of all properly authorized charges for services rendered.

Security to be Provided by Dealers

14. A proprietor shall not permit a dealer to operate on his stockyard until advised by the Minister that security as provided for in section 20 of the Act in a sum to be fixed by the Minister has been deposited with the Department, but in no case shall such bond be for less than \$2,000 and shall be conditioned upon proper accounting and payment by such dealer of the purchase price of all live stock purchased by him.

15. If at any time any bond is deemed by the Minister to be insufficient or unsatisfactory, a proprietor, upon receipt of notice to that effect from the Minister or his representative, shall forthwith refuse to the commission merchant, co-operative association or dealer named in such notice the right to carry on business on his stockyard.

Registration of those Authorized to do Business

16. Every proprietor shall file with the inspector at his stockyard the names, addresses and nature of occupation of all persons or associations authorized to transact such business on behalf of such persons or associations and shall notify such inspector immediately in writing of any change in personnel of any such persons or associations or in those authorized to transact business on their behalf.

Shippers' Trust Account

17. Each Shippers' Trust Account as required by section 26 of the Act shall be deemed to be a collective or bulk trust account for the conduct of its commission business rather than a combination of individual trusts, but no monies shall be paid out of such account other than in accordance with these regulations. No withdrawals shall be made from the Shippers' Trust Account by a commission merchant or co-operative association except for the following purposes:—

- (a) To pay the owner, shipper or consignor of live stock consigned for sale on commission the net proceeds of the sale thereof;
- (b) to pay for live stock purchased on commission order;

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

- (c) to pay any proper claims or charges for freight, feed, feeding, draying, yardage, insurance or other expenses properly chargeable to the owner, shipper, consignor or buyer of live stock purchased or sold on his behalf, which separate charges shall be shown as such on proper account of purchase or sale rendered to him;
- (d) to pay to an owner, shipper or consignor of live stock consigned for sale on commission after the live stock has arrived at the stockyard, an advance not exceeding 75 per cent of the estimated net value thereof and which shall be shown as such on the account of sale subsequently rendered to him;
- (e) to withdraw earned commissions or money advanced from its own account.

Cheques issued against the Shippers' Trust Account shall be drawn on a special form bearing the name of the commission merchant or co-operative association together with the words "Shippers' Trust Account". No cheque shall be issued against a Shippers' Trust Account unless sufficient funds are available in the account to meet such cheque.

Pooling

18. A commission merchant or co-operative association may appraise live stock into a pool with the consent of the owner, shipper or consignor thereof. The total receipts accruing from the sale of live stock appraised into a pool, less authorized marketing expenses, shall be remitted to the owners either by distributing the proceeds after all the stock has been sold or by making an advance on account, not to exceed 75 per cent of the appraised value, to be followed by the balance of the proceeds after all the stock has been sold.

General Trading Requirements

19. For every sale or resale of live stock, a scale ticket shall be issued by the weighmaster showing the date, weight, owner, buyer, number, kind, class and price; provided that when live stock is sold by the head, the weight may be omitted. When the sale of live stock is negotiated by a commission merchant or co-operative association or when live stock is purchased by a commission merchant or co-operative association to fill a customer's order, the name of the commission merchant or co-operative association shall be shown on the scale ticket.

20. Every person purchasing live stock at a stockyard to fill a customer's order shall be responsible that the weights and prices shown on the account of purchase rendered to the customer shall be the weights and prices of the identical live stock delivered to such customer.

21. No commission merchant or co-operative association shall sell or permit the sale of live stock consigned for sale, to any employee or member of its firm, partnership or corporation.

22. All purchases and sales of live stock at the stockyard shall be made upon the basis of a *bona fide* bid to buy by the purchaser and the acceptance of such bid by the seller or an offer to sell by the salesman and the acceptance of such offer by the buyer. The price bid or offered and accepted at the time of the transaction shall be the price governing such purchase or sale, and the scale ticket shall be so marked.

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

23. All terms of any transaction pertaining to the purchase or sale of live stock shall be agreed upon at the time of the purchase or sale, and in no case shall any deduction, change or offset of any nature be claimed or allowed other than such as was specified and agreed upon by the parties at the time.

24. Commission merchants, co-operative associations and dealers shall be responsible for the accuracy of information supplied by them or their employee or agent for entry on the scale tickets.

25. A commission merchant or co-operative association shall not allow any employee to purchase or sell live stock on his own account.

26. Every co-operative association and commission merchant operating on a stockyard shall produce for inspection when required by an inspector any or all orders for purchase of live stock.

27. Every commission merchant or co-operative association shall, on the last business day of each month, file with the inspector located at the stock yard at which they operate a statement showing the total value of daily sales of live stock to every dealer.

Packers' Yards

28. Each packer's yard shall be equipped with scales having a type register beam or other approved recording equipment for the weighing of all live stock purchased either alive or dressed weight.

29. When weighing live stock to be purchased, the weigh scales in packers' yards shall be operated only by weighmasters approved by the Minister.

30. Each packer's yard shall keep a record in such form as the Minister may prescribe of the origin, class, volume, quality and purchase price of all live stock received.

7. Regulations respecting the grading of Ranched Fox Pelts

P.C. 4399 .

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

TUESDAY, the 5th day of October, 1948.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture and pursuant to the provisions of section 34 of The Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, 1939, 3 George VI, chapter 47, is pleased to order as follows:

1. The Regulations under The Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, 1939, respecting the Grading of Ranched Fox Pelts, established by Order in Council P.C. 8023 of 19th October, 1943, as amended, are hereby revoked; and

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

2. The regulations hereto annexed entitled "Regulations Respecting the Grading of Ranched Fox Pelts" are hereby made and established in substitution for the Regulations hereby revoked.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE GRADING OF RANCHED FOX PELTS

1. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires:
 - (a) "Act" means the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, 1939.
 - (b) "auction house" means any place where furs are assembled and sold to the public by competitive bidding.
 - (c) "Department" means the Dominion Department of Agriculture.
 - (d) "grade", "graded" or "grading" means the classification of pelts as to colour, quality and size, according to the standards prescribed.
 - (e) "inspection" means the examination of graded pelts by an Inspector in order to certify that such pelts are graded in accordance with these Regulations.
 - (f) "marketing organization" means any organization or person negotiating sales of pelts on behalf of producers on a consignment basis.
 - (g) "pelt" means the raw pelt of the following types of foxes—Standard Silver (including Alaskan), White-Marked Silver, Platinum, Pearl Platinum, White-Marked Pearl Platinum, and Blue Fox produced on a ranch in Canada.
 - (h) "prescribed" means prescribed by the Act or by these Regulations.
2. (a) The following shall be the prescribed colour phases of Standard Silver and White-Marked Silver Fox pelts:
 - (1) "Dark" means less than 40 per cent of the area of the back of the pelt is covered with silver guard hairs;
 - (2) "Half Silver" means 40 per cent to 60 per cent of the area of the back of the pelt is covered with silver guard hairs;
 - (3) "Three Quarter Silver" means over 60 per cent to 80 per cent of the area of the back of the pelt is covered with silver guard hairs;
 - (4) "Silvery" means over 80 per cent to 95 per cent of the area of the back of the pelt is covered with silver guard hairs;
 - (5) "Full Silver" means over 95 per cent of the area of the back of the pelt is covered with silver guard hairs.
- (b) The following shall be the prescribed grades for Standard Silver Fox (including Alaskan) and White-Marked Silver Fox pelts:
 - (1) Canada Select:

Pelts of extra good quality, evenly furred, densely silvered (having regard to colour phase) of reasonably clear colour, primeness and character, and with only minor weaknesses permitted.

Commercial Grades

- (2) Canada Grade "A":

Pelts of good quality, character, and colour, with guard hair and underfur blending.

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

- (3) Canada Grade "B":
Pelts of average quality and character. They may be slightly off colour.
 - (4) Canada Grade "C":
Pelts of fair quality; they may be open, weak furred, somewhat off colour and lacking in character.
 - (5) Canada Grade "D":
Pelts of low quality throughout and definitely lacking in character.
 - (6) Reject:
Pelts of extremely low quality throughout including culls and samsons.
- (c) The following shall be the prescribed descriptions and colour phases of Platinum, Pearl Platinum, and White-Marked Pearl Platinum Fox pelts:
- (1) Platinum: Pelts of a whitish steel-grey colour with a sparse intermingling of dark hairs, the underfur having a light bluish-grey shade, blending with the guard hairs, giving a rich platinum effect.
 - (2) Pearl Platinum: Pelts of a bluish-grey colour with underfur of the same general colour, and guard hairs having silver characteristics.
 - (3) White-Marked Pearl Platinum: Pelts of a bluish-grey colour with white markings on the head or shoulders, with underfur of the same general colour, and guard hairs having silver characteristics.
 - (4) The prescribed colour phases for Platinum, Pearl Platinum, and White-Marked Pearl Platinum Fox pelts are Dark, Medium, Light, and Extra Light.
- (d) The following shall be the prescribed grades for Platinum, Pearl Platinum, and White-Marked Pearl Platinum Fox pelts:
- (1) Canada Select:
Pelts of extra good quality, evenly furred, of reasonably clear colour and character and with only minor weaknesses permitted.

Commercial Grades

- (2) Canada Grade "A":
Pelts of good quality, character and colour, with guard hair and underfur blending in colour.
- (3) Canada Grade "B":
Pelts of average quality and character. They may be slightly off colour.
- (4) Canada Grade "C":
Pelts of fair quality, they may be weak furred, somewhat off colour and lacking in character.
- (5) Canada Grade "D":
Pelts of low quality throughout, and definitely lacking in character.
- (6) Reject:
Pelts of extremely low quality throughout, including culls and samsons.

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

- (e) The following shall be the prescribed description and colour phases of Blue Fox pelts:
 - (1) Blue Fox: Pelts of a bluish-grey colour with underfur of the same general colour.
 - (2) The prescribed colour phases for Blue Fox pelts are Dark, Medium, Pale, and Extra Pale.
- (f) The following shall be the prescribed grades for Blue Fox pelts:
 - (1) Canada Select:

Pelts of extra good quality, prime, evenly furred, of clear colour and character with good top fur. Complete finish of the pelt shall be given proper consideration.

Commercial Grades

- (2) Canada Grade "A":

Pelts of good quality and character, well furred and of clear colour throughout, with good top fur and reasonably free of rubbed rumps.
- (3) Canada Grade "B":

Pelts of average quality and character, evenly furred and of fairly clear colour.
- (4) Canada Grade "C":

Pelts of fair quality. They may be open, weak furred, somewhat off colour, and lacking in character.
- (5) Canada Grade "D":

Pelts of low quality and definitely lacking in character.
- (6) Reject:

Pelts of extremely low quality throughout.
- (g) With the exception of the grades as specified in paragraphs (b) (6), (d) (6), and (f) (1) to (6) hereof, all the grades established by this section shall be classified into the following sizes:
 - (1) Large: A large pelt shall be 34 inches or more in length.
 - (2) Medium: A medium pelt shall be at least 30 inches in length.
 - (3) Small: All pelts that are below medium size.

Measurements:

All pelts shall be measured from the nose to base of tail, and the width should be in proportion to the length. If lengths as prescribed above have been obtained by overstretching, such pelts shall be classed in the size into which they would have been classified had they not been overstretched, and pelts which have been understretched and are densely furred shall be classed in the size into which they would have been classified had they not been understretched.

- 3. (a) All fox pelts marketed through an auction house or marketing organization shall be graded in accordance with these Regulations before they are offered for sale.
- (b) All fox pelts purchased by a transient buyer or dealer from a producer shall be graded in accordance with these Regulations before they are offered for sale.
- (c) Buyers of fox pelts shall identify each lot of producer's pelts when purchased so as to retain the identity until they are graded and a grading certificate issued. Identification shall be by means of a statement showing the date of purchase and the names and addresses of both producer and purchaser.

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

4. Grading centres may be established by the Department at such points as the Department may from time to time consider necessary.

5. Any person may apply to the Department or to an Inspector for the grading of his pelts. Provided, however, that any person or group of persons having five hundred or more pelts for inspection or grading may apply to the Department or to an Inspector for the inspection or grading of such pelts and the Inspector may, if a suitable place is provided by the applicant at an accessible point, make a special journey for the purpose. Provided, further, that in the city of Montreal pelts will be inspected or graded only in the premises of an auction house, dyers and dressers, or at a central grading station established by the Department, except in the case of any person having two hundred or more pelts to be inspected or graded, in which case inspection or grading may be done on any premises which in the opinion of the Inspector are suitable for the purpose.

6. Every pelt taken to a Central Grading Station for inspection or grading shall bear a perforated identification mark by means of which the ownership of the pelt may be readily and positively determined.

7. Inspectors shall mark or cause to be marked all pelts inspected or graded in accordance with these Regulations by means of a metal tag passing through the right eye hole and denoting the grade, class and size of such pelt.

8. No person other than an Inspector shall, unless authorized by an Inspector, affix the prescribed grade tag to any pelt.

9. Any person who removes or causes to be removed without the authority of an Inspector any grade tag from any pelt while such pelt is in the raw state, except where necessary during the process of dressing, shall be guilty of an offence under these Regulations.

10. A grading certificate in form prescribed by the Minister shall be issued in quadruplicate by the Inspector, one copy shall be delivered to the producer, one copy to the auction house or person making application for inspection or grading, one copy shall be retained by the Inspector and one copy shall be mailed to the Department.

11. Any person handling pelts on consignment or on a pooling basis shall mail or deliver to each producer consigning pelts for marketing, a statement showing the official grading of such of the said producer's pelts as have been graded in accordance with these Regulations.

12. All pelts shall be drummed and cleaned before being presented for inspection or grading.

13. Delivery of pelts to or from a grading centre shall be at the expense of the owner, and the Department shall not be responsible for any loss or damage occurring in transit or in a grading centre.

14. Competent assistants shall be provided by the applicants at all places where pelts are to be inspected or graded.

15. No person shall export or cause pelts to be exported, and Collectors of Customs and Postmasters shall not permit the exporting of pelts, unless such pelts have been graded and individually tagged as prescribed by these Regulations.

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

16. No person shall export or cause to be exported and Collectors of Customs and Postmasters shall not permit the exportation to the United States of America of any pelts graded "Reject".

17. Notwithstanding anything contained in these Regulations, pelts which do not conform to the colour markings or types described herein shall be graded as to quality and size only, and the grades and sizes prescribed in section 2 (b), (d), (f) and (g) hereof shall apply except insofar as they refer to the uniformity of colour and presence or density of silver.

18. An Inspector, on the request of any person, may mark for identification by means of a special tag provided for the purpose, any pelt shipped into Canada for processing or otherwise and which is to be returned to the country of origin or re-shipped out of Canada, and may issue a certificate certifying that such pelt is of foreign origin. Before any pelt is so tagged or a certificate issued, the Inspector must have positive knowledge that such pelt is of foreign origin. A charge of ten cents per pelt shall be made for this service.

8. Regulations respecting the improvement of poultry and the production and sale of chicks

P.C. 5826

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

FRIDAY, the 17th day of December, 1948.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of Agriculture and by virtue of the provisions of section 45 of The Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, 1939, 3 George VI, chapter 47, is pleased to order as follows:

1. The regulations respecting the improvement of poultry and the production and sale of chicks, established by Order in Council P.C. 920 of 13th March, 1946, are hereby revoked; and

2. The annexed "Regulations Respecting the Improvement of Poultry and the Production and Sale of Chicks" are hereby made and established in substitution for the regulations hereby revoked.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE IMPROVEMENT OF POULTRY AND THE
PRODUCTION AND SALE OF CHICKS

Definitions

1. (1) In these regulations unless the context otherwise requires:

- (a) "Act" means The Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, 1939;
- (b) "agent" or "broker" means a person, other than a hatchery operator, who sells chicks or receives consignments of chicks for resale or distribution;

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

- (c) “approved flock” means a flock of poultry intended for breeding purposes the birds in which have been inspected, approved and banded under a flock approval policy approved by the Minister;
- (d) “approved hatchery” means a hatchery to which these regulations apply;
- (e) “baby chicks” means chicks that have never been fed;
- (f) “breeder hatchery” means a hatchery wherein are hatched eggs produced on the operator’s premises only or eggs of the same class purchased from another breeder for the improvement of the operator’s flock, but does not include a hatchery wherein custom hatching is done;
- (g) “Canada Accredited Flock” means an approved flock that complies with the requirements for a “Canada Accredited Flock” as set forth in these regulations;
- (h) “Canada Accredited Hatchery” means an approved hatchery that complies with the requirements for a “Canada Accredited Hatchery” as set forth in these regulations;
- (i) “chicks” means poultry up to one month of age;
- (j) “commercial hatchery” means a hatchery the operator of which purchases and incubates eggs produced by approved flock owners;
- (k) “custom hatching” means the hatching of eggs for a consideration when no purchase of eggs or sale of chicks by the hatchery operator is involved;
- (l) “cross bred chicks” means chicks that are the product of a mating of two breeds or varieties of poultry;
- (m) “disinfectant” means any preparation approved by the Minister for the purpose of proper sanitary control measures;
- (n) “District Officer” means the officer of the Dominion Poultry Service in charge of the administration of these regulations in the province in which he is located;
- (o) “flock” means all poultry on the premises of the owner;
- (p) “flock approval policy” means a policy approved by the Minister for the improvement of poultry and the eradication of disease;
- (q) “hatchery approval policy” means a policy approved by the Minister for the identification of hatcheries that conduct their operations in the manner prescribed by these regulations;
- (r) “hatching eggs” means eggs used for the production of chicks;
- (s) “hatchery” means any place, building or premises in which eggs are machine incubated if the chicks hatched therein are sold or offered for sale, or any place, building or premises in which custom hatching is done;
- (t) “Inspector” means an officer appointed or designated as such under the Act;
- (u) “label” means any mark approved by the Minister to designate the various grades established by these regulations;
- (v) “Minister” means the Minister of Agriculture;
- (w) “progeny tested” means R.O.P. birds that have met the requirements for progeny testing;
- (x) “pullorum-tested” means tested for pullorum disease in a manner approved by the Minister;

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

- (y) "reactor" means a bird that shows a positive reaction indicating the presence of pullorum disease when pullorum tested;
- (z) "sexed chicks" means chicks the sex of which has been determined by physical examination;
- (aa) "sexer" means any person who determines the sex of chicks by physical examination; and
- (bb) "started chicks" means chicks that have been fed.

(2) Wherever the expression "chicks" occurs in these regulations it shall be read and construed, unless the context otherwise requires, as including turkey poults.

DOMINION POULTRY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

2. The Dominion Poultry Improvement Program, the purpose of which is to improve poultry and eradicate disease in poultry, consists of the following policies, namely, Record of Performance Policy, Flock Approval Policy and Hatchery Approval Policy, which policies shall be governed by these regulations.

PART I

RECORD OF PERFORMANCE POLICY

- 3. (a) The Dominion policy approved from time to time by the Minister for the testing and improving of poultry breeding stock shall be known as "Record of Performance Policy" and "Record of Performance" may be referred to as "R.O.P."
- (b) The Minister may prescribe the fee or fees to be charged for entries under the Record of Performance policy. Remittances in respect to such fees shall be made payable to the Receiver General of Canada.
- 4. For the purposes of the Record of Performance Policy and these regulations:
 - (a) "R.O.P. breeder" means a person who operates under the R.O.P. policy.
 - (b) "R.O.P. male" means a male bird that has qualified under the R.O.P. policy.
 - (c) "R.O.P. Hatchery" means a hatchery operated by an R.O.P. breeder or a group of R.O.P. breeders; and
 - (d) "R.O.P. hen" means a female that has qualified under the R.O.P. policy.

PART II

HATCHERY APPROVAL POLICY

5. This Part shall apply in every province in which the Dominion Hatchery Approval Policy has been proclaimed in force pursuant to section forty-six of the Act and shall apply also to any person in any province to whom a permit to operate a hatchery under these regulations has been issued.

Grades and Specifications

6. For the purpose of the grades and specifications established by these regulations the expression "chicks" does not include "poults".

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

7. (1) The grades and specifications for hatching eggs produced under these regulations shall be as follows:

(a) GRADES

Breeders Classifications

- (i) The grade "Canadian R.O.P. Pedigreed Hatching Eggs" may be applied to eggs produced by an R.O.P. breeder on his own premises from certified R.O.P. hens qualified to produce such eggs when mated to an R.O.P. Pedigreed male eligible to be used in such matings.
- (ii) The grade "Canadian R.O.P. Hatching Eggs" may be applied to eggs produced by an R.O.P. breeder on his own premises from birds of R.O.P. breeding approved for this purpose when mated to R.O.P. Individually Pedigreed males exclusively.

Commercial Classifications

- (iii) The grade "Canadian R.O.P. Bred Hatching Eggs" may be applied to eggs produced by an R.O.P. breeder or an approved flock owner on his own premises from matings of R.O.P. females with R.O.P. Pedigreed males exclusively.
- (iv) The grade "Canadian R.O.P. Sired Hatching Eggs" may be applied to eggs produced by an R.O.P. breeder or an approved flock owner on his own premises from a mating of females of an approved flock and R.O.P. Pedigreed males exclusively.
- (v) The grade "Canadian Approved Hatching Eggs" may be applied to eggs produced by an R.O.P. breeder or an approved flock owner on his own premises from a mating of approved females and approved males.
- (vi) Turkey hatching eggs shall be classified in the following grades only: Canadian R.O.P. Pedigreed, Canadian R.O.P.-Sired and Canadian Approved, provided that they are produced in accordance with the above requirements for these grades.

(b) SPECIFICATIONS

- (i) Hatching eggs intended for the production of chicks in approved hatcheries shall, at the time of setting, weigh twenty-four ounces or more per dozen in tray lots and no egg set shall weigh less than at the rate of twenty-three ounces per dozen.
- (ii) Hatching eggs intended for the production of turkey poults in approved hatcheries, except in the case of custom hatching, shall at the time of setting weigh at least thirty ounces per dozen in tray lots.
- (iii) All hatching eggs set in approved hatcheries shall be clean, sound and typical of the breed in shape and colour according to the "American Standard of Perfection".

(2) The grades and specifications for chicks and poults produced under these regulations shall be as follows:

(a) GRADES

Breeders Classifications

- (i) The grade "Canadian R.O.P. Pedigreed Chicks or Poults" may be applied to chicks or poults produced by an R.O.P. breeder on his own premises from Canadian R.O.P. Pedigreed

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

Hatching eggs. All such chicks or poults shall carry a numbered wing band bearing the letters "R.O.P." Male birds from this grade only shall be eligible for banding as R.O.P. at maturity.

- (ii) The grade "Canadian R.O.P. Female Chicks" may be applied to chicks produced by an R.O.P. breeder on his own premises from Canadian R.O.P. Hatching eggs. All such chicks shall carry a wing band bearing the inscription "R.O.P. Female". Male birds from Canadian R.O.P. hatching eggs are not eligible for banding as R.O.P. at maturity.

Commercial Classifications

- (iii) The grade "Canadian R.O.P. Bred Chicks" may be applied to chicks produced in an approved hatchery from Canadian R.O.P. Bred hatching eggs.
- (iv) The grade "Canadian R.O.P. Sired Chicks or Poults" may be applied to chicks or poults produced in an approved hatchery from Canadian R.O.P. Sired hatching eggs.
- (v) The grade "Canadian Approved Chicks or Poults" may be applied to chicks or poults produced in an approved hatchery from Canadian Approved hatching eggs.

(b) SPECIFICATIONS

- (i) Baby chicks intended to be classified in any of the above grades shall, within twenty-four hours after hatching, weigh at least eight pounds net per one hundred chicks and shall be vigorous, healthy, uniform in size and true to breed, type and colour.
- (ii) Turkey poults intended to be classed in any of the above grades shall, within twenty-four hours after hatching, weigh at least ten pounds net per hundred or six pounds per sixty at time of boxing and shall be vigorous, healthy, uniform in size and true to breed, type and colour.

8. (1) An R.O.P. breeder may advertise or offer for sale hatching eggs or chicks or poults from various matings as approved by the Department.

(2) When the operator of an approved hatchery uses hatching eggs from matings within the same breeder or variety that consist of other than "R.O.P. Females" mated to "R.O.P. Pedigreed Males" he may, for such period of time as the Minister may approve, advertise or offer for sale "Canadian R.O.P. Bred Chicks" and/or "Canadian R.O.P. Sired Chicks" in that breed or variety, provided that R.O.P. Pedigreed males only are used to head the flocks.

(3) When the operator of an approved hatchery uses hatching eggs from matings within the same breed or variety, headed by other than R.O.P. Pedigreed males he may, for such period of time as the Minister may approve, advertise or offer for sale "Canadian R.O.P. Sired Chicks or Poults" and/or "Canadian Approved Chicks or Poults" within that breed as follows:

- (a) "Canadian R.O.P. Sired Chicks" shall be advertised or offered for sale only from the flocks headed by R.O.P. Pedigreed males exclusively;

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

- (b) "Canadian Approved Chicks" shall be advertised or offered for sale from the flocks not headed by R.O.P. Pedigreed males exclusively;

if at least fifty per centum, or such other percentage as the Minister may prescribe, of the breeding females from which hatching eggs are drawn are in flocks headed by R.O.P. Pedigreed males exclusively.

Approved Hatcheries

9. Every person desiring a permit to operate a hatchery under these regulations may make an application therefor to the Minister in such form and in such manner as the Minister may prescribe.

10. The Minister may grant to any person a permit to operate a hatchery under these regulations if he is satisfied that the hatchery meets the requirements of and will be operated in accordance with these regulations.

11. The Minister may refuse a permit to any hatcheryman for a period of one year who has been convicted of an offence under Part III of the Act or who has otherwise contravened any provisions of the Act or regulations thereunder.

12. The Minister may at any time suspend or revoke the permit of any hatcheryman who in the operation of his hatchery has in the opinion of the Minister contravened any provision of the Act or regulation thereunder.

13. (1) Without prejudice to the operation of section twelve of these regulations the Minister may before or after suspending, revoking or refusing a permit, refer to a Board of Arbitration established by this section the question whether such suspension, revocation or refusal, in the opinion of the Board, was or would be justified in the circumstances.

(2) The Board of Arbitration shall consist of three members, one member to be appointed by the Minister, one member to be appointed by the applicant for or holder of the permit and these two members shall appoint the third member.

(3) The Board of Arbitration shall inquire into the circumstances surrounding the suspension, revocation or refusal or the proposed suspension, revocation or refusal of a permit and shall make its recommendation with respect thereto to the Minister.

(4) The Board shall have all the powers of a commissioner under Part 1 of the Inquiries Act.

14. A permit issued under these Regulations shall, unless sooner cancelled, remain in force until the thirty-first day of August next following the date of issue.

15. Every operator of an approved hatchery shall operate his hatchery and conduct himself in accordance with the following rules:

(1) Chicks that do not conform to the grades and specifications prescribed by these regulations shall not be sold or offered for sale.

(2) When buying eggs for incubation or chicks for resale or when accepting eggs for custom hatching, the operator shall buy, sell or accept only the product of approved flocks.

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

(3) Prior to the commencement of his hatching operations in any hatching season the operator shall furnish the District Officer with a statement in writing showing the flock owners from whom he intends to purchase hatching eggs and the grade of cockerels heading these flocks; this statement may be altered from time to time as additional names are added or deleted.

(4) Any operator purchasing hatching eggs from flocks outside the province in which the hatchery where the eggs will be hatched is located shall, before accepting any hatching eggs from those flocks, supply evidence satisfactory to the District Officer that the flocks from which the eggs originated are approved flocks.

(5) No operator shall accept hatching eggs unless they are packed in clean packing material and clean egg cases and unless the approved flock or approved hatchery from which the eggs originated is clearly identified inside or on the outside of the case.

(6) Every operator shall for each lot of eggs purchased for hatching or accepted for custom hatching, secure a statement in writing from the flock owner showing the date of shipment, the name and address of the flock owner, the quantity and grade of eggs and the breed; these statements shall be signed by the flock owner and shall be retained by the hatchery operator for a period of at least sixty days and shall be available during that time for examination by an inspector.

(7) An operator selling hatching eggs or having eggs custom hatched shall sell or furnish only eggs from an approved flock, and shall supply to the purchaser or person who is to do the custom hatching a statement signed by the operator identifying the origin of each lot of eggs by the name of the original flock owner or by the invoice number and showing the grade of hatching eggs from each flock; eggs sold or furnished in this manner shall be recorded by each operator in the same manner as for eggs purchased direct from flock owners and set in his own machines.

(8) The operator shall keep posted in his hatchery the following records, namely—

- (a) egg purchases and sales;
 - (b) results of commercial hatching and custom hatching showing accurately the number of eggs set and chicks hatched;
 - (c) chick purchases and sales;
 - (d) disposal of surplus chicks;
 - (e) advertising; and
 - (f) additional records as required from time to time by the Minister;
- and

these records shall be kept on forms approved by the Minister and shall at all times be made available to an inspector for inspection.

(9) The operator shall submit to the Minister such reports in such form as the Minister may from time to time require.

(10) Proofs in triplicate of catalogues, circulars, advertisements and all other publicity material intended to be used by an operator or an agent or broker shall be submitted to the District Officer in the province for approval together with a list of the publications in which the advertisements will appear, and shall not be released to any advertising medium before approval has been given to the hatcheryman; advertising matter approved once may be used for the remainder of the current season,

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

provided that there is no change in the status of operation of the hatchery concerned; no changes of any kind shall be made in such advertising except as regards prices; advertising shall be true and correct in all details and shall not contain any statement derogatory to any other hatcheryman or class of hatcherymen; all advertising matter in catalogues and circulars that carries a reference to anything other than chicks shall contain the following statement in reasonably prominent type: "All statements in this advertisement have received government approval only in so far as they refer to baby chicks".

(11) All chicks sold by the operator shall be sold under their proper official grade names as established by these regulations and all advertisements for chicks shall show prominently such grade names.

(12) The operator may when selling or advertising chicks, in conjunction with the grade name established by these regulations, use any sub-grade name or brand name if such sub-grade name or brand name or explanation accompanying such sub-grade name or brand name is descriptive of established inherent characteristics of economic value to poultry production; in the event that the District Officer refuses approval of advertising material containing such sub-grade names or brand names the Minister may at the request of the operator refer the matter to the Board of Arbitration established by these regulations and the Board shall inquire into the matter and submit to the Minister its recommendations.

(13) When sexed chicks are advertised or offered for sale, the percentage of accuracy of the sexing shall be stated and guaranteed.

(14) No owner or operator of an approved hatchery shall have any business connection with or use his name or his firm's name in connection with any hatchery operating otherwise than as an approved hatchery.

(15) No owner or operator of an approved hatchery or two or more approved hatcheries shall, in advertising or selling chicks or in operating his hatchery or hatcheries, use more than one company, firm or other name.

(16) Every operator shall have equipment for weighing eggs and chicks that is of a type and form approved by the inspector.

(17) Every box containing chicks from an approved hatchery for shipment shall be labelled to show that the chicks are produced and graded under these regulations and such label shall be in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Minister and shall be placed upon the box in such manner that the label must be broken in order to open the box.

(18) Day old and started chicks in a shipment shall not be mixed; all boxes containing started chicks shall be labelled accordingly.

(19) Approved chicks shall be sold only in new strong boxes made of seventy-pound weight paper or stronger and new pads.

(20) Boxes shall be of a type approved by the Minister and constructed to afford proper ventilation at all times.

(21) The hatchery shall be operated separate from any other pursuit or occupation of the operator if such other pursuit or occupation is of such a nature that it prevents or interferes with the proper operation of the hatchery.

(22) All hatchery premises shall be provided with facilities to keep them free from flies.

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

(23) Every hatchery shall be suitable for incubation purposes and at all times shall be kept clean and tidy and free from dust and shall be adequately ventilated and lighted.

(24) Floors, walls and ceilings of the hatchery shall be such as can be readily cleaned and disinfected.

(25) Garments used by all persons engaged or employed in or about the hatchery to protect their clothing or person shall be clean.

(26) Incubators shall be clean and sanitary and in good working order.

(27) All trays shall be kept clean at all times and if necessary shall be dipped in an approved disinfectant and scrubbed between settings.

(28) After each hatch the incubator floors shall be wet-swept and disinfected with an approved disinfectant and all parts of the incubator that are likely to be contaminated shall be subjected to approved methods of cleaning and fumigation.

(29) Adequate brooding facilities shall be provided and shall be located in a position relative to incubating equipment that is satisfactory to the inspector; if possible such brooding equipment shall be in a separate room.

(30) The operator shall continuously supply to sexers clean working equipment and facilities for hand scrubbing which shall be frequently used by the sexers.

(31) Refuse from each hatch shall be promptly removed from the hatchery and shall be disposed of by soaking in an approved disinfectant used in the required strength, by burning or other approved methods; in no case shall such refuse be disposed of where it is, directly or indirectly, accessible to birds.

(32) Refuse containers shall be thoroughly cleaned after the refuse from each hatch is removed; this may be accomplished by the use of water under pressure, a blow torch or by thoroughly scouring with an approved disinfectant.

(33) In the event of an outbreak or suspected outbreak of any contagious or infectious disease the hatchery operator shall immediately report such outbreak to the District Officer in the province, and shall comply with all instructions issued by the Department for the purpose of controlling such outbreak.

(34) At the completion of the hatching season the entire premises and equipment shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected within thirty days in a manner satisfactory to the inspector.

16. (1) Graded chicks sold by an operator to another operator of an approved hatchery or an agent may be resold as graded chicks.

(2) Every operator shall before and during his hatching season keep the District Officer informed as to the names and addresses of any persons acting as his agents or brokers.

(3) A person selling chicks for himself or for the operator of an approved hatchery shall keep accurate records open and available at all times for inspection by the inspector and such records shall show in detail all sales and purchases of chicks.

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

17. Every person desiring to make a complaint with respect to chicks purchased or delivered by him shall make the complaint within fifteen days to the District Officer for the consideration of the Department.

Canada Accredited Hatcheries

18. An operator in possession of a permit to operate an approved hatchery may apply to the Minister for a certificate of accreditation to operate a Canada Accredited Hatchery.

19. The Minister may issue a certificate of accreditation to the operator of an approved hatchery if the Minister is satisfied that the hatchery will be operated in accordance with the requirements of these regulations respecting Canada Accredited Hatcheries.

20. Whenever in the opinion of the Minister the operator of a Canada Accredited Hatchery has contravened any of these regulations the Minister may suspend or revoke his certificate.

21. Every certificate of accreditation to operate a Canada Accredited Hatchery unless sooner suspended or revoked under these regulations, shall remain in force until the thirty-first day of August next after the date of issue.

22. Every operator of a Canada Accredited Hatchery shall operate his hatchery and conduct himself in accordance with the following rules:

(1) In buying eggs for incubation or accepting eggs for custom hatching the operator shall accept hatching eggs only from Canada Accredited Flocks or flocks determined by the Minister to be of equal standing; such hatching eggs shall be shipped direct from the flock of origin to the Canada Accredited Hatchery in which they are to be set.

(2) An attendant or attendants of a Canada Accredited Hatchery shall have no contact with any other incubators, eggs or chicks.

(3) All egg cases used for holding and transporting eggs from a Canada Accredited Hatchery shall be kept separate and used only for that purpose and such shipments shall be identified with the name and address of the Canada Accredited flock owner from whose flock they originated; wherever possible egg cases or other equipment used for holding or transporting these eggs shall be gassed frequently.

(4) No sexing shall be conducted in a Canada Accredited Hatchery except by a resident sexer or by a sexer specially authorized by the Minister.

(5) Chicks shall be shipped direct from one Canada Accredited Hatchery to another or direct to the final purchaser without any resorting or repacking en route.

(6) Chicks from a Canada Accredited Hatchery shall be shipped only in unused chick boxes that have been assembled and stored in such hatchery.

(7) Chicks from a Canada Accredited Hatchery being held for sale must be brooded by a Canada Accredited Hatchery preferably in separate quarters isolated from the rest of the hatchery and shall be attended, if possible, by a person other than the one handling the hatching eggs or day old chicks.

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

PART III

FLOCK APPROVAL POLICY

23. Flocks may qualify as approved flocks and as sources of supply of eggs for incubation in an approved hatchery in accordance with the following rules;

(1) Only pure-bred stock of standard varieties, healthy, vigorous and free from standard disqualifications may be included in an approved flock.

(2) Before a flock may qualify as an approved flock the sanitary conditions of the buildings and premises shall be satisfactory to the inspector.

(3) Every bird in an approved flock shall be passed upon and banded by the inspector.

(4) No birds shall be banded unless they are sufficiently mature at time of inspection to ensure full and mature growth by December first preceding the hatching season.

(5) All rejected birds shall have their tails clipped or be identified in some other satisfactory manner and shall, in a manner satisfactory to the inspector, be removed from the premises or segregated without mating; if upon subsequent inspection it is found that such birds have not been removed or segregated as required, the flock shall cease to qualify as an approved flock.

(6) Flocks entered under the R.O.P. Policy shall qualify as Approved Flocks without further inspection or banding.

(7) All domestic birds with the exception of water fowl on poultry plants on which the entire flock or a portion thereof is submitted for approval shall, when sufficiently mature, be tested annually for pullorum disease in a manner and with antigen or antigens approved by the Minister; any approved flock entrant undertaking unofficial pullorum testing shall report the date and results of each test to the official testing agency in the province.

(8) All reactors to any pullorum test shall be removed from the premises within seven days and sold only for slaughter.

(9) The basis of approval of a flock insofar as pullorum testing is concerned shall be governed by the flock approval policy of the province in which such a flock is located if such flock approval policy is operated in conjunction with these regulations, or shall be governed by the flock approval policy administered by the Department where no recognized provincial policy is in effect.

(10) Approved flocks may be subject to such further inspection and to such tests for disease as may, from time to time, be considered advisable by the Minister.

(11) Whenever it is found that an approved flock owner has not complied with the rules set forth in this section the approval of that flock may be cancelled and he may be denied flock approval privileges for a period of two years.

24. For the purposes of this section the expression "inspector" means any inspector appointed under the authority of any Dominion or Provincial law for the purposes of a Flock Approval Policy.

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued*Canada Accredited Flocks*

25. An approved flock may qualify as a Canada Accredited Flock in accordance with the following rules:

(1) A Canada Accredited flock, to attain its initial status as such, must pass two consecutive official clean tests for pullorum disease at least six months and not exceeding eighteen months apart; the antigen or antigens used for such testing must be approved by the Minister.

(2) A Canada Accredited flock may also be established if found to be free from pullorum disease on one official test, providing the flock owner submits evidence to show the flock originated as baby chicks hatched from Canada Accredited hatching eggs in a Canada Accredited hatchery, and was subsequently maintained on premises on which no other poultry were kept or which, if previously used for this purpose, had been cleaned and disinfected.

(3) When reactors are found in a flock the status of that flock as a Canada Accredited flock shall be cancelled unless in the opinion of the person conducting the test the reactions were of a non-specific nature in which case such status shall be suspended and the questionable birds shall be segregated, if possible, and re-tested after thirty days; if the questionable birds cannot be segregated, the entire flock shall be re-tested after thirty days; if the re-test does not reveal reactors the suspension shall be lifted.

(4) If a flock loses its status as a Canada Accredited Flock, in order to again qualify it must comply with all the requirements set forth in these regulations for a Canada Accredited Flock.

(5) No hatching eggs, chicks or growing stock shall be taken into a Canada Accredited Flock except from another flock of the same standing or a Canada Accredited Hatchery.

(6) Adult stock may be brought in from a Canada Accredited Flock, or from any other flock where the incidence of infection is less than one per centum, if such stock shows a clean test for pullorum disease on the premises of the seller, is kept in isolation for a period of forty-two days on the premises of the buyer, and is re-tested with negative results at the end of the period of isolation before being placed with the Canada Accredited Flock.

(7) Birds removed for any purpose from the premises of a Canada Accredited Flock shall, on the return to those premises, be isolated for sixty days and pass a negative test for pullorum disease before re-entering the flock.

(8) In the event of an outbreak or suspected outbreak of any contagious or infectious disease the flock owner shall immediately report such outbreak to the District Officer of the Dominion Poultry Services in the province; the owner shall comply with all instructions issued by the Department of Agriculture for the control of such outbreak.

(9) A Canada Accredited Flock shall be subject to unannounced inspections throughout the season by an inspector of either the Dominion or Provincial Poultry Services as may be deemed advisable.

26. A certificate of accreditation may be issued in respect of an approved flock that qualifies as a Canada Accredited Flock under these regulations but such certificate shall be valid only so long as that flock so qualifies.

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

PART IV

GENERAL

27. Every person who contravenes any provision of Part III of the Act or any provision of these regulations shall be liable to the penalties provided therefor in the Act.

8a. Record of Performance Policy for Poultry—Entry Fees

Under the authority of section 3 (b) of the Regulations Respecting the Improvement of Poultry and the Production and Sale of Chicks, made and established by Order in Council P.C. 5826 of the 17th December, 1948, the following fees to be charged for entries under the Record of Performance Policy for poultry are hereby prescribed:

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 1. Entry fee for the R.O.P. policy for chickens | \$20.00 |
| 2. Entry fee for the R.O.P. policy for turkeys..... | \$20.00 |

JAMES G. GARDINER,
Minister of Agriculture.

Dated at Ottawa, this 2nd day of February, 1949.

9. Regulations respecting the packing, grading and marking of canned poultry

P.C. 589

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

TUESDAY, the 8th day of February, 1949.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture and under the authority of section 34 of The Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, 1939, 3 George VI, chapter 47, is pleased to order as follows:

1. The Regulations respecting the packing, grading and marking of canned poultry established by Order in Council P.C. 3751 of 6th May, 1943, as amended, are hereby revoked; and

2. The attached "Regulations Respecting the Packing, Grading and Marking of Canned Poultry" are hereby made and established in substitution for the Regulations hereby revoked.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE PACKING, GRADING AND
MARKING OF CANNED POULTRY

Related Acts:

THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 76) and Regulations thereunder; and

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

THE MEAT AND CANNED FOODS ACT (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 77) and Regulations thereunder, shall in so far as they may apply to the use of meat for canning, apply to and be enforced in conjunction with these Regulations.

Application of Regulations

1. These Regulations shall apply to the entire output of canned poultry of establishments or registered stations in which poultry is canned in accordance with these Regulations.

2. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (a) "Act" means the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, 1939;
- (b) "Minister" means the Minister of Agriculture;
- (c) "Inspector" means an official designated as an inspector by the Minister under authority of the Act or of THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT or THE MEAT AND CANNED FOODS ACT, or Regulations thereunder;
- (d) "broth" means that liquid only which is produced in the cooking of poultry for canning under the specifications prescribed in these Regulations;
- (e) "Canadian Standards for Canned Poultry" means the kinds and grades of canned poultry prescribed in these Regulations;
- (f) "canned poultry" means the edible portion of meat from which the skin and bones have been removed, cooked, packed and sterilized in hermetically sealed containers;
- (g) "drawn" means poultry which has had the head, the legs at hock joints, and all entrails completely removed;
- (h) "cleaned" means poultry which has been drawn and which has had all traces of entrails and extraneous material removed;
- (i) "gelatin" includes agar-agar.
- (j) "jelly" means broth to which a gelatin substance has been added, as prescribed in these Regulations, to form a jellied pack on cooling;
- (k) "label" means any printed, embossed or lithographed design, label, tag, sticker, seal, wrapper, stencil, material or receptacle upon which are shown the requirements of section 14 of these Regulations;
- (l) "open pre-cooked" means cooked with added water as prescribed in these Regulations, in an open vessel provided with a suitable lid;
- (m) "pre-cooked" means cooked prior to packing in containers;
- (n) "pressure pre-cooked" means cooked under pressure as prescribed in these Regulations;
- (o) "prescribed" means prescribed by the Act or these Regulations;
- (p) "specific gravity" as applied to meat broth, means the amount of solids present in a definite volume of the liquid broth (e.g. ounces per gallon);
- (q) "jellied pack" means that the solid meat content of containers is not more than fifty-five per centum (55%) and not less than 50 per centum (50%) by weight of the final pack;
- (r) "solid pack" means that the solid meat content of containers is not less than seventy-five per centum (75%) by weight of the final pack.

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

3. (a) Compliance with the Act and these Regulations when applied to canned pre-cooked poultry shipped, transported, offered or had in possession for sale, purchased or sold, shall be obligatory with respect to:
 - (i) Procedure in pre-cooking and canning.
 - (ii) Grades.
 - (iii) Premises and equipment.
 - (iv) Labels and markings.
- (b) The name, grade, mark, colour or other designation prescribed in these Regulations applied on any container of canned pre-cooked poultry shall constitute a representation that the product has been pre-cooked, packed, graded and marked as required by these Regulations.

Registration

4. (1) Poultry may be canned and marked in accordance with these Regulations only in premises with respect to which a certificate of registration as a registered poultry canning station has been issued by the Minister or in establishments that have been registered under the Meat and Canned Foods Act.

(2) Every person desiring to operate premises for canning poultry according to these Regulations and whose premises are not already registered as an establishment under the Meat and Canned Foods Act shall apply annually to a district office of the Poultry Products Inspection Service, on a form provided for that purpose, for a certificate of registration of each of such premises as a registered poultry canning station. Such application shall be made two months in advance of the date when it is desired to commence operations.

(3) A certificate of registration may be issued to a poultry canning station only when the station is equipped, operated and maintained as set out in section 5 of these Regulations.

(4) Each registered poultry canning station shall be allotted a number for use as herein prescribed.

(5) Certificates of registration shall not be assignable and shall expire on the 31st of March of each year.

(6) Certificates of registration and registration may be suspended or cancelled by the Minister for violation of any provision of the Act or of these Regulations.

Equipment and Operation

5. (1) All premises where poultry is canned according to these Regulations shall be:

- (a) equipped with an immersion thermometer and hydrometer for determining the solids in the broth (specific gravity) used for canning;
- (b) equipped with scales for weighing poultry meat before and after canning;
- (c) equipped with suitable cooking vessels and retorts;
- (d) equipped with can closing and sealing machines;
- (e) equipped with adequate cooling facilities;
- (f) equipped with suitable tables for boning, slicing and packing meat;

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

- (g) clean, sanitary, adequately lighted and ventilated.
- (2) All premises where poultry is canned according to these Regulations shall comply with the following requirements:
 - (a) all rooms used for killing and plucking poultry shall be properly separated from those used for pre-cooking and canning;
 - (b) no metal equipment or apparatus coming in direct contact with poultry meat or broth shall be used unless approved by the Minister;
 - (c) knives, instruments and equipment coming in contact with poultry meat during the course of canning shall be regularly cleaned and sterilized;
 - (d) all employees while working shall wear suitable coverings for their clothing and such coverings shall be kept fresh and clean;
 - (e) outside doors and windows shall be screened to prevent the entrance of insects;
 - (f) dressing rooms and lavatory accommodation for employees shall be adequate, sanitary and fully equipped with direct outside light and ventilation, and shall be entirely apart from any room used for the storing or production of canned poultry;
 - (g) accurate information regarding receipts, sales and shipments of poultry, canned or otherwise, and the quantity of poultry on hand at any time, shall be furnished to the Inspector upon request.

Canadian Standards for Canned Poultry

6. (1) The Canadian Standards for Canned Poultry apply only to those products prepared exclusively from any one of the kinds of poultry defined in the Canadian Standards for Dressed and Eviscerated Poultry (Regulations Respecting the Grading and Marking of Dressed and Eviscerated Poultry), namely, chickens, fowl, turkeys, ducks, geese, pigeons or guineas, and no ingredients other than those permitted by these Regulations shall be used in the preparation of such products.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1) hereof, it shall be permissible to pack chicken meat and fowl meat together in the same container, but every such container shall be labelled "Boneless Poultry Meat".

Factors Determining Grades for Canned Poultry

7. The following factors shall be considered in the grading of canned poultry:

- (i) Quality of meat;
- (ii) Quality of liquid broth and jelly;
- (iii) Flavour of meat or broth;
- (iv) Appearance of final pack.

Grade Designations

8. The grade designations for pre-cooked canned poultry in jellied pack and solid pack shall be Grade 1 and Grade 2.

Definitions of Grades for Jellied Pack and Solid Pack

9. (1) (a) Grade 1 shall be produced from poultry not lower in quality than Grade B as defined in the Canadian Standards for Dressed

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

Poultry. Poultry having sufficient fat and flesh to qualify for the higher grades but which have been degraded because of tears, pin feathers, blisters or crooked breast bones may be included in Grade 1 but such blisters and the skin surrounding such blisters must be removed before cooking.

- (b) In jellied pack, the solid meat content of containers shall constitute not more than fifty-five per centum (55%) and not less than fifty per centum (50%) by weight of the final pack, and in solid pack, the solid meat content of containers shall constitute not less than seventy-five per centum (75%) by weight of the final pack; the remaining space in each container shall be filled with broth as herein prescribed.
- (c) The broth used in Grade 1 pre-cooked canned poultry shall be the liquid in which such poultry has been cooked.
 - (i) In pressure pre-cooked jellied pack, the broth shall have a content of solids of not less than 9 ounces per gallon, corresponding to a specific gravity of not less than 1.010 at 50° C. or 122° F.
 - (ii) In pressure pre-cooked solid pack, the broth shall be added to the can without dilution and the solids content of such broth shall not be less than 9 ounces per gallon, corresponding to a specific gravity of not less than 1.010 at 50° C. or 122° F.
 - (iii) In open pre-cooked jellied pack, the broth shall have a content of total solids of not less than 4.5 ounces per gallon, corresponding to a specific gravity of not less than 1.000 at 50° C. or 122° F.
 - (iv) In open pre-cooked solid pack, the broth shall be added to the can without dilution and the solids content of such broth shall not be less than 4.5 ounces per gallon, corresponding to a specific gravity of not less than 1.000 at 50° C. or 122° F.
- (d) Not more than 3 per centum by weight of gelatin shall be added to the hot broth before filling the containers.
- (e) Not more than 7 ounces of salt, 4.4 per centum may be added to each gallon of broth prior to filling cans. The salt used shall be purified technical sodium chloride.
- (f) The white and dark meat shall be distributed and packed so that the container shall contain the natural yield of poultry being packed.
- (g) Grade 1 shall have a flavour typical of the quality of poultry used, such as is obtained by cooking and packing as herein prescribed. A flat flavour or any off flavour shall disqualify the product for this grade.
- (2) (a) Grade 2 shall be produced from poultry not lower in quality than Grade C as defined in the Canadian Standards for Dressed Poultry. Poultry which does not qualify for Grade C because of extremely crooked keel bones, large tears, breast blisters or discolouration from pin feathers may be used in the production of this grade. All breast blisters shall be removed before cooking.
- (b) In jellied pack, the solid meat content of containers shall constitute not more than fifty-five per centum (55%) and not less than fifty per centum (50%) by weight of the final pack and, in solid pack,

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the solid meat content of containers shall constitute not less than seventy-five per centum (75%) by weight of the final pack. The remaining space in each container shall be filled with broth as herein prescribed.

- (c) The broth used in Grade 2 of pre-cooked canned poultry shall be the liquid in which such poultry has been cooked.
 - (i) In pressure pre-cooked jellied pack, the broth shall have a content of total solids of not less than 9 ounces per gallon, corresponding to a specific gravity of not less than 1·010 at 50° C. or 122° F.
 - (ii) In pressure pre-cooked solid pack, the broth shall be added to the can without dilution and the solids content of such broth shall not be less than 9 ounces per gallon, corresponding to a specific gravity of not less than 1·010 at 50° C. or 122° F.
 - (iii) In open pre-cooked jellied pack, the broth shall have a content of total solids of not less than 4·5 ounces per gallon, corresponding to a specific gravity of not less than 1·000 at 50° C. or 122° F.
 - (iv) In open pre-cooked solid pack, the broth shall be added to the can without dilution and the solids content of such broth shall not be less than 4·5 ounces per gallon, corresponding to a specific gravity of not less than 1·000 at 50° C. or 122° F.
- (d) Not more than 3 per centum by weight of gelatin shall be added to the hot broth before filling the containers.
- (e) Not more than 7 ounces of salt, 4·4 per centum may be added to each gallon of broth prior to filling cans. The salt used shall be purified technical sodium chloride.
- (f) The white and dark meat shall be distributed and packed so that the container shall contain the natural yield of poultry being packed.
- (g) Grade 2 shall have a flavour typical of the quality of poultry used, such as is obtained by cooking and packing as herein prescribed. Lack of flavour may result in the rejection of the product for grading purposes.
- (3) (a) Specific gravity as herein prescribed for the grades of canned poultry applies to the solids required in the broth before salt or gelatinising substance has been added and before retorting.
- (b) After the addition of a gelatinising agent and salt, and after the retorting of the packed and sealed cans, the specific gravity of the separated broth shall be not less than 1·020 at 122° F. for open pre-cooked packs, and 1·025 at 122° F. for pressure pre-cooked packs.
- (c) Specific gravity shall be determined by means of an approved type of precision hydrometer.

Pre-Cooking Procedures

10. (1) For pressure pre-cooking, the cooking shall be done in a suitable closed steam jacketed kettle capable of operation at a pressure of 15 lbs. per square inch. The poultry shall be placed in the inner vessel with a quantity of water not to exceed one quart of water for each 25 lbs. The

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steam shall be applied to the outer jacket only to maintain a temperature of not less than 240° F. (10 lbs. steam pressure) after venting air from the inner vessel. For pressure pre-cooking such apparatus and methods approved by the Minister shall only be used.

(2) For open pre-cooking, the cooking shall be done in open kettles provided with suitable lids.

Sizes and Types of Containers

11. The types of containers shall be as follows:

- (a) Glass containers—which can be hermetically sealed and which fulfil the requirements under the Food and Drugs Act for this type of container, may be used for canning poultry.
- (b) Metal containers—which shall be of standard quality of material and workmanship and shall be suitably enamelled over the entire inner surface with a lacquer suitable for the canning of meat products. This lacquer must be applied by an approved method. Such containers shall be provided with a separate lid the inner surface of which shall be lacquered as above, and provided with a standard gasket for sealing. All containers used shall meet the requirements for this type of container under the Food and Drugs Act. The sizes of containers and packing weights shall be as provided by section 12.

Containers

12. (1) Glass containers: The net weight to be packed in glass containers shall be 7 and 16 oz. per container. The dimensions of such glass containers shall be subject to the approval of the Minister.

(2) Metal Containers:

<i>Size designation of container</i>	<i>Net weight of contents</i>	<i>Diameter of container</i>	<i>Height of container</i>
Canada 8 oz. size tin	7 oz.	$3\frac{7}{16}$ "	$1\frac{11}{16}$ " (307 x 111)
Canada 16 oz. size tin	16 oz.	3"	$4\frac{9}{16}$ " (300 x 409)

(3) Only such containers and packing weights as may be approved by the Minister shall be used for the packing of canned poultry.

Sealing of Containers

13. All containers in which canned poultry is packed shall be hermetically sealed.

Labels and Markings

14. (1) All metal or glass containers in which poultry is packed shall bear a label which completely covers the circumference of the container. One-third of the label shall be deemed to be the main panel and shall, in the case of establishments registered under the Meat and Canned Foods Act, bear the following markings:

- (a) The Inspection Legend, as required by the Regulations under the Meat and Canned Foods Act;

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- (b) The name and address, or in the case of a firm or corporation, the firm or corporate name and address of the packer or of the first dealer, who shall upon request of an Inspector disclose the name of the packer;

The address may consist of the local or head office address of the packer, or of the Inspection Legend showing the establishment number with the word "Canada";

- (c) Government Standards of Quality;
- (d) Kind of canned poultry e.g. "Boneless Chicken" and where chicken and fowl are used together e.g. "Boneless Poultry Meat";
- (e) Grade, e.g. "Grade 1";
- (f) "Solid" or "Jellied" pack, as the case may be;
- (g) "Gelatin added", if such is the case; and
- (h) Net weight in ounces.

(2) Where poultry is canned at a registered poultry canning station the Inspection Legend of the Meat and Canned Foods Act shall be omitted. The name of the packer, the number of the registered station and other markings, as prescribed, shall be shown.

(3) A sample of the grade panel of the label which shall show the size and arrangement of words and figures as prescribed above shall be forwarded to each establishment or registered poultry canning station for their use in preparing labels.

(4) No false or misleading information shall appear on any part of the label.

(5) Five proof copies of labels for use in establishments shall be forwarded to the Veterinary Director General, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for approval. Two copies of the approved label shall be forwarded to the Veterinary Director General before using. This regulation applies also to reprints.

(6) Five proof copies of labels intended for use in registered poultry canning stations shall be forwarded to the Director of Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for approval. Two copies of the approved label shall be forwarded to the Director of Marketing Service before using. This regulation applies also to reprints.

Marking of Outer or Shipping Containers

15. (1) All boxes or cases used as outer or shipping containers for canned poultry to which these Regulations apply shall be clearly and legibly stencilled, printed or stamped on the outside on one end in block letters and figures not exceeding three quarters of an inch in height nor one half inch in width so as to correctly show, in the case of establishments:

- (a) In the upper left corner—In the case of interprovincial shipments, the domestic sticker as provided by the Department of Agriculture, Health of Animals Division, and in the case of shipment to the United Kingdom, the British export label.

In the case of exports to other countries, the foreign export label approved by the Department of Agriculture.

- (b) In the upper centre—manufacturer's name and address. Where so desired, the brand name may be included above the manufacturer's name.

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- (c) In the centre—Kind of canned poultry on the first line, e.g. "Boneless Chicken", or where chicken and fowl are used together, e.g. "Boneless Poultry Meat"; grade of canned poultry, on the second line, e.g. "Grade 1"; Solid or Jellied pack, as the case may be, on the third line.
- (d) In the left lower corner—The number of cans or glass containers enclosed.
- (e) In the right lower corner—The individual capacity of cans or glass containers.
- (f) The registered number of the registered poultry canning station shall be shown in the lower centre between the number of containers enclosed and the individual capacity of container.

(2) In the case of registered stations all the above information shall appear except the Inspection Legend and the penalty clause.

(3) In no case shall the size of any words or letters be larger or more prominently displayed than those used to indicate the kind and grade of canned poultry.

(4) Paper labels may be used to mark boxes or cases used as outer or shipping containers. Where a label is used, it shall contain the information above prescribed. Only labels that have been approved in accordance with sections 14 (5) and 14 (6) shall be used.

Inspection

16. (1) Poultry may be canned only after it has been inspected as to grade and condition immediately before canning.

(2) Inspection of poultry as to grade and condition for canning shall be granted only upon written request to the Senior Poultry Products Inspector for the province at least twenty-four hours in advance of the time the inspection is required. The proprietor of the establishment or station making the request shall notify the Senior Poultry Products Inspector as to the grades of poultry to be inspected and shall have such poultry separated from all other poultry. The Inspector shall identify and record in a suitable manner the poultry inspected for canning.

(3) Inspectors shall have custody of and be responsible for all labels, stamps, cans, receptacles and containers having the grade names, as prescribed in these Regulations, stencilled or otherwise embodied thereon in a permanent manner.

17. (1) An inspector may place a mark of approval on each package of canned poultry inspected by him, which mark shall be called the "Government Mark" and shall include the Maple Leaf and the words "Canadian Poultry Products" and "Government Inspected" together with the inspector's number.

(2) Before the Government Mark is placed upon any package, the inspector shall make whatever examination he deems necessary to determine that the canned poultry for which inspection is requested has been packed and marked in accordance with these Regulations.

(3) No person other than an inspector shall apply any Government Mark to any container in which canned poultry is packed.

(4) No person shall place on any container in which canned poultry is packed any mark or design other than those prescribed by these Regulations, unless authorized by the Minister.

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

Interprovincial and Export Shipments

18. (1) No person shall either by himself or through the agency of any other person ship or transport canned poultry from Canada or from one province or territory of Canada to any other province or territory unless:
- (a) such canned poultry has been canned and labelled in accordance with these Regulations and the Regulations under the Meat and Canned Foods Act;
 - (b) the boxes or outer containers in which it is shipped have been marked in accordance with these Regulations and the Regulations under the Meat and Canned Foods Act; and
 - (c) such canned poultry has been inspected and certified by an inspector at the point of shipment.
- (2) The form of the inspection certificate for inspections made at the point of shipment shall be as follows:

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION
CANNED POULTRY

Place.....Date.....
Name and Address of Shipper or Owner.....
.....
Where inspected.....

Kind	Number in cases in grades				Total
	1	2	1	2	
	Jellied Pack		Solid Pack		
TOTAL.....					

Size of cans.....Number of cans per case.....
Shipping Marks.....
Consignee.....
Address.....
Route and Car Number.....

I hereby certify that the above.....cases of canned poultry have been duly inspected this.....day of.....and the cases marked with the Government Mark according to Regulations under the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act.

Signed.....
Inspector's Number.....

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

Sales and Advertising

19. (1) No person shall either by himself or through the agency of any other person offer or have in possession for sale, or ship or deliver, any canned poultry that is marked with any terms prescribed in these Regulations, unless the said canned poultry has been prepared in accordance with, and meets the requirements of, these Regulations.

(2) (a) No person shall publish an untrue, deceptive or misleading advertisement in respect of canned poultry offered or held for sale or distribution;

(b) Any advertisement which contrary to the fact applies either directly or indirectly to any canned poultry marked with any kind, any grade, solid or jellied pack, open or pressure pre-cooked as set forth in these Regulations shall be deemed to be untrue, deceptive or misleading.

Drugs, Dyes, Preservatives or Other Ingredients

20. Except as herein permitted, no drug, dye, preservative, artificial flavouring or other ingredient, except salt or gelatining substance, may be used in pre-cooking or canning poultry.

Detention

21. (1) Inspectors shall place under detention any canned poultry which has been graded, packed, marked, shipped, transported or offered for sale in violation of the provisions of the Act or these Regulations.

(2) Inspectors shall attach to one can in any package or one package in any lot placed under detention a numbered detention tag, which shall bear the words "UNDER DETENTION—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE" together with a brief description of such lot, the date and the inspector's signature.

(3) Immediately after placing any canned poultry under detention, inspectors shall deliver or mail to the owner thereof or his agent, a duly completed form of "NOTICE OF DETENTION". If such canned poultry is in premises other than those of the owner, a copy of the Notice of Detention shall be given to the person in whose premises the canned poultry is found.

(4) Inspectors shall designate in the Notice of Detention the premises to which any detained canned poultry shall be taken or the manner in which it shall be disposed of.

(5) Inspectors, when satisfied that any canned poultry detained under this section complies with these Regulations, may issue a duly completed form of "NOTICE OF RELEASE"; one copy of such Notice of Release shall be delivered to the owner or his representative and one copy to the person in possession of the dressed poultry.

(6) Detention tags shall not be removed from any canned poultry by any person other than an inspector.

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued**10. The Frozen Egg Regulations**

P.C. 590

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

TUESDAY, the 8th day of February, 1949

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture and under the authority of section 34 of The Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, 1939, 3 George VI, Chapter 47, is pleased to order as follows:

1. The Regulations Respecting the Grading, Marking and Shipment of Frozen Egg, established by Order in Council P.C. 1237 of 1st April 1947, are hereby revoked; and

2. The attached "Regulations Respecting the Grading, Marking, Inspection and Shipment of Frozen Egg" are hereby made and established in substitution to the Regulations hereby revoked.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE GRADING, MARKING,
INSPECTION AND SHIPMENT OF FROZEN EGG

1. These Regulations may be cited as "The Frozen Egg Regulations".

Interpretation

2. In these Regulations,

- (a) "Act" means the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, 1939;
- (b) "frozen egg" includes frozen whole egg, frozen egg yolk and frozen egg whites, with or without added ingredients;
- (c) "frozen egg whites" means the white, or albumen, of egg, separated from the yolk, with or without added ingredients, and frozen;
- (d) "frozen egg yolk" means the yolk of egg, separated from the white, with or without added ingredients, and frozen;
- (e) "frozen whole egg" means liquid egg with yolk and albumen mixed together, with or without added ingredients, and frozen;
- (f) "Minister" means the Minister of Agriculture.

Canadian Standard Frozen Egg Grades

3. (1) The Canadian Standard Frozen Egg Grades are Grade A, Grade B and Grade C.

(2) Frozen egg shall be graded into the highest grade for which it qualifies and any frozen egg not so graded shall be deemed not to have been properly graded according to the Canadian Frozen Egg Standards.

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

4. (1) Frozen egg bearing the designation of a Canadian Standard Frozen Egg Grade shall be produced only from shell eggs which meet the requirements of any grade of the Canadian Standard Egg Grades. Eggs below the minimum grade shall not be used for the production of frozen egg bearing the designation of a Canadian Standard Frozen Egg Grade.

(2) Frozen egg bearing the grade designation "A" shall comply with the following:

- (a) There shall be no evidence of mould or foreign odour;
- (b) It shall be free from foreign matter and, for all practical purposes free from shell;
- (c) It shall be of smooth texture and well emulsified;
- (d) At time of analysis the total viable bacterial count, as determined by the method set forth in Schedule A, shall not exceed 2,500,000 per gram;
- (e) With respect to frozen egg whites, 127 grams subjected to a whipping test by the method set forth in Schedule B, shall give a foam volume of 800 cc.;
- (f) The minimum standards for egg solids, based on the official A.O.A.C. vacuum oven method, shall be as follows:
 - (i) for whole egg, 25·8 per cent
 - (ii) for egg yolk, 43 per cent
 - (iii) for egg whites, 11·5 per cent

(3) Frozen egg which does not meet the requirements for Grade A may be designated as Grade B provided it complies with the following:

- (a) There shall be no evidence of mould or objectionable odour. In the event of uncertainty as to the presence of such objectionable odour the product shall be submitted to bacterial test and shall be considered not to qualify for Grade B if the total viable bacterial count, as determined by the method set forth in Schedule A, exceeds 50,000,000 per gram;
- (b) It shall be free from foreign matter and shall contain not more than one-half of one per cent of shell by weight;
- (c) The minimum standards for egg solids based on the official A.O.A.C. vacuum oven method shall be as follows:
 - (i) for whole egg, 24·5 per cent
 - (ii) for egg yolk, 40 per cent
 - (iii) for egg whites, 10·5 per cent.

(4) Frozen egg which does not meet the requirements for Grade B may be designated as Grade C provided there is no evidence of mould or objectionable odour. In the event of uncertainty as to the presence of such objectionable odour the product shall be submitted to bacterial test and shall be considered not to qualify for Grade C if the total viable bacterial count, as determined by the method set forth in Schedule A, exceeds 50,000,000 per gram.

(5) Frozen whole egg, frozen egg yolk and frozen egg whites to which other ingredient or ingredients have been added shall comply with the requirements of this section, except that the percentage of solids shall be on the basis of actual egg meat and in analysing such products for solids allowance shall be made for the percentage of solids in the added ingredients.

5. Any frozen egg which is below the standard for Grade C, and any frozen egg produced from shell eggs classified as "rejects" under the Regulations Respecting the Grading, Packing and Marking of Eggs, shall

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

be deemed to be below the minimum grade and unsuitable for human consumption. The container of such frozen egg shall have applied to it, on the side and on the lid, in indelible letters not less than an inch and one-half in height the words "NOT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION".

Canadian Standard Frozen Egg Breaking Premises and Equipment

6. (1) No person shall ship, transport, sell or offer, advertise or hold in possession for sale under a grade name established by these Regulations any frozen egg unless such frozen egg has been prepared in a Registered Egg Breaking Station.

(2) The Minister may, upon application therefor, issue a certificate of registration in respect of an egg breaking station if in his opinion such station complies with the following:

- (a) The premises are clean, sanitary, and equipped with adequate ventilation to remove objectionable odour;
- (b) The size and arrangement of the premises or room in which eggs are broken and packed are adequate for properly handling the product;
- (c) The floor, walls and ceiling of the breaking room are constructed in such manner as to permit thorough washing and cleaning;
- (d) The breaking room is to be used only for the purpose during the season when egg breaking is in operation and shall be separated by partitions from rooms used for any other purposes;
- (e) All windows and doors giving direct access to the breaking room are provided with screens, and doors are equipped with automatic closing devices;
- (f) Washrooms and toilets do not open directly into the breaking room and are equipped with odourless soap and paper hand towels;
- (g) All tables have a smooth metal top of monel metal or stainless steel and are constructed in such a manner as to facilitate efficient cleaning;
- (h) All liquid containers, including cups and buckets, are of an approved type, free from rough soldering, rusted spots, dents, open seams or other defects which make thorough cleaning difficult;
- (i) The breaking room is equipped with at least a three-section tank for washing, rinsing and sterilizing breaking utensils, and preferably with a four-section tank to provide a section for the rinsing of utensils before washing;
- (j) Proper sanitary equipment is provided for draining utensils after washing, which equipment shall be capable of holding, without nesting, all breaking trays, knives, cups and liquid egg pails;
- (k) All overhead egg conveyers are installed in such a manner as to avoid any contamination of the egg meat;
- (l) Filters or centrifugal clarifiers of an approved type are provided, through which all egg meats are to pass for the removal of shell and foreign matter; and
- (m) Proper containers are provided for the disposal of rejected eggs.

(3) The Minister may, for any cause that to him seems sufficient, refuse to issue a certificate in respect of any station.

(4) The Minister may cancel a certificate if in his opinion the station does not comply with the requirements of these Regulations or if in his opinion the owner or operator of the station has violated or failed to comply with any of the provisions of the Act or of these Regulations.

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

(5) Every certificate of registration issued under these Regulations shall, unless sooner cancelled, expire on the 31st day of December following the date of issue.

(6) No operator of a Registered Egg Breaking Station shall pack any frozen egg which is not graded, packed and marked in accordance with these Regulations.

Canadian Standard Frozen Egg Plant Practice and Sanitation

7. Any person to whom a certificate of registration for a Registered Egg Breaking Premise has been issued shall comply with the following rules:

- (a) Equipment shall be washed by brushing in warm water containing washing compound, rinsed in clear water and immersed in sterilizing solution for at least one minute. A hypochlorite solution with a continuous minimum strength of 100 parts per million, or other approved sterilizing solution of equivalent strength, is to be used as a sterilizing solution;
- (b) Each breaker shall be provided at the breaking table with disposable tissue for wiping hands. Cloth towels shall not be used for this purpose;
- (c) Clean sterilized breaking equipment shall be provided each breaker when operations are commenced, after each recess and whenever an inferior egg is broken;
- (d) Containers of rejected eggs shall be removed at least once every two hours from the breaking room. Such containers shall be washed before they are returned to the breaking room;
- (e) Shell containers shall be of smooth metal construction, and the cleaning and disinfecting of shell containers and the disposal of shells shall be so arranged that at no time do they permit an offensive odour to enter the breaking room;
- (f) At no time shall liquid egg containers be allowed to stand on the floor of the breaking room;
- (g) All breaking room personnel shall wash their hands thoroughly with odourless soap (or the equivalent) and water each time they enter the breaking room and after breaking inedible eggs;
- (h) No persons known to be afflicted with any infectious, contagious or communicable disease or who are carriers of such diseases shall be permitted to come into contact with egg breaking operations; and
- (i) Liquid egg shall be frozen in clean sanitary premises, free from objectionable odours.

Canadian Standard Frozen Egg Containers

8. (1) Frozen egg shall be marked with the name of a Canadian Standard Grade and when for sale within Canada shall be packed in new, clean metal or paperboard containers.

(2) Frozen egg for export out of Canada shall be packed in such containers and in such a manner as may be prescribed by the Minister.

Canadian Standard Frozen Egg Markings

9. (1) Standard markings on containers of frozen egg shall consist of the following:

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

- (a) The words "Canadian Frozen Whole Egg" or "Canadian Frozen Egg Yolk" or "Canadian Frozen Egg Whites". These words may be on the lid or on the side of the container;
 - (b) When other ingredient or ingredients have been added, the following wording shall appear immediately after the wording specified in paragraph (a)—"With approved percentage of added". The ingredient or ingredients added shall be shown after the word "added";
 - (c) The word "Grade", followed by the letter of the grade, all to be in one line and all in letters of the same size and not less than three-quarters of an inch high, and on the side of the container;
 - (d) The abbreviation "Reg. No." followed by the Registered Number of the premises in which the frozen egg is packed, all to be in one line and all in letters of the same size and not less than one-half of an inch high and on the side of the container; and
 - (e) The words "Lot No." followed by a number or numbers to show the day, month and year of production, all in letters of the same size and all in one line.
- (2) Markings on containers of frozen egg shall appear prominently on the container and if one or more containers are packed in a master container the markings prescribed shall appear on both inner and outer containers.
- (3) The firm or brand name of the firm by which the frozen egg was prepared may appear anywhere on the container excepting only that no wording shall separate the wording prescribed in paragraphs (a) and (b). Such firm or brand name shall not be of a size or arrangement as to obscure the standard markings prescribed in subsection (1).
- (4) Any person may indicate on a container of frozen egg a guaranteed minimum solids content, excepting only that such guaranteed figures shall not be lower than the minimum permitted by these Regulations for the grade with which the container is marked.

Sampling and Inspection

10. (1) At time of freezing or at time of storage an inspector shall select and mark at least one per cent of the containers of each days' production in each registered station.

(2) The containers selected and marked by an inspector as samples shall be stored in such a manner that the inspector may have ready access to them for sampling purposes and shall be kept so stored until the lot is shipped from storage. The sample or samples for each lot shall in all instances be frozen and stored in the same room as the remainder of the containers in that lot.

(3) Not later than one month after the date of being placed in storage, and by arrangement with the processor, the inspector shall draw from each container a sample for purposes of analysis; cores from not more than ten containers shall be combined to make up one composite analytical sample.

(4) At least two composite analytical samples shall be prepared covering each week's production.

(5) Samples of frozen egg shall be tested for solids by an inspector by means of a refractometer, all samples being tested in duplicate. Should the solids be below the standard for the grade marked on the container, the

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

processor may request the inspector to have the sample analysed for solids by the A.O.A.C. vacuum oven method at a laboratory approved by the Minister. The cost of such laboratory analysis shall be borne by the processor.

(6) Should any composite sample representing more than one day's production fall below the minimum standard for the grade under which the product was packed, the inspector shall, at the request of the processor, re-sample each day's production for separate analysis.

(7) Following completion of the analytical report, the District Office of the Poultry Products Inspection Service shall advise the processor of the lot numbers which have passed inspection as being of the grade represented.

(8) Should any lot of frozen egg, on inspection and analysis, be found to be of a lower grade than that designated on the containers, an inspector shall issue to the processor a Notice of Detention covering the lot to be regraded. The actual re-marking of the containers, or other steps to be taken in connection with the lot as set forth in the Notice of Detention, may be delayed until the lot can be conveniently reached in storage, but such lot shall not be shipped, delivered, or otherwise disposed of until Notice of Release has been issued by an inspector.

(9) The processor shall supply weekly to the District Office of the Poultry Products Inspection Service a statement showing;

- (a) The number of containers produced under each lot number during the week;
- (b) The total number of pounds each of frozen whole egg, frozen egg yolks and frozen egg whites produced during the week; and
- (c) The total number of cases of each grade of shell eggs broken during the week.

(10) When a processor desires to ship any quantity of frozen eggs, under certificate, he shall apply to a District Office of the Poultry Products Inspection Service for an inspection certificate, stating in such application the number of containers in each lot number to be included in the shipment.

(11) If the product to be shipped has been analysed, found to be of the grade represented, and if the analysis is still valid, the District Office of the Poultry Products Inspection Service shall issue an inspection certificate showing the number of containers of each lot number covered by the certificate. There shall be a charge for each such certificate in an amount to be designated by the Minister.

(12) A certificate of grade issued under these Regulations shall confirm only that, on the basis of the sample analysed, the frozen egg is of the grade designated on the container, and shall not be construed as certification that the frozen egg meets any figure of guaranteed solids designated on the container.

11. (1) Frozen egg imported into Canada for domestic consumption shall not be released from Customs until a Certificate of Release has been issued by an inspector.

(2) Any such imported egg shall be directed, under detention, to a Cold Storage warehouse, where a sample shall be drawn by an inspector. On conclusion of the inspection and analysis the inspector shall issue to the importer a statement of inspection and the importer shall cause the container to be marked as follows:

- (a) The words "Imported Frozen Whole Egg", or "Imported Frozen Egg Yolk" or "Imported Frozen Egg Whites" whichever is applicable, in letters not less than three-quarters of an inch high;

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

- (b) The word "Grade", followed by the letter of the grade, all in letters not less than three-quarters of an inch high; and
 - (c) The words "Lot No." followed by a number to be designated by the inspector, all in letters not less than one-half inch high.
- (3) When the conditions of the foregoing subsection have been complied with, the inspector shall issue a Notice of Release, which shall authorize the withdrawal of the imported frozen egg from storage.

Detention and Seizure

12. (1) An inspector may detain and place under detention any frozen egg which has been graded, packed, marked, shipped, transported or imported in violation of the Act or of these Regulations.

(2) The inspector shall attach to one or more containers in any lot placed under detention, a tag or label, which shall bear the words "Under Detention—Department of Agriculture".

(3) Immediately after placing any frozen egg under detention the inspector shall deliver or mail to the owner of the frozen egg or his agent a duly completed form of Notice of Detention. If such frozen egg is in premises other than those of the owner a copy of the Notice of Detention shall be given to the person in whose premises the frozen egg is located.

(4) The inspector shall designate in the Notice of Detention the premises to which any detained frozen egg shall be taken for correction.

(5) When an inspector is satisfied that any detained frozen egg complies with these Regulations he shall issue a duly completed form of Notice of Release. One copy of such notice shall be delivered to the owner or his representative and one copy to the person in possession of the frozen egg.

(6) Detention tags or labels shall not be removed from any container of frozen egg unless a Notice of Release covering such frozen egg has been issued by an inspector.

Shipment and Transportation

13. No person shall ship or transport, within the meaning of those terms under the Act, any frozen egg unless it is graded, packed and marked in accordance with these Regulations and unless it has been prepared in a Registered Egg Breaking Station.

14. No person shall ship or transport any frozen egg below the minimum grade, unless such frozen egg is marked in accordance with the provisions of section 5.

15. No person shall export any frozen egg from Canada unless such frozen egg meets the requirements for Grade A under these Regulations and unless it has been inspected and a Certificate of Inspection relative thereto has been issued by an Inspector.

SCHEDULE A

Determination of Plate Count on Frozen Egg

Thaw the sample by placing the container in water at not over 45° C., and shaking at frequent intervals. When completely thawed, shake vigorously 100 times with up-and-down excursions of about 1 ft. during a 45 second interval. Pipette 11 ml., into a dilution blank containing 99 ml. of physiological saline. Use this 1:10 dilution to prepare further decimal

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

dilutions as required. Prepare duplicate plates from the appropriate dilutions and pour with the standard milk agar (tryptone glucose extract agar). Incubate at 32° C. for 72 hours. Count all visible colonies. Multiply the average count from plates with between 30 and 300 colonies by the dilution employed and express as the plate count per gram of product.

SCHEDULE B

Determination of Foam Volume—Frozen Egg Whites

Place 4½ ounces (127·3 grams) defrosted whites in a 5 quart size mechanical mixer. Whip for five minutes at second speed. Add gradually 4½ ounces of icing sugar or pulverized sugar. Whip at same speed for seven minutes. Transfer foam into 1,000 cc. graduated cylinder, and measure.

11. Regulations respecting the Grading, Packing and Marking of Eggs

P.C. 5294

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

TUESDAY, the 18th day of October, 1949.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture and under the authority of The Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, 1939, is pleased to order as follows:

1. The Regulations respecting the grading, packing and marking of eggs, established by Order in Council P.C. 1579 of 23rd April 1940, as amended, are hereby revoked; and

2. The annexed "Regulations respecting the Grading, Packing and Marking of Eggs" are hereby made and established in substitution for the Regulations hereby revoked.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE GRADING, PACKING AND
MARKING OF EGGS

Interpretation

1. (a) "Act" means the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, 1939;
- (b) "box" means a container made to contain fifteen dozen eggs;
- (c) "carton" means a container made to contain one dozen or one-half dozen eggs;
- (d) "case" means a container made to contain thirty dozen eggs;
- (e) "delivery" means the physical transfer of eggs from one premises to another premises, whether or not any change in the ownership of the eggs is involved;

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

- (f) "Department" means the Department of Agriculture;
- (g) "eggs" means eggs of the domestic hen in the shell, excepting only those intended for incubation;
- (h) "first receiver" means any person other than a Registered Egg Grading Station who purchases or receives on consignment or on account, ungraded eggs from producers;
- (i) "floating air cell" means an air cell which has no fixed position in the egg as a result of the inner shell membrane having been ruptured;
- (j) "graded eggs" means eggs in containers which are marked with the name of a Canadian Standard Egg Grade;
- (k) "grass egg" means an egg in which the yolk shows a green or olive colour on candling;
- (l) "label" means a card or paper fully covering the end of an egg case or box;
- (m) "printed" means printed by use of the printing process;
- (n) "producer" means a person who ships, transports or sells only eggs produced on his own farm;
- (o) "reject" means an egg below the minimum grade;
- (p) "retailer" means any person who offers, has in possession for sale or sells eggs to a consumer;
- (q) "ship" or "shipping" means the overt act of any person leading to the movement, by common carrier or other means of public conveyance, of any eggs from or to a point outside the province in which he carries on business;
- (r) "tag" means a card or paper not fully covering the end of an egg case or box;
- (s) "transport" or "transporting" means the overt act of any person leading to the movement, otherwise than by shipping, of any eggs from or to a point outside the province in which he carries on business;
- (t) "ungraded eggs" means eggs in containers which are not marked with the name of a Canadian Standard Egg Grade;
- (u) "wholesaler" means any person who sells eggs to a retailer, or to any restaurant, hospital, hotel, boardinghouse, bakery, logging, mining or construction camp, transportation company or other organization for its use in baking or cooking or for serving to inmates, guests, patrons or employees; or who sells eggs for conversion into frozen or dried eggs or other egg product.

PART I—CANADIAN EGG STANDARDS

2. (1) The Canadian Egg Standards are based upon the requirements of the Act and Regulations and when they are applied to eggs shipped, transported, offered or had in possession for sale, purchased or sold, compliance with the Regulations shall be obligatory with respect to

- (a) Grades;
- (b) Grading Premises and Equipment;
- (c) Packing Materials;
- (d) Grade Markings.

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

(2) The name of a Canadian Standard Egg Grade applied on any container of eggs shall constitute a representation that the eggs therein have been graded, packed and marked in accordance with the Canadian Egg Standards.

CANADIAN STANDARD EGG GRADES

3. (1) The Canadian Standard Egg Grades shall comprise compulsory and optional grades. Where eggs are required to be graded in accordance with the Canadian Egg Standards, such eggs shall be graded into their respective compulsory grade or grades as hereunder prescribed but may be further graded into their respective optional grades.

<i>Compulsory Grades</i>	<i>Optional Grades</i>
Grade A Large	None
	Grade A Medium
Grade B	Grade B Large
	Grade B Medium
Grade C	Grade A Pullet
	Grade B Pullet

Additional Optional Grades shall be

Grade A1 Large
Grade A1 Medium
Grade A1 Pullet

(2) To be eligible for grading under the additional optional grades eggs must be produced, graded and packed as required in Regulation 5.

(3) Each egg shall be placed in the highest compulsory or corresponding optional grade for which it qualifies and any egg not so placed shall be deemed not to have been properly graded according to the Canadian Egg Standards.

(4) In grading eggs, consideration shall be given to the four following factors:

- (a) Quality factor, as determined by candling;
- (b) Weight factor;
- (c) Appearance factor, as determined by degree of cleanness; and
- (d) Shell factor, as determined by soundness and construction of shell.

4. (1) All eggs bearing the grade designation "A" shall comply with the following specifications:

- (a) Quality factor—Yolk outline indistinct; yolk shadow reasonably small and round in shape, maintaining position in central part of egg; air cell must not exceed $\frac{3}{16}$ inch in depth. Mottled yolks, grass yolks, visible germ spots, floating air cells or meat spots shall disqualify eggs for this grade.
- (b) Appearance factor—Clean, without spot or stain of foreign substance.
- (c) Shell factor—Sound, without crack or check and regular in construction.
- (d) Weight factor—Grade A Large eggs shall weigh individually at the rate of not less than 24 ounces per dozen. Grade A Medium eggs shall weigh individually at the rate of not less than 22 ounces per dozen and up to but not including 24 ounces per dozen. Grade A Pullet eggs shall weigh individually, at the rate of not less than 18 ounces per dozen and up to but not including 22 ounces per dozen.

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

(2) All eggs bearing the grade designation "B" shall comply with the following as minimum specifications:

- (a) Quality factor—Yolk outline may be slightly visible and yolk shadow slightly oblong, but not definitely enlarged or flattened; yolk shall not rise completely to uppermost end of egg and shall float freely around egg on twirling; air cell must not exceed $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in depth. Extremely mottled or grass yolks, definitely pronounced germ spots, floating air cells or meat spots shall disqualify eggs for this grade.
- (b) Appearance factor—May show stains or small spots providing they do not seriously detract from the appearance of the egg.
- (c) Shell factor—Sound, without crack or check.
- (d) Weight factor—Grade B eggs shall weigh individually at the rate of not less than 22 ounces per dozen. Grade B Large eggs shall weigh individually at the rate of not less than 24 ounces per dozen. Grade B Medium eggs shall weigh individually at the rate of not less than 22 ounces per dozen and up to but not including 24 ounces per dozen. Grade B Pullet eggs shall weigh individually at the rate of not less than 20 ounces per dozen and up to but not including 22 ounces per dozen and, for export, 39 pounds net per thirty dozen. Tolerances in the weight factor shall apply between the fifteenth day of September and the last day of February, during which period the minimum individual egg weights for "Grade B Large" and "Grade B Medium" shall be at the rate of $23\frac{1}{2}$ and $21\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, respectively; provided that in case lots the net weight per thirty dozen is not less than 45 and 42 pounds, respectively.

(3) All eggs bearing the grade designation "C" shall comply with the following as minimum specifications:

- (a) Quality factor—Yolk outline may be distinctly visible but the yolk shall not adhere to the shell membrane nor shall the yolk membrane be broken. No maximum air cell size. Extremely mottled yolks, grass yolks, definitely pronounced germ spots, floating air cells and meat spots shall not disqualify eggs for this grade.
- (b) Appearance factor—May be dirty or stained.
- (c) Shell factor—May be cracked or irregular in construction.
- (d) Weight factor—No minimum weight.

(4) Cracked eggs shall be packed separately and marked "Grade C—Cracks".

5. (1) Grade A1 eggs shall be graded, packed and marked only by producers approved by the Department or by co-operative associations or marketing groups authorized by the Department to perform that function for approved producers, and only provided that:

- (a) Poultry houses and yards are clean and sanitary and yards fenced;
- (b) No male birds are kept in pens supplying Grade A1 eggs, before or after the breeding season;
- (c) Only grain feeds, plus recognized supplementary feeds in the mash, are fed;
- (d) Producers have adequate facilities for cooling eggs;
- (e) The producer satisfies the Department that the eggs will go to the consumer in the original sealed packages and that the method of marketing is satisfactory to the Department;

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

(f) If the eggs are graded, packed and marked by a co-operative association or marketing group, such association or group operate a Registered Egg Grading Station.

(2) Authorizations by the Department to producers, co-operative associations or marketing groups to grade, pack and mark Grade A1 eggs may be withdrawn on violation of any of the requirements of this Regulation.

(3) All eggs bearing the grade designation "A1" shall comply with the following specifications:

- (a) Quality factor—Yolk shadow indistinct, small and round in shape, maintaining position in central part of egg; air cell must not exceed $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in depth; mottled or grass yolks, visible germ spots, floating air cells or meat spots shall disqualify eggs for this grade.
- (b) Appearance factor—Clean, without spot or stain of foreign substance.
- (c) Shell factor—Sound, without crack or check and regular in shape and construction.
- (d) Weight factor—Grade A1 Large eggs shall weigh individually at the rate of not less than 24 ounces per dozen. Grade A1 Medium eggs shall weigh individually at the rate of not less than 22 ounces per dozen and up to but not including 24 ounces per dozen. Grade A1 Pullet eggs shall weigh individually at the rate of not less than 20 ounces per dozen and up to but not including 22 ounces per dozen.

6. Cold stored eggs may be graded or sold only in Grades "B" or "C" or their optional grades except Grade A Medium or Grade A Pullet.

7. All eggs which are not eligible to be graded into the compulsory or optional grades or which show any abnormal or prohibited condition, matter or discoloration, or a musty odour or which have been in an incubator or which contain any of the following defects, seen in candling:

Blood spot—An egg containing one or more spots or clots of blood;

Bloody egg—An egg through the contents of which blood is diffused;

Blood ring—An egg showing a ring of blood on the yolk;

Mixed or red rot—An egg in which the yolk sac is ruptured sufficiently to permit the yolk to mix with the albumen;

Spot rot—An egg in which a mold spot or spots is apparent beneath the shell or along cracks in the shell;

Black rot—An egg which appears solidly black;

White rot—An egg in which the yolk is covered with a light coloured crust, the albumen watery and usually possessing a putrid odour;

Sour rot—An egg of which the contents when broken out have a sour odour. Indications of these eggs, as seen in candling, are a bubbly condition at the air cell line, an extremely prominent yolk and a dull, hollow sound when clicked against other eggs;

Stuck yolk—An egg in which the yolk membrane is adhering to the shell in such a manner that it cannot be freed by normal twirling in course of candling;

shall be below the minimum grade and classed as "Rejects".

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

8. (1) No person shall buy or receive, ship or transport any eggs below the minimum grade, unless he is in possession of a permit issued by the Department.

(2) No person shall sell, ship or deliver any eggs below the minimum grade to any person not in possession of a permit.

9. Applications for a permit to buy eggs below the minimum grade shall be made to the Department, stating the premises where they are to be received, the territory from which they will be received or transported and the use for which they are intended.

10. (1) Holders of a permit to buy eggs below the minimum grade shall furnish to the Department monthly a statement showing the receipts and disposition of such eggs, and shall retain for a period of ninety days for the perusal of an inspector such documents and other records as may be required by the Department.

(2) Persons selling, shipping or delivering eggs below the minimum grade shall retain records of all such sales for a period of ninety days for the perusal of an inspector.

11. Containers in which eggs below the minimum grade are shipped or transported shall be marked on both ends with the word "Rejects" in letters at least three-quarters of an inch high.

12. If more than eight eggs in fifteen dozen are found to be below the grade marked on the container, all eggs in such container shall be deemed to be misbranded; provided that

- (a) eggs examined after delivery shall not be deemed to be misbranded if not more than twelve eggs are found to be below the grade marked on the container; and
- (b) cracked eggs only in excess of six in fifteen dozen shall be regarded as undergrades after delivery.

13. Eggs which shall be regarded as undergrades in each grade are set forth below:

—	A Large	A Medium	A Pullet	B
Undergrades.....	A Medium A Pullet B C Rejects	A Pullet B C Rejects	B C Rejects	A Pullet C Rejects

—	B Large	B Medium	B Pullet	C
Undergrades.....	A Medium B Medium A Pullet C Rejects	A Pullet C Rejects	C Rejects	Rejects

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

14. (1) With respect to the Quality factor, the seller shall be deemed to have misbranded any eggs which, within thirty-six hours after delivery by him, are found to be below the grade stated on the container at the time of delivery and, with respect to the factors of Weight and Appearance, he shall be deemed to have misbranded any eggs which are found, within seven days after delivery by him, to be below the grade stated on the container at time of delivery.

(2) After the expiration of the period specified in subsection (1) the responsibility for eggs found to be below the grade designated on the container shall rest on the person in whose possession such eggs are found.

GRADING PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT

15. Eggs may be graded, packed and marked in accordance with the Canadian Egg Standards only in premises with respect to which a Certificate of Registration as a Registered Egg Grading Station has been issued by the Minister; provided that a Certificate of Registration shall not be required of a producer.

16. (1) Every person desiring to operate premises for the grading, packing and marking of eggs in accordance with the Canadian Egg Standards, shall apply annually to a District Office of the Poultry Products Inspection Service, on a form provided for that purpose, for a Certificate of Registration of each of such premises as a Registered Egg Grading Station; such application shall be made one month in advance of the date when it is desired that the Certificate shall be effective.

(2) Certificates of Registration of Registered Egg Grading Stations shall expire on the thirty-first day of December of each year.

17. Certificates of Registration of Registered Egg Grading Stations are not assignable.

18. Certificates of Registration for Registered Egg Grading Stations shall be granted only when:

- (a) the premises are clean, sanitary and free from odour;
- (b) the grading, packing and marking of eggs are done in a room entirely separate from any other pursuit or occupation of the operator, and in a room which has no physical connection or communicating passage with any general retail store business or with any premises used for the warehousing or holding of hides or furs or of any other product which is not conducive to the proper handling of eggs;
- (c) the size and arrangement of the premises or room in which eggs are to be graded, packed and marked is adequate for properly handling the product;
- (d) the room in which eggs are to be graded is constructed so as to exclude outside light to permit efficient candling;
- (e) the grading room is equipped with approved candling appliances and, unless an egg weighing machine is employed, with an approved scale for each grader;
- (f) the grading bench, shelf, candling appliance and scale are so arranged as to make efficient and accurate grading possible;
- (g) the grading of eggs is done only by or under the direct supervision of graders approved by the Department and only in accordance with the Canadian Egg Standards;

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

- (h) the premises in which eggs are to be handled before, during and after grading at no time attain a temperature higher than sixty-seven degrees Fahrenheit;
- (i) the egg room is equipped with a tested thermometer and, preferably, with a wet and dry bulk hygrometer to permit of both temperature and humidity readings; and
- (j) the grading station premises or the building in which they are located, if there is an inside connection between the egg premises and the rest of the building, have a convenient public entrance.

19. (1) Each Registered Egg Grading Station shall be allotted a number and each case or box of eggs packed at that station shall bear the wording "REG. No." followed by the number allotted to that station, all in letters at least one-quarter of an inch high. This wording shall appear below the grade name on the tag or label, if such are used, or below the grade name on the case and shall be applied in the same manner as the grade markings.

(2) The original registered number shall remain on or attached to a case or box of eggs only so long as the contents have not been removed or regraded. When the eggs in any case or box are removed or regraded, the original registered number shall be removed from such case or box.

20. Responsibility for eggs which do not conform to the grade represented shall, when the eggs are examined after delivery, be determined by the provisions of Regulation 14 rather than by the registered number appearing on the case or box.

21. When cases or boxes of graded eggs are identified with a grader's number, such number shall appear on the upper right hand corner of the tag or label, if such are used, or at the right of the top cleat on the end of the case or box on which the grade name appears.

CANADIAN STANDARD PACKING MATERIAL FOR EGGS

22. Cases, fillers and flats used in packing eggs according to the Canadian Egg Standards, shall comply with the following specifications:

(a) *Wooden Cases—*

Inside Dimensions—24" long x $11\frac{5}{8}$ " wide x $12\frac{1}{2}$ " high.

Ends— $12\frac{1}{2}$ " high x $11\frac{5}{8}$ " wide x $\frac{7}{16}$ " thick, dressed on outside. The ends shall be made of not more than three pieces, without openings between them and with the grain of the wood vertical. Sections made up of Lindermann joints shall be considered as one piece for ends and centre division only.

Horizontal cleats, across top and bottom of each end—12" long x $1\frac{3}{4}$ " high x $\frac{3}{8}$ " thick, dressed on outside. The cleats shall extend across the full width of each end.

Centre Divisions— $11\frac{5}{8}$ " wide x $12\frac{1}{2}$ " high x $\frac{7}{16}$ " thick. They shall be made of not more than three pieces and shall be tongued and grooved or fastened with corrugated fasteners. The grain shall be horizontal.

Sides— $24\frac{7}{8}$ " long x $\frac{1}{4}$ " thick, in two or three pieces. If three pieces are used each piece shall be not less than $3\frac{7}{8}$ " wide. If two pieces are used each piece shall be not less than $5\frac{7}{8}$ " wide.

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

Tops and bottoms— $25\frac{5}{8}$ " long x $\frac{1}{4}$ " thick, in one, two or three pieces. If three pieces are used, each piece shall be not less than $3\frac{7}{8}$ " wide. If two pieces are used each piece shall be not less than $5\frac{7}{8}$ " wide. If one piece is used it shall be not less than 12" wide. It is recommended that tops form a single unit, i.e. that the boards making up the top be fastened together by a cleat at each end.

The ends and centre divisions shall be made of one-inch lumber, dressed two sides and re-sawn, two pieces to the inch. The sides, top and bottom shall be made of one-inch lumber, dressed two sides and re-sawn, three pieces to the inch.

The above specifications may be departed from only to make a case of greater inside depth than $12\frac{1}{2}$ ", or to use lumber thicker than $\frac{1}{4}$ " for sides, top and bottom, or thicker than $\frac{7}{16}$ " for ends and centre divisions, and to increase other dimensions accordingly.

The sides and bottom shall be nailed to the centre partition and to the ends or cleats with $1\frac{1}{4}$ " fifteen gauge cement coated box nails, with six nails per nailing edge. The top shall be nailed to the ends with $1\frac{1}{2}$ " fourteen gauge uncoated nails with six nails per nailing edge, except that when unitized at least three nails shall be used. The cleats shall be nailed to the ends with six one-inch clinch nails or clinch staples, staggered.

Wooden cases shall be made of well seasoned wood with not more than fifteen per cent moisture content. The wood shall be sound, live and bright, with no rot, bark or doze. No knot shall be greater in diameter than one-third of the width of that part. Cases shall be made of merchantable grade spruce, or an equivalent grade of white pine, basswood, poplar, western hemlock or cottonwood.

(b) Wooden boxes—

Wooden boxes shall comply in full with the above specifications, excepting only with respect to the necessary reduction in length and the elimination of the centre partition.

(c) Corrugated cases or boxes for domestic use—

Corrugated cases or boxes may be used as a standard package for the shipment of eggs within Canada providing test figures for resistance (bursting test), dimension limit and gross weight limit are stamped on an outer surface and providing that such test figures comply with the specifications of the Express Traffic Association. When corrugated cases or boxes are used the word "EGGS" in letters at least one inch high shall appear on the same side or end as the grade markings.

(d) Fillers and flats—

Fillers and flats shall be made of groundwood or solid pulp fibre of medium finish. For domestic use within Canada the board in the fillers shall be not less than .022 inches thick, the flats not less than .025 inches thick and $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches square. For export use the board in the fillers shall be not less than .025 inches thick, and moulded flats or trays shall be used.

23. (1) Grade A eggs shall be packed only in new cases with new fillers, flats and pads, or in the equivalent thereof with respect to cleanliness and soundness of construction. Grade B and Grade C eggs may be packed in used cases with used fillers, flats and pads for shipment within Canada provided that such cases, fillers, flats and pads are sound, with no parts missing or broken, clean and in good condition. Eggs for shipment out of Canada shall be packed only in new cases and shall be wired at both ends.

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

(2) An egg case shall not be deemed to be clean if all marks applying to previous contents, including grade designation, registration, number, government mark and grader's number, have not been smoothly removed.

24. Excelsior pads shall be placed below the first filler and on top of the last filler in each case or box, except that where moulded flats or trays are used they may replace the excelsior pads.

CANADIAN STANDARD GRADE MARKINGS FOR EGGS

25. The Canadian standard grade markings for containers of eggs shall be as follows:

- (a) Grade markings on cases to be shipped or transported within Canada shall appear on at least one end, and on boxes on at least one side, and shall be either printed on a tag or label, or shall be printed, stamped or stencilled on the case or box. The Registered Egg Grading Station number shall also be shown in the manner prescribed in regulation 19.

- (b) Tags shall be at least three inches high and five inches long. The colour of tags for the various grades shall be as follows:

Grade A Large—Red
Grade A Medium—Green
Grade A Pullet—White
Grade B—Blue
Grade C—Yellow

The lettering on tags shall be in black.

Tags shall be placed in the centre of the end and shall be fastened to the case or box either by adhesive material or by two tacks or staples, one at each end of the tag.

- (c) The grade markings on cases or boxes for export shall appear on at least one end and shall be either printed on a label or printed, stamped or stencilled on the case or box. The words "Canadian Eggs" also shall appear on such cases or boxes in the manner prescribed in regulation 31.
- (d) The grade markings on cases and boxes shall consist of the word "Grade", followed by the letter of the grade and the weight designation where used, all of which shall be in letters three-quarters of an inch high, with the stems of the letters one-eighth of an inch thick. The grade designation shall not be abbreviated.
- (e) The grade markings on cartons shall be printed or stamped on the top of the carton and shall not be obscured by other wording or design on the carton.
- (f) The grade markings on eggs in open containers in retail stores shall be printed or stamped on a card immediately on top or in front of the eggs and in full, unobscured view of the public.
- (g) The grade markings on cartons and open containers shall consist of the word "Grade", followed by the letter of the grade and the weight designation, all of which shall be in letters at least one-half inch high. The grade designation shall not be abbreviated. The word "size" may be used after the weight designation.

26. (1) When cartons are packed in cases or boxes the prescribed markings shall appear both on the cartons and on the cases or boxes.

(2) Cases or boxes of graded eggs shall not be marked with the name of more than one grade, unless such eggs are packed in cartons.

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

27. When cases or boxes are wrapped in paper the prescribed markings shall appear both on the case or box proper and on the outside of the paper wrapper.

28. Any person who

(a) applies the name of any Canadian Standard Egg Grade on any container of eggs; or

(b) sells, ships, transports or has in his possession eggs in containers marked with a Canadian Standard Egg Grade;

shall, unless the requirements of this Part with respect to grades, packing material, grade markings and grading premises and equipment have been complied with in every respect, be guilty of an offence under these Regulations.

PART II—SHIPMENT AND TRANSPORTATION

29. Eggs shall not be exported or, in a quantity in excess of forty-nine cases in any one day, shipped or transported out of any province into any other province of Canada, unless such eggs have been graded, marked and packed in accordance with the Canadian Egg Standards.

30. Ungraded eggs, in a quantity of forty-nine cases or less, shall not be shipped or transported out of any province into any other province of Canada unless such eggs are being shipped or transported to a Registered Egg Grading Station.

31. All cases of eggs being exported shall be marked on the end of the case above the grade mark with the words "Canadian Eggs" in letters not less than three-quarters of an inch high.

32. All cases or boxes of graded eggs being shipped or transported by a producer who is not registered as a Registered Egg Grading Station, shall be marked, in letters not less than one-quarter inch high, with the name and address of the producer in the same manner as and below the grade mark.

33. Eggs out of storage may be shipped or transported to a Registered Egg Grading Station without grading or inspection, but the containers thereof shall bear the words "Ungraded out of storage", in letters not less than one-quarter inch high, stamped or stencilled over existing grade marks or, if they bear no grade marks, on the ends of the containers.

PART III—INSPECTION

34. Eggs in quantities in excess of twenty-four cases shall not be exported or, except as permitted in Regulation 33, in quantities in excess of ninety-nine cases in any one day shipped or transported out of one province into any other province of Canada, unless such eggs have been inspected, the cases or boxes marked with the government mark and a Certificate of Inspection thereof has been issued by an inspector.

35. Upon the application of the operators of Registered Egg Grading Stations in any area representing more than 50 per cent of the eggs shipped or transported out of that area, the Minister may, if satisfied that the public interest would best be served thereby, designate such area as an Inspection Area under these Regulations.

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

36. Graded Eggs shall not be shipped or transported out of any Inspection Area designated by the Minister, unless such eggs have been inspected, the cases or boxes marked with the government mark and a Certificate of Inspection thereof has been issued by an inspector.

37. Certificates of Inspection may be refused by an inspector if any shipment of eggs is to be shipped or transported under unsuitable conditions or which otherwise fail to comply with the Act or Regulations.

38. Certificates of Inspection shall be in the form or forms prescribed by the Minister.

39. A Certificate of Inspection shall be valid only from the point of issue to the destination shown on the Certificate.

40. (1) The government mark for containers of Canadian eggs shall be a design of a Maple Leaf, with the words "Canadian Poultry Products—Government Inspected" and the inspector's number and date of inspection.

(2) The government mark shall be applied only by an inspector.

IMPORT INSPECTIONS

41. Eggs imported into Canada for domestic consumption in quantities in excess of nine cases shall be inspected and marked with the government mark by an inspector at the port of entry into Canada.

42. Collectors of Customs shall not release for delivery any importation of eggs intended for domestic consumption until they have been furnished with a Certificate of Inspection signed by an inspector. Such Certificate of Inspection shall be attached by the Collector to the Customs Entry Form and forwarded to the Department of National Revenue.

43. Containers of eggs imported into Canada for domestic consumption, if not previously marked, shall be marked on both ends by the importer with the words "Produce of...." followed by the name of the country of origin in letters at least one inch high and on at least one end with the grade of the eggs contained therein in accordance with the specifications of the Canadian Egg Standards. The importer shall be permitted to regrade any such importation only under the supervision of and in premises approved by an inspector.

44. All imported eggs intended for re-grading shall be kept separate from all other eggs and shall not be moved out of the premises until they have been re-inspected by an inspector.

45. Imported eggs shall be repacked in the cases in which they were imported and the markings showing the country of origin shall not be removed or obliterated; provided that if such eggs cannot be repacked in the original cases, other cases may be used, but shall be marked to show the country of origin.

46. The government mark for use on cases or boxes of imported eggs shall include the words "Foreign Eggs" with the words "Government Inspected" and the inspector's number.

PART IV—DETENTION

47. An inspector may place under detention any eggs which have been graded, packed, marked, shipped, transported or imported in violation of the provisions of the Act or these Regulations.

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

48. The inspector shall attach to one case in every lot placed under detention a numbered detention tag, which shall bear the words "Under Detention—Department of Agriculture" together with a brief description of such lot, the date and the inspector's signature.

49. Immediately after placing any eggs under detention the inspector shall deliver or mail to the owner of the eggs or his agent a duly completed form of "Notice of Detention". If such eggs are in premises other than those of the owner, a copy of the "Notice of Detention" shall be given to the person in whose premises the eggs are located.

50. The inspector shall designate in the "Notice of Detention" the premises to which any detained eggs shall be taken.

51. When an inspector is satisfied that any detained eggs comply with the Regulations he may issue a duly completed form of "Notice of Release". One copy of such "Notice of Release" shall be delivered to the owner or his representative and one copy to the person in possession of the eggs.

52. Detention tags shall not be removed from any eggs by anyone other than an inspector.

PART V—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DISTRIBUTION

53. Eggs shall not be shipped, transported, delivered or kept in a warehouse ready for delivery, by a wholesaler, unless they have been graded, packed and the containers thereof marked in accordance with the Canadian Egg Standards and the prescribed identification of a Registered Egg Grading Station and, if imported, the name of the country of origin; provided that when a wholesaler is a producer and is not a Registered Egg Grading Station, such containers shall bear the name and address of the producer in the manner prescribed in Regulation 32.

54. The shipment, transportation or delivery of eggs on a wholesale basis shall, except by a producer, be conducted only by a person who holds a Certificate as a Registered Egg Grading Station with respect to the premises from which he conducts such wholesale business.

55. (1) Eggs shall not be offered or kept in possession for sale by a retailer unless they have been graded and the containers thereof marked in accordance with the Canadian Egg Standards and, if imported, the name of the country of origin.

(2) Containers in which eggs are received by a retailer, shall be marked with the grade of the eggs contained therein in accordance with the Canadian egg standards, the number of the Registered Egg Grading Station or the name and address of the producer and, if imported, the name of the country of origin.

(3) All eggs in retail store premises, whether or not in view of the public, shall be deemed to be kept for sale.

56. Any advertisement in which eggs are offered for sale or distribution shall be deemed to be untrue, deceptive or misleading,

(a) if it fails to include prominently the grade designation according to the Canadian Egg Standards,

(b) if it includes any implication, representation or assertion that the eggs advertised are superior in condition or quality to that required, under the Canadian Egg Standards, for that particular grade,

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

- (c) if any word or phrase denoting freshness of production is used as descriptive of eggs except those graded as Grade A or Grade A1, or
- (d) if the words “New Laid” are used as descriptive of eggs other than those graded as Grade A1.

57. Any carton or card displayed in connection with eggs in a retail store shall be deemed to be an advertisement.

58. Any person who,

- (a) as a wholesaler ships, transports, delivers or keeps eggs in a warehouse ready for delivery; or
- (b) as a retailer offers or keeps eggs in his possession for sale or receives eggs,

shall, if the provisions of this Part have not been complied with in every respect, be guilty of an offence under these Regulations.

PART VI—SHIPMENT AND PURCHASE OF UNGRADED EGGS

59. Containers in which ungraded eggs are shipped or transported shall be marked on at least one end in block letters not less than three-quarters of an inch high with the words “Ungraded Eggs—For Shipment Only.”

60. Registered Egg Grading Stations shall pay on a graded basis for all ungraded eggs purchased or received on consignment by them.

61. Eggs shall be deemed to have been purchased on a graded basis only if they are graded in accordance with the Canadian Standard Egg Grades and if a different price is paid for eggs graded into any of the compulsory or corresponding optional grades.

62. Operators of Registered Egg Grading Stations shall be responsible that bench reports in a satisfactory form, in English or French, are completed by the grader with respect to each lot of eggs graded by him.

63. (1) Operators of Registered Egg Grading Stations shall furnish to each seller or shipper of ungraded eggs, within seven days after receipt of such eggs, a grading report, in English or French, containing the following information on a printed form provided by them for the purpose:

Name and address of the operator of the Registered Egg Grading Station
Registered Egg Grading Station Number.....
Date of statement
Name and address of seller.....
Date of delivery.....
Number of dozens of eggs delivered
Amount and rate per dozen of any advance payment, whether in cash or other negotiable instrument, in merchandise or on account.....
.....
Number of eggs graded into each grade.....
Price to be paid for each grade.....

(2) When any shipment of ungraded eggs received by a Registered Egg Grading Station is made up of eggs from more than one producer, suitably identified, the grading report furnished by the Registered Egg Grading Station to the shipper shall include details of the grading of the eggs from each individual producer.

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

(3) One copy of each Grading Report required by subsections (1) and (2) shall be retained by the Registered Egg Grading Station.

64. (1) First receivers shall pay or settle on a graded basis for all ungraded eggs received by them and shall furnish to the producer, within fourteen days after receipt of such eggs, a grading report, in English or French, showing the following information:

Name and address of first receiver.....
 Date of statement
 Name and address of producer.....
 Number of dozens of eggs delivered
 Date of delivery.....
 Amount and rate per dozen of any advance payment, whether in cash,
 merchandise or on account.....
 Number of eggs graded into each grade.....
 Price to be paid for each grade.....

(2) One copy of each such Grading Report shall be retained by the First Receiver.

65. First receivers who ship or deliver ungraded eggs to a Registered Egg Grading Station shall clearly identify the eggs from each individual producer in the shipment, either by packing them in separate containers or by placing each producer's eggs in a separate end of a case or in separate fillers or by packing and identifying them in some other satisfactory manner.

66. First receivers shall sell, ship or transport ungraded eggs only to a Registered Egg Grading Station.

67. Only Registered Egg Grading Stations may buy or receive ungraded eggs from a first receiver.

68. Advance payments in excess of eighty per centum of the total value of ungraded eggs computed at the price per dozen for Grade B eggs shown on the grading report shall not be made prior to final settlement by a first receiver or Registered Egg Grading Station.

69. Registered Egg Grading Stations and first receivers shall retain for a period of ninety days all forms and statements required to be made out by or furnished to them under these Regulations.

70. Any person who buys or receives ungraded eggs shall, unless the requirements of this Part have been complied with in every respect, be guilty of an offence under these Regulations.

12. Regulations with Respect to Hog Carcass Grading

P.C. 5296

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

TUESDAY, the 18th day of October, 1949.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture and under the authority of The Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, 1939, is pleased to order as follows:

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

1. The Regulations with Respect to Hog Carcass Grading established by Order in Council P.C. 4933 of 3rd December, 1947, as amended, are hereby revoked; and

2. The annexed "Regulations with Respect to Hog Carcass Grading" are hereby made and established in substitution for the Regulations hereby revoked.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO HOG CARCASS GRADING

1. In these Regulations,

- (a) "Act" means Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, 1939;
- (b) "establishment" means any abattoir, packing house or other premises where three thousand or more hogs are slaughtered in any one year;
- (c) "Grading Certificate" means the certificate issued by an inspector under these Regulations;
- (d) "packer" means any person who operates an establishment or who causes hogs to be slaughtered for his own account at an establishment;
- (e) "shipper" means any person who, on his own account or as agent for any other person, ships or transports hogs by any means of transportation to an establishment or stockyard for slaughter;
- (f) "Veterinary Inspector" means an inspector under the Meat and Canned Foods Act.

2. All carcasses of hogs slaughtered at an establishment shall be graded in accordance with the following grades:

Standards for Grades of Hog Carcasses

(a) *Weight ranges and carcass measurements.*

(i) Grade "A"		Class 1		
Weight		140 to 170 pounds		
Minimum length		29 inches		
Maximum shoulder fat		2 inches		
Maximum loin fat		1½ inches		
(ii) Grade "B"		Class 1	Class 2	Class 3
Weight		135 pounds or over but not over 175 pounds	125 pounds or over but under 135 pounds	Over 175 pounds but not over 185 pounds
Minimum Length		28 to 29 inches acc. to weight	27 inches	30 inches
Maximum Shoulder Fat		2 to 2¾ inches acc. to weight	2 inches	2¾ inches
Maximum Loin Fat		1½ to 2 inches acc. to weight	1½ inches	2¼ inches

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

(iii) *Grade "C"*

Weight —120 pounds or over but not over 185 pounds

Maximum Shoulder Fat — $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches according to Weight

Maximum Loin Fat — $1\frac{3}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches according to Weight

(iv) *Grade "D"*

Weight—120 pounds or over but not over 185 pounds, and unfinished, rough, soft or oily carcasses of any weight.

(v) Lights—weight under 120 pounds.

(vi) Heavies—weight over 185 pounds but not over 195 pounds.

(vii) Extra Heavies—weight over 195 pounds.

(viii) Physical Injury—all weights.

(ix) Ridglings—all weights.

(x) Stags—all weights.

(xi) Sows—Class 1—all weights.

Sows—Class 2—all weights.

(xii) Rejected or Condemned Carcasses shall be graded in accordance with the above grades, and in addition shall be shown separately on the Grading Certificate as Rejected or Condemned.

(b) *Grade Standards*

(i) *Grade "A"*

Grade "A" carcasses shall be of best quality.

Shoulder—Shall be balanced in weight in relation to the ham.

Belly—Thick and of even width throughout, with full flank.

Ham—Full fleshed, evenly covered with fat, of good shape.

Back—Fat firm and of even thickness within variation allowed.

Quality—Fat firm and white with proper balance of fleshing and fat in carcass throughout. Skin shall be smooth and show no marked evidence of dark hair roots or pigment.

(ii) *Grade "B"*

Grade "B" carcasses may vary from Grade "A" in any weight class as follows:

(A) *Class 1 and 3*

Shoulder—Slightly heavy or slightly fat.

Belly—Slightly thin or fat or wide.

Ham—A little thin or slightly fat.

Back—Fat slightly uneven on back or slightly deficient or a little overfat throughout the carcass.

Quality—Fat a little soft or somewhat out of balance between lean or fat.

(B) *Class 2*

Shoulder—Slightly heavy

Belly —Thin or uneven.

Ham —A little thin.

Back —Fat slightly uneven on back or slightly deficient.

Quality—Fat a little soft.

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued(iii) *Grade "C"*

Grade "C" carcasses shall be well finished and of good quality of fleshing, but may vary from Grade "B" by including a greater degree of fat to lean, softness and unevenness of fat, heaviness of shoulder, and roundness of rib.

(iv) *Grade "D"*

Grade "D" carcasses may contain overfat, unfinished, rough, soft or oily carcasses.

(v) *Lights*

The grade Lights shall include all carcasses of reasonable finish and quality within the prescribed weights, but shall not include thin or underfinished carcasses.

(vi) *Heavies*

The grade Heavies shall include all carcasses of reasonable finish and quality within the prescribed weights, but shall not include thin or underfinished carcasses.

(vii) *Extra Heavies*

The grade Extra Heavies shall include all carcasses of reasonable finish and quality within the prescribed weights, but shall not include thin or underfinished carcasses.

(viii) *Physical Injury*

Carcasses that have suffered serious physical damage shall be graded Physical Injury.

(ix) *Ridglings*

Carcasses from ridgling pigs shall be graded Ridglings.

(x) *Stags*

Carcasses from boars that have been castrated and healed shall be graded Stags.

(xi) *Sows*

Carcasses of females that have raised one or more litters shall be graded Sows as follows:

(A) Class 1: Carcasses of good fleshing throughout;

(B) Class 2: Carcasses that are overly fat or very thin.

(xii) *Rejected or Condemned*

Carcasses that are rejected or condemned by the Veterinary Inspector on account of disease shall be graded Rejected or Condemned.

(c) *Method of Measurement*

(i) Measurement for the length of the carcass shall be taken from the front edge of the first rib to the inside of the aitch bone;

(ii) Fat measurements shall be taken as follows:

Maximum shoulder—At the point of maximum fat thickness on the shoulder, except for any small fat infiltration into the lean.

Maximum loin—At the point of maximum fat thickness on the loin between the last rib and the tail;

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

- (iii) Carcass weights shall be "Warm Weights", including the head, leafard, the tongue, kidneys, tenderloins, tail, back-bone and feet; and
- (iv) Whip marks, scratches, and bruises shall not be a factor in determining grade except those graded as serious physical damage.

3. The Minister may assign an inspector to any establishment to grade or inspect the grading of all hog carcasses in accordance with these regulations.

4. An inspector shall sign and issue Grading Certificates with respect to all hog carcasses graded under these Regulations and no person other than an inspector shall sign a Grading Certificate.

5. No person shall use a Grading Certificate as a basis of settlement for hog carcasses other than those in respect of which it was issued.

6. (1) Every shipper shall place a distinct and specific tattoo mark of identity approved by the Minister, on each hog of each producer's lot shipped or transported by the shipper to an establishment.

(2) No person shall ship, transport or deliver to an establishment any hogs that do not carry a tattoo mark of identity approved by the Minister.

7. (1) Every shipper shall make out and sign a manifest on a form prescribed by the Minister showing each producer's name, address, number of hogs and their mark of identity, and shall cause the said manifest to be delivered to the inspector at the establishment at which such hogs are to be slaughtered within twenty-four hours after their arrival.

(2) Every person who ships, transports or delivers to an establishment any hogs shall within twenty-four hours after their arrival at the establishment deliver or cause to be delivered to the inspector at the establishment a manifest by means of which, in conjunction with the mark of identity on the hogs, the name and the address of the producers from whom the hogs were obtained can be identified.

8. Every shipper shall make out or cause to be made out at the time of settlement, a statement for each producer's lot of hogs which shall show:

- (a) name and address of the producer;
- (b) date of receipt;
- (c) total number of carcasses;
- (d) number of carcasses in each grade;
- (e) total weight or weight of each grade;
- (f) the price paid per pound for each grade or price differential per carcass for each grade;

and the shipper shall furnish one copy of this statement to the producer, and shall retain one copy thereof for inspection or reference for a period of ninety days.

9. All hogs purchased or sold by a shipper or purchased by a packer shall be purchased and sold on the basis of the grade shown on the Grading Certificate with price differentials between grades; the buyer or seller, as the case may be, in accordance with common trade practice, shall make out an invoice or statement for each lot of hog carcasses sold or purchased which invoice or statement shall show

- (a) name and address of the buyer and seller;

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

- (b) date of receipt or delivery;
- (c) total number of carcasses;
- (d) number of carcasses in each grade;
- (e) total weight or weight of each grade;
- (f) price paid per pound for each grade or price differential per carcass for each grade.

One copy of such invoice or statement shall be retained for inspection or reference for a period of ninety days.

10. Any hog carcass having thereon a tag marked "hold for grading" shall be held by the owner or operator of the establishment until such tag has been removed by an inspector.

11. No person shall, without the authority of an inspector, remove a "hold for grading" tag from any carcass.

12. Whenever an inspector is of opinion that these Regulations have been violated with respect to any hogs in an establishment

- (a) he may place the hogs or carcasses under detention and thereafter no person shall remove the hogs or carcasses from the establishment without the permission of an inspector;
- (b) he may withhold issue of the Grading Certificates in respect of such hogs until he is satisfied that the provisions of these Regulations have been observed with respect to those carcasses.

13. Every establishment shall be equipped with proper facilities for the efficient grading of hog carcasses; weighing equipment and weigh-masters shall be subject to the approval of the Minister.

14. The owner or operator of every establishment shall provide suitable office accommodation for the exclusive use of inspectors for issuing Grading Certificates, and conducting the required business of the Department of Agriculture.

15. The owner or operator of every establishment shall provide a sufficient number of efficient helpers to assist the inspector in the performance of his duties.

16. The owner or operator of an establishment shall make reasonable arrangements respecting hours of work and other details for the mutual convenience of the establishment and the inspectors.

**13. Regulations respecting the grading of Canadian unwashed
fleece wool**

P.C. 5297

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

TUESDAY, the 18th day of October, 1949.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture and under the authority of The Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, 1939, is pleased to order as follows:

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

1. The Regulations respecting the grading of Canadian unwashed fleece wool, established by Order in Council P.C. 807 of 6th March, 1947, as amended, are hereby revoked; and

2. The annexed "Regulations respecting the Grading of Canadian Unwashed Fleece Wool" are hereby made and established in substitution for the Regulations hereby revoked.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE GRADING OF CANADIAN UNWASHED FLEECE WOOL

Interpretation

1. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires,
 - (a) "Act" means the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, 1939;
 - (b) "buyer" means a person, other than a wool collector or the operator of a warehouse, who purchases wool from a producer for export;
 - (c) "export" means to ship from Canada or from one province to another;
 - (d) "Minister" means the Minister of Agriculture;
 - (e) "producer" means a person who sells only wool grown on his own farm or ranch;
 - (f) "registered" as applied to a warehouse means a warehouse registered in accordance with these regulations;
 - (g) "warehouse" means any establishment where wool is stored, graded and packed;
 - (h) "wool" means unwashed fleece wool produced in Canada;
 - (i) "wool collector" means a person who on behalf of a registered warehouse or a buyer collects ungraded wool from producers on a commission basis.

Grading and Export

2. No person shall grade wool according to the grades established by these regulations except in accordance with and as authorized by these regulations.

3. No person shall apply a grade name established by these regulations to wool and no person shall sell or offer for sale any wool under a grade name established by these regulations unless such wool was graded in accordance with and as authorized by these regulations.

4. Except as provided in these regulations, no person shall export wool unless it is graded, marked, packed and labelled in accordance with and as authorized by these regulations.

Canadian Wool Grades

5. The following types, classes and grades of wool are hereby established:

(1) *Types and Classes*

A. *Western Range Fleece Wool*

Wool produced under range conditions in the four western provinces of Canada (predominantly fine and $\frac{1}{2}$ blood staple—58s, 60s, 64s and up) and also occasional fine and $\frac{1}{2}$ blood staple fleeces from farm flocks of western Canada. Range fleece wool is subdivided into the following classes:

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

- (a) *Choice X* Wool that is high yielding, bright and attractive in appearance. It must be well grown, sound, of good combing length, uniform in quality and free from visible earthy matter.
- (b) *Choice* Wool must be well grown and attractive, sound and fairly uniform. Must be comparatively free from earthy matter.
- (c) *Average X* Wool must be generally well grown but may contain some weathered tips and some earthy material. Heavier shrinking and darker in appearance than *Choice*.
- (d) *Average* Dark looking and heavy or very badly weathered and wasty. Usually contains a considerable amount of sand and dust.

B. Western Domestic Fleece Wool

Wool produced under farm conditions in Western Canada (predominantly $\frac{3}{8}$ blood staple and $\frac{1}{4}$ blood staple). Western Domestic fleece wool is subdivided into the following classes:

- (a) *Bright*: Fleeces that are well grown with good colour and very light shrinking.
- (b) *Semi-bright*: Fleeces that are average in character, rather dingy in appearance and carrying slightly more organic matter.
- (c) *Dark*: Fleeces that are dark coloured and quite heavy with sand or any other foreign material. Also includes wools that are badly "timber stained" or fleeces that are brashy and wasty.

C. Eastern Domestic Fleece Wool

Wool produced in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime provinces. In general this type is fairly bright in appearance and strong in staple although there is considerable variability in length of staple and other characteristics because of the number of breeds of sheep represented.

Because of this variation in characteristics and staple lengths in Eastern domestic wools, it is possible to make a number of selections within a grade. Subject to the approval of an inspector, it will be permissible for warehouse operators to make these special selections to meet manufacturers' requirements.

(2) Grades

The following grades shall apply to the various types and classes of wool:

- Fine staple (64s, 70s and up)
- Fine clothing
- Fine Medium Staple ($\frac{1}{2}$ blood staple; 58s—60s)
- Fine Medium Clothing ($\frac{1}{2}$ blood clothing)
- Medium Staple ($\frac{3}{8}$ blood staple; 56s)
- Medium Clothing ($\frac{3}{8}$ blood clothing)
- Low Medium Staple ($\frac{1}{4}$ blood staple; 48s—50s)
- Low Staple (Low $\frac{1}{4}$ blood staple; 44s—46s)
- Coarse (Braid; 36s—40s)
- Grey and Black;
 - Fine
 - Medium
 - Coarse
 - Karakul

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

Defective Grades:

Defective grades comprise wool which shows faults or defects which impair its value for manufacturing purposes. Some of these defective wools may be subdivided into two or three grades according to fineness of staple or degree of defectiveness. The more common defective grades include the following:

- Dead—Fine
 - Medium
 - Murrain
- Chaffy and Burry
 - Light—Fine
 - Medium
 - Heavy—Fine
 - Medium
- Cotts—Soft
 - Hard
- Tags—Fine
 - Medium
- Damaged
- Kempy
- Sweepings

Collection of Ungraded Wool

6. (1) Every buyer or wool collector and every operator of a registered warehouse who collects or takes delivery of ungraded wool from a producer

- (a) shall not pay more than eighty per centum of the estimated market value of the wool at the time of collection or delivery or before the wool has been graded in accordance with and as authorized by these regulations;
- (b) shall identify each parcel of each lot of wool received by him as to ownership thereof and until the same is graded shall maintain such identification during the time the wool is in his possession;
- (c) shall make out or cause to be made out and signed at the time of collection or receipt a legible statement in triplicate showing:
 - (i) name and address of person collecting or receiving wool;
 - (ii) name or registration number of warehouse to which the wool is to be delivered;
 - (iii) name and address of producer;
 - (iv) date of collection or receipt;
 - (v) number of parcels in each lot;
 - (vi) lot number if lots are so identified;
 - (vii) approximate gross weight of lot;
 - (viii) amount of advance payment, if any;
 - (ix) signature of person collecting or receiving wool;
 - (x) signature of producer.

(2) The original copy of a statement made out pursuant to this section shall be given to the producer, one copy shall be given to or retained by the warehouse operator and one copy shall be retained by the collector or buyer, if any; every person receiving such copy shall retain the same in his possession for a period of at least six months.

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued*Shipment of Ungraded Wool*

7. (1) A wool collector or buyer licensed by the Minister under this section, and a producer, may ship ungraded wool from one province to another if it is consigned to a registered warehouse.

(2) The Minister may issue licenses to wool collectors and buyers in such form and for such period as the Minister may prescribe, authorizing the shipment of ungraded wool from one province to another.

(3) The Minister may cancel or suspend any license issued by him under this section for any cause that to him appears sufficient.

8. Every wool collector or buyer who collects or receives ungraded wool shall without undue delay forward or deliver such wool to a registered warehouse.

Grading and Settlement

9. Wool may be graded in accordance with the grades established by these regulations in a registered warehouse or such other place as the Minister may authorize.

10. (1) Every operator of a registered warehouse shall complete a wool grading statement in a form prescribed by the Minister with respect to each lot of wool received by him.

(2) Every such grading statement shall be signed by an inspector and shall be sent or delivered by the operator of the registered warehouse to the producer of the wool in respect of which the grading statement was issued unless such wool was received by the registered warehouse from a buyer who did not obtain the wool from the producer on behalf of the warehouse, in which case the statement shall be sent or delivered to such buyer.

(3) Every buyer who received a grading statement pursuant to this section shall forward the same to the producer.

11. (1) The operator of a registered warehouse shall send or deliver to each producer to whom he is required to send or deliver a grading statement, a final settlement statement for each lot of wool purchased, together with payment of the balance due.

(2) Such settlement statement shall show

- (a) name and address of producer;
- (b) name and address of collector, if any, and purchaser;
- (c) name or number of warehouse in which wool was graded;
- (d) weight of wool in each grade;
- (e) price per pound paid for each grade;
- (f) amount of
 - (i) cash advance paid, if any,
 - (ii) full payment;
- (g) date of settlement.

(3) The operator of a registered warehouse shall send or deliver to each buyer to whom he is required to send or deliver a grading statement, a final settlement statement for each lot of wool purchased, which statement shall show

- (a) name and address of buyer;
- (b) name of warehouse purchasing the wool;
- (c) weight of wool in each grade in the shipment;
- (d) price per pound paid for each grade;
- (e) date of settlement.

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

(4) The settlement weight for all lots of wool graded in a warehouse shall be the net receiving weight on a Government tested scale in the warehouse in which the wool was graded.

12. Every buyer shall give or forward to the producer within fourteen days of the date of receipt of a grading statement from a warehouse, such grading statement and a settlement statement in accordance with subsection two of section eleven of these regulations and full or final payment for each lot of wool purchased.

13. A legible copy of each settlement statement issued by the operator of a registered warehouse or by a buyer shall be retained by him for a period of one year and shall be produced to an inspector for his inspection or reference whenever the inspector so requires.

Registration and Operation of Warehouses

14. An application for a certificate of registration shall be made to the Director of Marketing Service, Ottawa.

15. Unless sooner cancelled a registration certificate for a warehouse shall remain in force until the thirty-first day of December next following the day of issue.

16. A certificate of registration shall apply only to one warehouse.

17. A certificate of registration for a warehouse may be issued if the Minister is satisfied that the warehouse has adequate capacity for the grading, handling and storing of at least fifty thousand pounds of wool at one time and that it has adequate facilities and equipment for the proper grading, handling and packing of all wool received; every warehouse in respect of which a certificate of registration is issued shall be assigned a registration number.

18. An applicant for registration shall furnish evidence satisfactory to the Minister that all wool received in his warehouse can be properly classed and graded in accordance with the standards prescribed in these regulations and every applicant for registration shall furnish the Minister with the names of the employees designated as wool graders and such employees may be required to pass written, oral or practical tests set by the Minister before they can qualify as wool graders.

19. The Minister may cancel a certificate of registration if in his opinion the operator of the warehouse has contravened any of the provisions of the Act or of these regulations.

20. The operator of a registered warehouse shall forward the names and addresses of all his wool collectors and buyers to the Department at the beginning of each wool season and subsequently throughout the season as agreements with new collectors or buyers are made.

21. Every operator of a registered warehouse shall provide at each warehouse suitable facilities and equipment for the proper grading, identification, storing and inspection of all wool received by him.

22. A warehouse operator shall provide a sufficient number of helpers to assist an inspector in the performance of his duties.

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

23. A warehouse operator shall not accept delivery of any wool from a wool collector or buyer unless it has been collected in accordance with section six of these regulations.

24. The wool grading statement required under section ten of these regulations shall be prepared in quadruplicate; the original of the grading statement shall be delivered to the producer or buyer as required by subsection two of the said section ten, one copy shall be retained by the warehouse, one copy shall be retained by the inspector and the remaining copy shall go to the buyer, if any, from whom the warehouse obtained the wool.

25. If a lot of wool is delivered to a warehouse directly by a producer this fact shall be indicated on the grading statements for the lot concerned; in the case of a lot of wool received at a warehouse through the agency of a wool collector or buyer the name and address of such collector or buyer shall be inscribed on the grading statement for the lot concerned.

26. All lots of ungraded wool received at a warehouse shall be graded within four months of date of receipt and grading statements for all lots graded shall be available to inspectors within seven days of date of grading.

27. Grading statements for all lots of wool graded at a warehouse for the account of a buyer shall be forwarded to said buyer by the warehouse operator within fourteen days of date of grading; settlement statements and full or final payments for all lots of wool purchased by a warehouse operator in any calendar year shall all be issued by March thirty-first of the following year.

28. A warehouse operator shall not release any graded wool from a warehouse before such wool has been inspected and approved by an inspector.

29. Sacks or bales of graded wool shall be stencilled in a legible and indelible manner at time of packing to show the class, grade, sack or bale number, registration number of the warehouse and also the words "Product of Canada" in block letters not less than two inches in height; the gross weight shall also be marked on each sack or bale when wool is shipped from a warehouse.

30. No person, unless authorized by an inspector shall at any time, change, delete, or add to any mark required to be placed on a wool sack or bale.

31. The operator of a registered warehouse when packing wool for export shall use only sacks or bales of the size, quality and weight of material as the Minister may prescribe.

32. (1) When any person desires to purchase specially selected wool from any class or grade in any warehouse he may, with the approval of the owner and with the authority of an inspector, open sacks or bales of wool of the particular class or grade and remove the selected wool; if such wool is to be exported it shall be repacked and re-marked as required by sections twenty-nine and thirty-one of these regulations and the sacks or bales marked with the additional letters "S.S." (special selection).

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—continued

(2) All wool remaining over in any warehouse after any special selection has been made shall, if it is to be shipped or transported, be repacked and re-marked as required by sections twenty-nine and thirty-one of these regulations and marked with the additional letters "R.S.S." (remainder after special selection).

33. Except for the purpose of taking samples or as permitted under section thirty-two of these regulations no person, other than an inspector or an authorized purchaser, shall open any sack or bale in which graded wool has been packed nor remove any wool therefrom.

34. The operator of a registered warehouse shall keep such records of receipts, purchases, inventories and sales of wool as the Minister may prescribe and shall furnish to the Director of Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, such reports on operations as the Director may require.

Woollen Mills

35. A manufacturer of woollen goods may grade wool according to the grades established by these regulations or apply such grade name to wool, if the wool is used by him for purposes only of manufacturing in his own mill.

Export from Canada

36. A Collector of Customs before permitting any wool to be exported from Canada, shall satisfy himself that the wool has been graded, packed and marked in accordance with and as authorized by these regulations.

37. Each shipment of wool for export from Canada shall be accompanied by an export certificate, in triplicate, in a form prescribed by the Minister, and signed by an inspector; all copies thereof shall be attached to the Export Entry Form B13 and shall be forwarded to the Collector of Customs at the port of exit; one copy shall be retained at the port of exit, one copy shall accompany the Department of National Revenue copy of the Export Entry Form and the third copy shall be forwarded to the Director of Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Detention

38. (1) An inspector may place under detention any wool by means of or in relation to which he reasonably believes an offence against these regulations has been committed.

(2) The inspector shall attach to each lot of wool under detention a numbered detention tag which shall bear the words "Under Detention—Department of Agriculture" together with a brief description of such lot, the date and the inspector's signature.

(3) Immediately after placing any wool under detention the inspector shall deliver or mail to the owner of the wool or his agent a completed form of "Notice of Detention"; if the detained wool is in premises other than of the owner a copy of the "Notice of Detention" shall be given to the person in whose premises the wool is located.

(4) When an inspector is satisfied that the owner of the detained wool has complied with the regulations he may issue a completed form of "Notice of Release"; one copy of such "Notice of Release" shall be delivered or mailed to the owner of the wool or his agent.

Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act—concluded

(5) No person other than an inspector shall remove, alter, deface or destroy a detention tag attached to any lot of wool pursuant to this section and, except as authorized by an inspector, no person shall move any lot of wool to which a detention tag is attached pursuant to this section.

Exemption

39. These regulations do not apply to wool that is delivered or consigned to a manufacturer of woollen goods to be carded or otherwise processed for the domestic use of the person delivering or consigning the wool.

LIVE STOCK PEDIGREE ACT, 1949. (1949 (2nd Session) c. 28)

This statute, which came into effect on December 10th, 1949, repealed *The Livestock Pedigree Act, 1932*. No statutory orders or regulations were made under the former Act and none has yet been made under *The Livestock Pedigree Act, 1949*.

LIVE STOCK SHIPPING ACT. (R.S.C., 1927, c. 122)**Regulations respecting the Shipping of Live Stock from Canada**

P.C. 2589

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

TUESDAY, the 8th day of JUNE, 1948.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Transport and pursuant to the provisions of section 3 of the Live Stock Shipping Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 122, is pleased to order as follows:—

1. The Regulations respecting the Shipping of Live Stock from Canada made by Order in Council P.C. 929 of May 3, 1909, as amended, are hereby revoked; and

2. The attached "Regulations respecting the Shipping of Live Stock from Canada", are hereby made and established in substitution for the regulations hereby revoked.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE SHIPPING OF LIVE STOCK FROM CANADA

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Governor in Council by the Act respecting the Shipping of Live Stock, R.S.C. 1927, chapter 122, s. 3, the following regulations are prescribed for ships engaged in the trans-

Live Stock Shipping Act—continued

portation of live stock from any port or place in Canada to any port or place out of Canada, not being a port or place in the United States of America, or in Newfoundland, or in St. Pierre, or Miquelon, or in Bermuda, or in any of the West India Islands, or in Mexico, or in South America.

“Inspector” when used in these regulations means an Inspector of Live Stock Shipments, Port Warden, or other person acting under the authority of the Department of Transport.

ATTENDANTS

1. (1) In addition to the crew necessary for working the ship, a sufficient number of qualified attendants shall be carried to tend the animals properly.

(2) Every consignment shall be under the charge of a competent foreman and also an assistant foreman when conditions warrant it. In addition to the foreman and assistant foreman, three cattle attendants shall be carried for each hundred head of live stock.

(3) Suitable accommodation for cattle attendants shall be provided by the ship-owner; the foreman and assistant foreman shall have accommodation separate from that provided for live stock attendants.

(4) Shippers are required to notify the Inspector, at least twelve hours before the time of departure of the ship, of the name of the foreman to be in charge of the shipment and of the names of the attendants, with name and address of next of kin in each case, and must furnish the Inspector with satisfactory evidence of their sobriety, experience, ability, and general good conduct. Every such foreman and cattle attendant shall be engaged by signing Articles of Agreement before the ship clears on her intended voyage, and be subject to the authority of the master. The Inspector shall see that the accommodation provided for the live stock attendants is as good as the accommodation provided for the crew of the ship. The Articles of Agreement signed by the foreman, assistant foreman and attendants shall state the wages to be paid to each. The foreman, assistant foreman and attendants shall report themselves to the Inspector at least six hours before the time of departure.

(5) The ship-owner or his representative or the shipper shall cause every vessel on which horses, asses or mules are carried to be provided with a sufficient number of qualified attendants. There shall not be more than twenty-five horses, asses or mules in charge of any one attendant.

(6) The following form of agreement shall be signed by the foreman, assistant foreman if carried, and attendants:—

“I, on this day of 19.... agree to serve in the s.s. of registry, as on a voyage from to at a wage of \$..... Canadian funds.

It is agreed and understood that I shall be provided with maintenance and a return passage to Canada, after discharge of live stock at port or

Live Stock Shipping Act—continued

ports of destination, at the time and in the vessel designated for the purpose by the live stock shipment contractor or his authorized representative. Should I fail to comply with this requirement, it is agreed that any expense incurred on my behalf for maintenance and repatriation to Canada shall be a charge on my balance of wages.

It is further agreed that an advance not in excess of fifteen per cent of my wages shall be made available to me at the time of departure from Canada to purchase tobacco, cigarettes, etc., on the voyage, and that any balance of wages due me shall be paid on my return to Canada."

NOTICE OF EXPORTATION

2. (1) Notice of shipment of live stock shall be given by the shipper to the Veterinary Inspector, Dominion Department of Agriculture, and the Inspector of Live Stock Shipments, or other approved representative of the Department of Transport, not less than 24 hours before shipment begins.

(2) The following particulars shall be included in the Notice:

- (a) Number of live stock to be shipped. Names and addresses of owner, shipper and consignee.
- (b) Name and nationality of vessel and intended time and place of departure.
- (c) Means by which animals will be shipped to dock.
- (d) Time and place from which animals will be shipped to dock, anticipated time of arrival ship's side, and time of loading.

APPLICATION FOR INSPECTION

3. (1) The master, owner, or agent of every ship intending to take on board live stock for transportation from Canada, shall, if such ship requires to be inspected under the provisions of the Act, apply for inspection in writing to the Inspector of the port at which the live stock is to be shipped, whereupon the Inspector will take the steps necessary to inspect the vessel, and determine whether she is safe, seaworthy and suitable for the transportation of live stock on the voyage intended.

(2) If the Inspector approves of the vessel he should notify the owner, master or agent, that he may proceed to fit up the ship as required by these regulations, but if the vessel has been previously fitted for the transportation of live stock, in a manner not consistent with these regulations, the Inspector shall require compliance with these requirements in all respects before issuing his certificate.

INSPECTION PRIOR TO LOADING*Rest*

4. (1) No animals shall be loaded upon a vessel for exportation until they have been allowed at least 5 hours' actual rest in suitable quarters at the port of embarkation; provided, however, that such period of rest will not be required if the animals have been transported thereto in cars in which there was opportunity to rest and proper feed and water were provided, or when the animals are to be stowed in box stalls aboard ship.

Live Stock Shipping Act—continued

(2) All animals shall remain at the port of export a sufficient length of time and under conditions to afford proper inspection during daylight. The place of detention for rest and inspection shall be subject to approval of the Inspector. Movement of animals from the holding yards, pens, or stables to the transporting vessel, and their loading, stowing, and tying shall be accomplished in a manner satisfactory to the Inspector.

Inspection of Live Stock Prior to Loading

5. For the better protection of the health of the live stock, no cattle or horses, sheep or swine, shall be taken on board except those which have been inspected and passed by a duly appointed Government Veterinary Inspector.

Loading of Live Stock

6. Live Stock shall not be taken on board until the loading of the cargo has been completed unless the consent of the Inspector in writing to do otherwise is first obtained.

Rejection of Unfit Animals

7. (1) No animal shall be permitted by the owner thereof or his agent, or any person in charge thereof, to be embarked on a vessel for carriage thereof from any port in Canada, if, owing to infirmity, illness, injury, fatigue, or any other cause, it cannot be carried without unnecessary suffering during the intended voyage.

(2) No pregnant animal shall be permitted by the owner thereof, or his agent or any person in charge thereof, to be embarked on a vessel for carriage thereon from any port in Canada, if it is reasonably probable that the animal will normally give birth during the voyage.

Carriage of Clipped Horses

8. A horse, ass or mule which the Dominion Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture considers to be insufficiently protected against the weather by its natural coat shall not be shipped unless the animal is provided by the owner or his authorized agent with a suitable rug or blanket.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS*Protection of Animals, Parts of Vessel to be Used*

9. (1) Animals shall not be carried on more than three decks.

(2) Animals shall not be carried on the open main (freeboard) decks.

(3) Animals shall not be carried on any deck unless it is completely closed in at the sides and covered with a permanent deck above, except that between each first day of April and the next following thirty-first day of October inclusive, animals may be carried on an open superstructure deck, provided that the fittings are in accordance with the specifications prescribed in these regulations.

(4) Animals shall not be carried in tiers one above the other on any deck and shall not be carried on top of any erection on a deck.

Live Stock Shipping Act—continued

(5) Animals shall not be carried in any part of the vessel where they would interfere with the proper management or ventilation of the vessel, or with the efficient working of the boats, or the safety of the vessel; and whilst on board a vessel animals shall be properly protected from injury or unnecessary suffering and from exposure to the weather or the sea.

Handling Animals During Loading and Discharging

10. In the handling of any animal at a port in Canada in the course of embarkation or disembarkation a goad of a pattern approved by an Inspector of the Department shall alone be used, and the animal shall not be beaten with sticks.

Mixed Consignments

11. The following classes of animals shall be carried in separate pens according to their classes, namely:—cattle, calves, sheep, goats, and swine; and no two classes shall be carried in the same pen; but this provision shall not apply to the conveyance of a cow with its unweaned calf, if they are separated from other animals.

Killing Instrument

12. Every vessel on which an animal is carried shall be provided with a proper killing instrument, approved by the Department. Such instrument shall be capable of discharging a bullet or captive bolt, and it shall be the duty of the owner and the master of every vessel to see that the instrument is on board, together with sufficient ammunition. The instrument and the ammunition shall, on request, be produced to the Inspector for examination.

13. The heads of horses shall be protected before embarkation and during the voyage, by use of poll pads of a pattern approved by the Inspector.

14. Suitable provision shall when necessary be made for slinging animals on board a vessel.

Securing of Cattle on Board

15. All cattle, whether polled or not, shall be securely tied by the head or neck in such manner as not to cause unnecessary suffering, and so as to stand athwartships facing the passageways. Cattle will be tied with a rope of not less than half-inch diameter. (Refer to Plate No. 4).

NOTE.—United Kingdom regulations stipulate that ropes shall be used not more than once.

Securing of Horses, Asses, Mules, on Board

16. Every stall and every box shall be provided by the shipper with a strong head-stall with ropes attached on either side. In stalls the head-stall shall be secured to the rings provided on the stanchions so as to prevent the animals irritating and biting each other, and also to prevent their heads striking the deck above. (Refer to Plate No. 5). In the case of animals carried in boxes, the head-stalls shall be placed on the animals

Live Stock Shipping Act—continued

before they enter the boxes, and each box shall have strong rings securely fastened to the sides of the corner uprights (well below the level of the top of the doors) to which the head ropes shall be fastened in such a manner as to prevent an animal from getting its front legs over the top of the door.

Protection from Vessel's Side

17. Animals shall be protected from frames and projections on the vessel's side by:—

- (a) Wood sheathing 1 inch in thickness extending to a height of 5 feet from the platform or floor of the pen or stall, securely fastened to suitable battens bolted to the frames. Where no rear cant is fitted, a space of 3 inches is to be left between the bottom of the sheathing and floor of the pen or stall for drainage purposes.
- (b) By some other method approved by the Inspector.

Hatches

18. Animals shall not be carried on any hatch above a compartment where other animals are carried, and shall in no other case be carried on hatches where the coamings exceed 18 inches in height above the deck, and where other means of access to the space below is not provided. Nor shall any merchandise, freight or food for live stock be loaded on said hatches, but said hatches shall at all times be kept clear, but live stock may be carried on the lowest hatch provided that a space of 12 feet square be at all times kept clear and free.

Overcrowding

19. The vessel shall not be overcrowded in any part so as to cause injury or unnecessary suffering to the animals therein.

Stalls Reserved for Sick Animals

20. The Inspector may, at his discretion, require a certain proportion of stalls in a vessel to remain empty in such positions as may seem to him desirable. These stalls shall be for use of animals which may become sick at sea, and should be located close to a hatch.

VENTILATION, INSULATION, LIGHTING, DRAINAGE, FIRE PROTECTION

21. (1) Separate ventilation shall be provided for each compartment on each deck, and, in addition to any ventilation obtained by means of the hatchways, there shall be for each enclosed compartment, mechanical means of ventilation, by electric fans or otherwise, of sufficient capacity entirely to change the air once every three minutes. In the case of enclosed compartments on the main deck or above, natural ventilation may be accepted, if circumstances warrant it, subject to the approval of the Inspector.

(2) The Inspector may require the shipowner or his agent to issue a certificate in an approved form certifying that in an enclosed compartment ventilated by mechanical means, the ventilation equipment in normal operation is capable of changing the air in the said enclosed compartment

Live Stock Shipping Act—continued

in keeping with the above mentioned requirements. In addition, the Inspector shall satisfy himself that the generating capacity of the vessel's dynamos is sufficient, and with a reasonable reserve of power in case of partial mechanical defects, to supply adequate power to all ventilating units during the intended voyage.

Portable Emergency Ventilation

22. Each ship carrying live stock shall be supplied with an adequate number of wind sails constructed of stout canvas, and fitted with all necessary ropes, guys, etc. Each wind sail shall not be less than twenty-four (24) feet in length, and a suitable number shall be of a length sufficient in the event of a breakdown in the mechanical ventilation system, to ventilate the lowest compartment in the ship.

Insulation

23. No live stock shall be carried in proximity to the engine and boiler room casings unless the said casings are covered by 1 inch tongued and grooved lumber with a 3 inch air-space between, or by some other means of insulation approved by the Inspector.

Fire Extinguishers

24. A vessel carrying live stock shall be equipped with two (2) 2½ gallon foam type extinguishers in each compartment where animals are carried. The extinguishers shall be provided by the shipowners.

Drainage, Scuppers, on or under Deck

25. (1) Suitable provision shall be made for draining the urine and surface water from all parts of the vessel used for the carriage of animals. Sufficient scuppers shall be provided on the main (freeboard) deck and above, adequately to drain overboard the urine and surface water.

(2) Provision shall be made by means of tanks, bilges, wells or other means to drain off the urine and the water used for washing down the decks in all compartments below the main (freeboard) deck.

Access to Freeing Ports on Deck

26. A sufficient number of freeing ports shall be left clear of pens for freeing the deck space of water, and there shall be a space of not less than 3 feet 9 inches in width abreast one of the freeing ports to form a gangway for loading and discharging the animals. The waterways shall be kept clear of fittings, and suitable provision shall be made for access to the scuppers for clearing them when necessary.

Passageway to Scuppers

27. Athwartship passageways of a minimum width of 18 inches are to be provided abreast all scuppers so as to give the necessary access for freeing them, unless proper means of access is otherwise available.

Live Stock Shipping Act—continued*Lighting*

28. (1) All parts of the vessel over which the animals pass or in which they are penned shall be properly and sufficiently lighted with vapour-proof electric lights, and provision shall be made at all times for adequate light for the proper tending of the animals. This shall be provided by means of lights placed not more than fifteen feet apart, each light being of not less than 40 watts. Where a light is masked by beams or other obstructions, extra lights shall be fitted.

(2) Light fixtures and wiring to be placed along the centres of alleyways, and secured to underdeck beams. Light fixtures shall not be affixed to front stanchions within reach of animals.

FEED AND WATER*Feed*

29. (1) A sufficient quantity of suitable feed and water shall be provided for all animals carried on a voyage. Proper consideration shall be given to the possibility of the voyage being longer than anticipated owing to weather or other causes. Proper accommodation shall be provided on board for dry storage of feed.

(2) Animals carried in a vessel for a voyage of more than eighteen hours shall be provided while on board with a sufficient amount of suitable feed and water.

(3) Suitable troughs shall be provided on the floor of each pen, not less than 8 inches in height. Troughs for sheep and pigs shall be kept watertight.

(4) Hay must be in bales and grain in bags, and bales and bags must be marked in a legible manner with the name of the person who ships the live stock for which the feed is intended. The live stock shipper shall furnish the Inspector with a statement of the quantity of hay and grain supplied by him, and the number of cattle or live stock shipped by him for the intended voyage.

(5) The grain supplied by the shipper shall be not less than 7 pounds of oats and 3 pounds of bran per day, for each head of cattle or live stock carried. In addition 20 lbs. of hay per head per day shall be carried. The Inspector may refuse to issue a certificate until he is satisfied as to the quantity and quality of the feed on board for the cattle or live stock.

Hay for Consumption at Start of Voyage

30. Convenient and suitable stowage shall be provided under deck for feed for live stock; but hay for consumption at the beginning of the voyage, to the extent of 50 pounds for each head of live stock may be stowed on deck properly covered and must be the first hay used. The Inspector must be satisfied as to the quality and quantity of feed and water provided.

Live Stock Shipping Act—continued*Water Containers*

31. Each vessel shall carry not less than four containers each of over 100 gallons capacity, for each 100 head of live stock. The containers shall be filled with fresh water before sailing and kept full, unless the vessel is fitted with water pipes and water taps of a good size and suitably placed for watering the live stock.

Feeding, Horses, Asses and Mules

32. Horses, asses or mules carried in a vessel for a voyage shall, while on board, be provided by the live stock shipping contractor or his agent with a sufficient amount of suitable feed and water. The quantity of hay to be provided shall be based on a daily ration of 15-20 pounds for horses of the larger type, and of 10-15 pounds for smaller animals, except in the case of small ponies and asses, for which a daily ration of 5-10 pounds shall be allowed. A suitable surplus above these quantities shall in addition be provided, taking into consideration the possibility of unforeseen delay on the voyage owing to weather or other causes. Suitable receptacles shall be provided for feeding the animals with hay. Galvanized iron containers or mangers shall also be supplied for use when required by circumstances such as a long voyage, or where animals are to be fed with oats, etc. Proper accommodation shall be provided on board for the storage of feed, so that it shall not be unduly exposed to the weather. Grain supplied by the contractor or his agent shall not be less than 7 pounds of oats and 3 pounds of bran per head per day for each horse, ass or mule carried. The Inspector may refuse to issue the certificate prescribed by the Act above referred to until he is satisfied as to the quality and quantity of the feed placed on board for the use of animals.

Preparation of Fresh Water Tanks for Use of Live Stock

33. Tanks for the carriage of water for use of live stock should be in a fit condition for this purpose. When fuel oil or other dirty tanks are to be used for the carriage of water they should be steamed, gas free, and thoroughly cleaned. In addition, two coats of cement wash should be applied with not less than a 24 hours drying period between coats. When this is done the tanks should be filled with fresh water, then pumped dry before fresh water for use of animals is pumped in.

Feeding Trough for Cattle

34. A board 8 inches high by 2 inches thick to run the whole length of the pen shall be bolted to the front side of the first foot batten to form one side of a feeding trough, the other side being formed by the front cant and lower front board. The ends of the trough shall be suitably closed. (Refer to Plate No. 2).

Feeding Troughs for Sheep and Pigs

35. Suitable watertight troughs shall be provided for feeding and watering all the live stock. In all other respects the fittings shall be those laid down for the carriage of cattle.

Fresh Water

36. (1) Fresh water supply pipes are to be run along each side of every compartment or deck, and shall be fitted with taps or valves at frequent intervals to facilitate the supply of water for use of live stock.

Live Stock Shipping Act—continued

(2) The fittings of fresh water supply pipes along the superstructure decks will not be insisted upon if suitable water containers are provided and there are 4 attendants for every 100 head of live stock on these decks. (Refer to SECTION 31 of these regulations).

PENS AND FITTINGS

Defective Fittings

37. The Inspector may, in case he finds any of the fittings are worn, decayed or unsound, require the same to be replaced before he clears the vessel. He will also supervise the loading of the live stock and see that they are properly stowed and tied and that all the requirements of these regulations have been complied with.

38. (1) All animals shall be carried in pens unless they are confined in suitable crates, boxes or other receptacles. A crate, box or other receptacle used for this purpose shall be so secured or fixed as to prevent its displacement by the sea or the motion of the vessel, and shall be so constructed and placed as to admit a proper supply of fresh air to all the animals carried and to ensure a measure of protection equivalent to that provided for animals carried in pens or stalls. Crates, boxes or other receptacles containing animals shall not be carried in tiers. The pens and fittings shall be constructed in accordance with the specifications prescribed in these regulations.

(2) No pen shall exceed 11 feet in length (fore and aft) and 9 feet in breadth, and each pen shall be constructed in such a manner and with materials of such character and strength as to be able to withstand the actions of the weather and to resist the weight of the animals thrown against them. Where animals are carried on an open superstructure deck the fittings shall comply as far as possible with the provisions as laid down in these regulations.

(3) Any part of the ship's structure or fittings liable to cause injury or unnecessary suffering to animals shall be properly and securely fenced off, and all pens shall be entirely free from obstructions.

(4) The floor of each pen shall, in order to prevent animals from slipping, be fitted with suitable battens or other proper footholds securely fastened to the deck by suitable means, and shall be strewn with a proper quantity of sand, saw-dust or other suitable material.

Submission of Plans

39. In the case of any vessel fitted or refitted for the carriage of animals after these regulations come into effect, the owners of the vessel shall cause the Department to be furnished with plans showing the general arrangement of the fittings, and details of pens, lighting, ventilation, drainage, and fire and water services.

Prohibited Shipments

40. (1) Where an Inspector of the Department has reason to believe that a vessel, or part of a vessel does not comply with the provisions of these regulations, he may serve a Notice to that effect on the master of

Live Stock Shipping Act—continued

the vessel, and thereupon it shall not be lawful for the master to permit to be shipped any live stock on the vessel or part of the vessel specified in the Notice until such time as the above mentioned Notice has been withdrawn.

(2) Where an Inspector of the Department or of a local Authority is of the opinion that any live stock intended to be carried on a vessel from any port in Canada cannot, owing to infirmity, illness, fatigue, injury or any other cause, be so carried without avoidable suffering he shall serve a Notice to that effect on the person in charge of the animal and also, when practicable, on the master of the vessel; and until such Notice is withdrawn by an Inspector it shall be unlawful to carry the animal on the vessel, and if the animal is carried in contravention of this regulation, the person in charge thereof, and the master of the vessel, where the Notice has been served on the master, shall be deemed guilty of an offence.

Alleyways for Cattle

41. There shall be a continuous fore-and-aft alleyway of a minimum width of 3 feet between every two rows of animals, and in front of every single row of animals, except that at the ends of alleyways in bow and stern of ship, and where obstructions less than 3 feet in length occur the width may be reduced to a minimum of 18 inches. There shall also be an athwartship alleyway of a minimum width of 18 inches, communicating with the fore-and-aft alleyways in each compartment. For this purpose the hatch cover may be used as the athwartship alleyway. All alleyways shall be kept free from obstruction other than as provided above. No feed or other obstruction shall be placed or stowed in alleyways. Any ship carrying live stock on three decks must leave a clear space 5 feet in length by 3 feet in width on each side of hatchways to allow sufficient space for properly attending the stock. Where vessels have two hatchways in a compartment it will be sufficient to leave a space at one hatchway only.

Alleyways for Horses, Asses, Mules

42. Every part of the vessel where horses, asses or mules are carried shall be provided with alleyways giving free frontal access at all times to every stall or box. A minimum width of three feet shall be provided from the inside of the breast rail (in the case of any single row of stalls) or from the front of boxes, as the case may be, and a minimum width of six feet from the inside of the breast rails between two rows of stalls in which the animals face each other. All such alleyways shall be kept free of obstructions. The top of a hatchway shall not be deemed to be an alleyway, unless, in the case of 'tween decks:

- (a) the coamings do not exceed one foot in height.
- (b) the hatch covers and tarpaulins are in place.
- (c) the stalls are sufficiently far back to prevent the heads of the animals from extending inside the coamings and into the hatchways.

SPECIFICATIONS

Quality of Material

43. The material used in the construction of stalls and fittings shall be of substantial character and of such dimensions as the Inspector deems necessary.

Live Stock Shipping Act—continued

Modifications Required for Obstructions

44. There shall be no obstructions in any pen or stall, and all parts of the vessel over which the animals pass shall have any obstructions properly fenced off. It is essential in the construction of all pens and stalls that no sharp edges are allowed to project, bolts should be snap-headed wherever possible, and all nuts, etc., should be housed.

Construction of Pens, Lower Deck

45. Pens are to be four-sided enclosures, composed of stanchions, division boards, rear boards and front boards, with a stanchion at each corner, except that the ship's side may be used as the rear of the pen, if vertical and protected as required by Section 17 of these regulations.

Construction of Pens, on Deck

46. Pens are to be four-sided enclosures, composed of stanchions, division boards, front boards, and back sheathing, all covered by a roof.

Dimensions of Pens for Cattle

47. (1) Pens shall be of the following dimensions in the clear:

	<i>Length</i> (fore and aft)	<i>Breadth</i>	<i>Height</i> (deck to deck)
Maximum	11 ft.	9 ft.	
Minimum	3 ft.	8 ft.	6 ft. 6 in.

(2) Tops of breast boards and horizontal division boards are to be 3 feet 10 inches from the floor of the pens.

(3) Vertical division boards are to extend from deck to deck or deck to roof.

(4) Sufficient space shall be provided in every pen to enable the animal therein properly to feed and rest during the voyage.

(5) The minimum space per head shall be 2 feet 6 inches in width for fat cattle and 2 feet in width for store cattle under 1000 lbs. weight. Where, however, one beast is carried by itself, the minimum space shall be 3 feet. These measurements shall be in a fore and aft direction.

Dimensions of Pens for Ponies and Yearling Cattle

48. Ponies and yearling cattle not over 400 pounds in weight may be carried in pens. Such pens shall be not less than 10 feet 8 inches wide in the clear and 8 feet deep. No pen shall contain more than 6 cattle or more than 8 ponies. Division boards between each pen shall be made to fit into sockets so as to be easily removed when necessary.

Dimensions of Pens for Small Mules

49. Pens for mules shall not be less than 12 feet 6 inches wide in the clear and 8 feet deep. No pens shall contain more than five small mules. Division boards between each pen shall be made to fit into sockets, so as to be easily removed when necessary.

Live Stock Shipping Act—continued*Protection and Security of Pens on Deck*

50. (1) The pens shall be arranged with due regard to the protection afforded by side to side erections, if any, the outer sheathing and roof being continuous and in line with the sides and decks of the erections as far as practicable. Where no forecastle is fitted, the fore end of the pens shall not be nearer the stem than one-tenth of the vessel's length, and a break-water, 3 feet high at the centre and 18 inches high at the sides, shall be fitted forward of the pens, sloping aft towards the sides of the vessel extending from rail to rail, and of sufficient strength to withstand the action of the sea. In addition to the fore ends of the foremost pens on the foredeck shall be close boarded from deck to roof, with boards not less than 2 inches thick, tongued and grooved, extending from the ship's side to the front stanchions and stiffened by cross diagonal iron stays, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch bolted to the deck and through the heads of stanchions, or secured by turn-buckles in a similar manner. Where no poop is fitted, the after ends of the aftermost pens on the after deck shall be similarly constructed.

(2) On and after the first day of October stalls on open decks shall be provided with suitable screens made of weather proof material and fastened from the outer edge at top of roofing to the deck cants.

Lashings on Deck

51. Turnbuckles and suitable lashings are to be used for securing animal stalls on the weather deck.

Dimensions of Stalls for Horses, Mules, Asses

52. (1) The maximum length from breast rail to rear lining shall be 8 feet.

(2) The minimum length from breast rail to rear lining shall be 7 feet 6 inches.

(3) The breadth between division boards in the clear shall be 2 feet 8 inches, provided that in respect of five per cent of total stalls the breadth shall be 2 feet 10 inches.

(4) The height from foot platform or flooring to the deck above shall be not less than 7 feet in the clear; from flooring to underside of beam above not less than 6 feet 6 inches in the clear. Provided that no beam or projection from the deck above or any other obstruction the underside of which is less than 7 feet in the clear from the flooring is in the stall area or corresponding area in the passageway within 3 feet of the front of the stall. These requirements shall also apply in the case of portable boxes carried under deck.

(5) Mares in foal and stallions shall be shipped only in separate stalls, which shall be not less than 8 feet deep by 3 feet wide.

Battens or Footlocks, Cattle, Horses, Asses, Mules

53. (1) The floor of each pen shall be fitted with footlocks, 3 inches by 2 inches in size. The length of the footlocks shall be less than the width of the pen, to allow for a 3 inch drainage channel on either side. The footlocks shall be made of suitable wood, and their upper sides bevelled to remove sharp edges. In the case of pens 8 feet or more in width the footlocks shall be spaced as follows:

Live Stock Shipping Act—continued

The 1st shall be 14 inches inside the front fore-and-after lower board,
 The 2nd shall be 15 inches from the first;
 The 4th shall be 12 inches from the rear of the pen, and
 The 3rd shall be 15 inches from the 4th.
 (Refer to Plate 8).

(2). In vessels with wooden decks, footlocks shall be securely fastened to the deck by well recessed wood screws, or secured with nails of a length that will permit a 2-inch penetration in a 2-inch flooring. In vessels with steel decks, covered with cement, they shall be secured by angle bars and bolts, or by other means approved by the Inspector.

Battens or Footlocks, Sheep, Pigs

54. The footlocks shall be of suitable wood, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in size, spaced 15 inches apart, the front battens being directly under the front fore-and-after lower board. Their lengths shall be as prescribed by regulation 53.

Lower Breast Boards

55. Lower breast boards shall consist of (1) a board of suitable wood, 9 inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the top of the board being 3 feet 10 inches above the floor of the pen; the boards shall be bolted to the front stanchions on their inboard sides with $\frac{5}{8}$ inch nut and screw bolts; and (2) a lower board of similar material and dimensions, bolted in a similar manner to the front stanchions, so that the lower edge shall rest on the front stanchion cant. Breast boards shall have holes $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter drilled in the centre at suitable intervals to take head ropes. (Refer to Plate No. 7).

NOTE.—The Inspector may approve the use of breast boards 9 inches by 2 inches in vessels of not less than 5000 tons gross which during a voyage will have not less than 10 feet freeboard measured amidships from the waterline to the top of the uppermost continuous and permanent deck.

Division and End Boards

56. (1) Horizontal division boards are to be fitted at the ends of each row of pens, and where the sides of the pens form part of an athwartship alleyway.

(2) These horizontal boards shall be of similar material and dimensions to those used for breast boards and shall consist of four boards 9 inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, interspaced with 3-inch pieces, and shall fit athwartships in the channels on the stanchions.

(3) Except as required above, divisions between pens may be made by two vertical boards, 9 inches x $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, spaced 3 inches apart and to extend from deck or roof above to deck below, placed midway between front and rear of pen. These boards shall fit into sockets at the base and be secured to the beams or deck above by metal straps or sockets of approved strength. (Refer to Plate 6 and 7).

NOTE.—The Inspector may approve the use of division and end boards 9 inches by 2 inches in vessels of not less than 5000 tons gross which during a voyage will have not less than 10 feet freeboard measured amidships from the waterline to the top of the uppermost continuous and permanent deck.

Live Stock Shipping Act—continued*Lower Front Boards*

57. Lower front boards are to be of similar material and dimensions to the breast boards, and to be bolted to the front stanchions on their inboard sides with $\frac{5}{8}$ inch nut and screw bolts and to rest on the front cant. (Refer to Plate No. 7).

NOTE: The Inspector may approve the use of lower front boards 9 inches by 2 inches in vessels of not less than 5000 tons gross which during a voyage will have not less than 10 feet freeboard measured amidships from the waterline to the top of the uppermost continuous and permanent deck.

Rear Boards

58. Where rear boards are necessary they shall consist of four 9 inch by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch boards, interspaced with 3 inch pieces, fitting into channels, so that the top of the top board is 4 feet above the deck.

NOTE.—The Inspector may recommend the use of rear boards 9 inches by 2 inches in vessels of not less than 5000 tons gross which during a voyage will have not less than 10 feet freeboard measure amidships from the waterline to the top of the uppermost continuous and permanent deck.

Division Boards for Sheep and Pigs

59. The front side and (where necessary) rear boards shall consist of boards $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, spaced 2 inches apart, fitting horizontally into channels on the stanchions and ship's side to a height of 3 feet from the floors of the pens, the lowest board being 2 inches from the deck at its lower edge.

Front Cants

60. Front cants shall be of 6 inches by 4 inches of suitable wood, fitted on the inboard side of the front stanchions, with 6 inch side vertical, and bolted to the deck with $\frac{5}{8}$ inch nut and screw or tapped bolts, spaced about 5 feet 6 inches apart; or, if on a wooden deck, to be fastened by $\frac{5}{8}$ inch coach screws, spaced about 2 feet 9 inches apart. Alternatively these cants may be secured to the deck by angle bars 6 inches long and 4 inches by 4 inches by $\cdot 5$ inch and welded to deck, and spaced 5 feet 6 inches apart. (Refer to Plate No. 4).

Rear Cants on Deck

61. Rear cants of similar material and dimensions as for front cants, and also similarly secured to the deck, shall be fitted on the inboard sides of the rear stanchions. These cants shall have holes 5 inches by 2 inches cut out where necessary to allow of drainage into the waterways. Alternatively, the heels of the rear stanchions may be secured to the deck by angle bars, 6 inches long and 4 inches by 4 inches by $\cdot 5$ inch spaced 5 feet 6 inches apart, or may be bolted to bases of bulwark stanchions. (Refer to Plate No. 2).

Pen Board Channels for Horses, Cattle

62. Pen board channels shall be of steel or other approved material. When made of steel $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick material may be used with channel width of not less than $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches and with a depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The length of a

Live Stock Shipping Act—continued

channel for breast boards, lower front boards and horizontal division boards shall be $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches and shall have an approved stop bolt or fixture at the bottom to keep boards in place. In addition, channels for breast boards shall have holes bored in the sides at the top to take bolts or drop-nosed pins to keep the boards from lifting. The length of channels to carry rear boards, where fitted, shall be 3 feet 9 inches in length, and shall be fitted so that the bottom of the channel is 3 inches above the deck or cement. Channels for breast boards and top division boards shall be fitted to stanchions, so that the top of the channel is 4 feet above the deck or cement. The lower edge of channels for front lower boards shall be fitted touching the deck or cement. The lower edge channels for lower division boards shall be 4 inches above the deck or cement.

Pen Board Channels for Sheep and Pigs

63. Pen board channels shall be of steel or wrought iron $\frac{3}{16}$ inch thick, or of wood with an internal depth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches and not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide in the clear. They shall be 2 feet 10 inches in length and be fitted with an iron stop at the top to keep the boards in place. The channels shall be 2 inches above the deck at the bottom, and they shall be secured to the stanchions and ship's side.

Bulwark Doors on Deck

64. For the purpose of loading and discharging there shall be access at deck level at the ship's side on the loading deck, and the best method for this will be to cut the bulwarks containing the freeing port abreast the 3 feet 9 inch passageway (referred to in Section 26 of these regulations) to form a hinged door 3 feet 9 inches wide opening forward. The outer sheathing shall also be similarly hinged at this site, the whole being suitably strengthened to compensate for the hinging. The hinged doors shall have ample means of security apart from the hinges.

Flooring

65. Decks on which pens or stalls may be erected shall be of (a) wood; or (b) steel covered with cement or approved composition not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, the surface of which shall be scored or otherwise roughened to prevent the animals slipping; or (c) steel with wood sheathing not less than 2 inches thick, properly secured and made watertight. Decks covered with wood sheathing shall be constructed as follows:

Good sound 2 inch lumber, full measurement, to be laid fore and aft on athwartship bearers 3 inches by 3 inches spaced 3 feet apart.

Fore-and-Afters for Stanchions

66. Along the upper ends of the front and rear stanchions 6 inches below the top, 4 inch by 3 inch fore-and-afters are to be fitted. These fore-and-afters are to be continuous and secured with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch nut and screw bolts to every stanchion. (Refer to Plate No. 2.)

Bulwark Doors Lower Deck

67. Gangways, not less than 5 feet 6 inches in height by 3 feet 9 inches in width and fitted with suitable doors, shall be provided in the ship's side

Live Stock Shipping Act—continued

above the main (freeboard) deck, for the purpose of loading and discharging animals. They shall be so arranged as far as practicable that the animals can be driven directly across the deck clear of hatchways or other obstructions.

Gangways for Cattle and Horses

68. (1) Gangways or cattle walks shall be fitted, leading from deck to deck. They shall be from 3 feet to 3 feet 6 inches wide in the clear with a gradient of not more than 1 in 2, and shall be fitted with battens made of suitable wood, 3 inches by 2 inches, 12 inches apart, the top and bottom battens being not more than 9 inches from the ends.

(2) Gangways shall be fitted with sides, which may be portable, the sides fitting into the cattle walk by stanchions. The height of the sides shall not be less than 4 feet.

(3) All parts of the vessel over which animals pass shall be fitted with battens, spaced not more than 18 inches apart, and small brows shall be fitted over all obstructions, such as hatchways, coamings, door sills, pipe casings, etc., and have, where necessary, battens to give animals secure foothold.

Gangways for Sheep and Pigs

69. The sides of the gangways may be of a height of not less than 3 feet, and the battens on the gangways not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, spaced 12 inches apart, the top and bottom battens being not more than 9 inches from the ends.

Back Sheathing for Cattle

70. (1) Back sheathing for cattle shall be 1 inch suitable wood, plain boards, extending from the top of the rear cant, where fitted, to a height of 3 feet above the floor of the pen, and to be secured to the inboard sides of the rear stanchions, making the backs of the pens flush and smooth.

(2) Stalls or pens situated between decks, in holds, and under erections at side of vessel shall be lined to a height of 5 feet from the platform or floor of the pen or stall with 1 inch boards, securely fastened to suitable battens bolted to the frames.

(3) Where no rear cant is fitted, a space of 3 inches is to be left between the bottom of the sheathing and floor for drainage purposes. (Refer to Plate No. 3).

Back Sheathing for Horses

71. (1) Stalls on an exposed deck shall be close lined from the deck to the roof with $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch boards securely fastened to the front of the rear stanchions. Stalls situated between decks, in holds, and under erections at side of ship shall be lined to a height of 5 feet from the platform or floor with 9 inch by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch boards, securely fastened to suitable battens bolted to the frames. Where no rear cant is fitted, a space of 3 inches is to be left between the bottom of the sheathing and floor for drainage purposes. In the case of a single row of stalls on the middle line and in special circumstances at sides of ship, also between decks, the sheathing shall consist of 2 inch boards, arranged similarly to the division boards, nailed to front of rear stanchions, or fitted into channel bars or cleats between the rear stanchions. In the case of two rows of stalls back to back in the middle

Live Stock Shipping Act—continued

line between decks, stanchions 4 inches by 3 inches spaced 5 feet apart shall be securely fastened, and lined on both sides with $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch boards spaced in same manner as for stalls at side of ship.

(2) All boards shall be planed and smoothed and upper edge of top board shall be rounded. Wooden fillets 2 inches by 2 inches or suitable cleats shall be screwed on to rear lining at suitable spaces according to width of stall, to form grooves for taking the division boards, with a fixed stop screwed to lining over upper edge of top division board to keep it from rising.

Outer Sheathing on Deck

72. In addition to the back sheathing, an outer sheathing of 2 inch suitable wood, tongued and grooved, shall be fitted from the bulwark or side rail to the roof, and secured to the outboard sides of the rear stanchions. (Refer to Plate No. 2).

Special Fittings for Sheep and Pigs

73. (1) If sheep and pigs are carried in pens constructed for cattle, the following provisions shall be made, namely:—The space between the breast and lower front boards shall be filled in by boards, spaced 2 inches apart, and of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch thickness, fastened to the front stanchions. Instead of the vertical and horizontal division boards, horizontal boards of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch thickness, spaced 2 inches apart, shall be fitted to a height of 3 feet.

(2) Suitable watertight troughs for feeding and watering sheep and pigs shall be provided.

(3) Battens, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, made of suitable wood, shall be substituted for the 3 inch by 2 inch battens required for cattle. (In all other respects the fittings shall be those laid down for the carriage of cattle.) Refer to SECTIONS 54, 57, 63, 69, 79.

Front Stanchions for Cattle on Deck

74. Front stanchions for cattle on deck shall be of 6 inches by 4 inches approved wood, the 6 inch side to be fore and aft. To be secured at the heels by $\frac{5}{8}$ inch nut and screw bolts through the cants and at the heads by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch nut and screw bolts, one through the fore-and-after and one through the roof rafter. The stanchions shall be spaced 5 feet 6 inches apart, centre to centre. The front stanchion should be preferably higher above the deck to allow a suitable slope to the roof outboard. (Refer to Plate No. 2).

75. Rear stanchions for cattle on deck shall be of 6 inches by 4 inches approved wood, the 6 inch side to be fore and aft. To be secured at the heels by $\frac{5}{8}$ inch nut and screw bolts through the cants or angle bars, and at the heads by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch nut and screw bolts, one through the fore-and-after and one through the roof rafter. The rear stanchions shall also be efficiently secured to the bulwark rail by $\frac{5}{8}$ inch nut and screw bolts. The stanchions shall be spaced 5 feet 6 inches apart, centre to centre. (Refer to Plate No. 2)

Front Stanchions for Cattle, Lower Deck

76. (1) Wherever practicable, the permanent stanchions of the vessel are to be used as stanchions for pens, channels, or receivers being fitted to them to carry the pen boards.

Live Stock Shipping Act—continued

(2) Otherwise the stanchions shall be (1) of solid wrought iron or steel not less than $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, or (2) of tubular steel not less than 3 inches in diameter and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, or (3) of approved wood 6 inches by 4 inches.

(3) All stanchions are to be secured at the head by bolts of sufficient strength to the beams or brackets secured to the deck above, and at the heel shall fit into sockets let in flush with the surface of the deck or cement, the inner depth of the sockets being not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

(4) Where wood stanchions are used, and cants secured to the deck below and angle bars to the deck head above are fitted the heads and heels of such stanchions may be secured to the cants and angle bars by bolts of sufficient strength.

(5) Whenever the head of the stanchion comes up against a deck beam it should be secured to it by a nut and screw bolt of sufficient strength.

NOTE: Provided breast boards of 9 inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, full measurement, are used, stanchions will only be required at the corners of each pen, i.e., 10 feet 2 inches apart, centre to centre, with breast boards 9 inches by 2 inches. (Refer to SECTION 55). Front stanchions are to be spaced 5 feet 6 inches apart, centre to centre.

(6) Angle bars when used, are to be about 6 inches long and 4 inches by 4 inches by .5 welded to deck. This eliminates the necessity of deck cants and the drilling of the decks, but applies only to pens in spaces which are covered with a permanent deck above. When solid iron or steel stanchions are used, they should be squared to a height of 4 feet above the deck to take the channels or receivers for pen boards.

(7) If desired the heads of stanchions may be slotted to allow them to be lifted out of the sockets.

Front Stanchions for Horses, Mules, etc., Lower Deck and Exposed Deck

77. (1) Front stanchions shall be fitted to every stall, irrespective of position, and shall be spaced 2 feet 10 inches centre to centre in case of a 2 foot 8 inch stall, and 3 feet centre in case of a 2 foot 10 inch stall. They shall be made of wood 6 inches by 4 inches planed and with edges rounded off. For stalls erected on an exposed deck the height shall be 7 feet 6 inches, and in the case of stalls between decks they shall be firmly secured in position by means of suitable brackets, sockets, cants, etc. Whenever the head of the stanchion comes up against a deck beam it shall be secured to it by a nut and screw bolt. The following fittings shall be attached:—

- (a) Wooden battens 2 inches by 2 inches, or suitable iron cleats screwed on at the back to form a groove to take the division boards, with a stop fitted at the bottom of the groove to keep the lowest parting board 3 inches from the floor;
- (b) A wooden moveable stop to be screwed on to the front to keep the breast rail in position;
- (c) A strong iron ring in front immediately below the bracket for breast rail;
- (d) A staple and chain at back and an attached ball-headed iron pin for fitting into a hole in stanchion to keep top division board in position;

Live Stock Shipping Act—continued

- (e) An iron bracket $\frac{5}{8}$ inch thick and 4 inches wide bolted to front to take the breast rail;
- (f) A board 7 inches high by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide bolted to front of stanchion at deck level or firmly secured thereto by use of iron cleats, to act as a toe-batten to prevent feet slipping through the front of the stall under the breast-rail. If horses stand on a wooden deck with no foot platform, it will be sufficient if a toe-batten 4 inches by 4 inches is securely fastened in place of the 7 inch board, unless a cant is used for securing the stanchions, in which case the cant will suffice for the purpose of a toe-batten.

(2) Alternatively, iron stanchions may be used subject to the provisions of:—

(a) Halter rings, (b) Suitable means for keeping breast rail and division boards in position, (c) suitable iron cleats fastened in front to hold breast rail and at back to form a groove for holding division boards, (d) method of securing the head and heel to the satisfaction of the Inspector. (Refer to Plate No. 5.)

Rear Stanchions for Horses, Mules, Etc., Lower Deck and Exposed Deck

78. Stanchions may be dispensed with except in case of (1) single row of stalls erected on middle line and in special circumstances at sides of vessel, also between decks, in which case the method of securing at head and heel shall be similar to that prescribed for front stanchions, (Section 77). (2) Stalls erected on an exposed deck; in which case the height shall be 6 feet 8 inches. They shall be secured to the bulwark rail by $\frac{5}{8}$ inch nut and screw bolts. The heel shall be securely fastened to the deck by means similar to those used for securing heels of front stanchions. The spacing and dimensions, except where otherwise shown, shall be the same as for front stanchions.

Stanchions for Sheep and Pigs

79. Stanchions (1) if solid, may be 2 inches diameter, (2) if tubular, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter and $\frac{3}{16}$ inch thick, (3) if of wood, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 3 inches. Solid stanchions need only be squared to a height of 3 feet from the deck.

Breast Rails for Horses

80. The breast rail shall be 10 inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the length to be according to width of stall, but to extend from centre to centre of stanchions. The whole shall be well planed and smoothed and the upper third shall be sheathed with zinc; each end of the lower part shall be scored $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The number of the stall shall be placed on each breast rail. (Refer to Plate No. 5).

Guard Rails for Protection of Crew

81. (1) Stanchions, wood, 4 inches by 4 inches (or equivalent in iron), 3 feet high above the roof of the erection, to be fitted on both sides and to be secured to each rear stanchion by two $\frac{5}{8}$ inch nut and screw bolts, portable in wake of hatches.

(2) Wood stanchions are to be dressed on all sides and top-nosed: two $\frac{3}{4}$ inch holes to be bored in each stanchion, one 3 inches from top and another below centre of stanchions to take manropes which are to be fitted and set up tight to the approval of the Inspector. (Refer to Plate No. 3).

Live Stock Shipping Act—continued*Attachment of Stanchions to Rails, on Deck*

82. Flush deck vessels shall be fitted as follows:—The rear 6 inch by 4 inch stanchions shall be placed against the rails on the inside, and a 4 inch by 3 inch (4 inches fore and aft) backing piece, shaped to fit round the rails, shall be placed on the outside of the rails against the rear stanchions.

The backing pieces shall extend from deck to roof, and they shall be bolted to the rear stanchions by six (6) $\frac{5}{8}$ inch nut and screw bolts, the nuts being outboard. The 2 inch outer sheathing shall be continuous from roof to deck. In other respects the arrangements and fittings shall be generally as described in these Regulations.

Roof, on Deck

83. The roof on deck shall be of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch suitable wood, tongued and grooved, laid fore and aft across the full length of the rafters, and to be continuous. (Refer to Plate No. 2.)

Roof Rafters on Deck

84. The roof rafters on deck shall be of 6 inches by 4 inches (6 inches vertical) spaced 5 feet 6 inches apart, bolted to each rear and front stanchion and to extend 18 inches inboard of the front stanchions. (Refer to Plate No. 2.)

Injured and Dead Animals

85. (1) If any animal on board a vessel has a limb broken or is otherwise seriously injured, the person in charge of the animal shall forthwith report the injury to the master of the vessel. The master of the vessel shall then cause that animal to be slaughtered by means of an approved killing instrument, unless he is satisfied that it can be kept alive and led away without cruelty.

(2) The master of any vessel on which animals are carried shall keep a record of all animals which have died or have been killed or seriously injured, while on such vessel, and shall at the end of every voyage make a return to the Inspector showing the total number of each class of animals shipped on the voyage, and whether any, and if so, how many animals died or were killed or injured on the voyage, and the cause of such death, slaughter or injury.

(3) If an animal consigned to a port in the United Kingdom has died or been slaughtered during the voyage, the master of the vessel shall, immediately on arrival of the vessel at the place of discharge in the United Kingdom, report the fact to the proper officer of Customs and Excise. The carcass shall not be landed or discharged from the vessel without permission, in writing, of the officer.

Disinfecting and Cleaning of Vessel, Fittings, Utensils, Etc.

86. (1) A vessel used for carrying live stock by sea shall, after delivery of the animals and before other animals are taken at a port in Canada, be cleansed and disinfected as follows:—

Live Stock Shipping Act—continued

- (a) All parts of the vessel with which any such animal or its droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept and then be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water and then disinfected by being thoroughly coated or washed or saturated with a disinfectant registered with the Dominion Department of Agriculture under the Pest Control Products Act.
- (b) All fittings, pens, hurdles or utensils used for or about the animals shall be thoroughly cleansed and then treated with a disinfectant registered with the Dominion Department of Agriculture under the Pest Control Products Act.
- (c) The scrapings and sweepings of the vessel shall not be landed unless and until they have been well mixed with quick lime.

(2) A list of the above mentioned disinfectants can be obtained on request from the Inspector or from the nearest representative of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Disputes

87. Any dispute arising under these regulations in regard to providing for the health, security and safe carriage of live stock shall be referred to the Supervisor of Nautical Services, Department of Transport, Hunter Building, Ottawa, Ontario, who may decide the matter; or the Supervisor may refer it to any person considered competent by him, and in either event the decision of the Supervisor, or of such person, shall be final.

Discretionary Powers of Minister

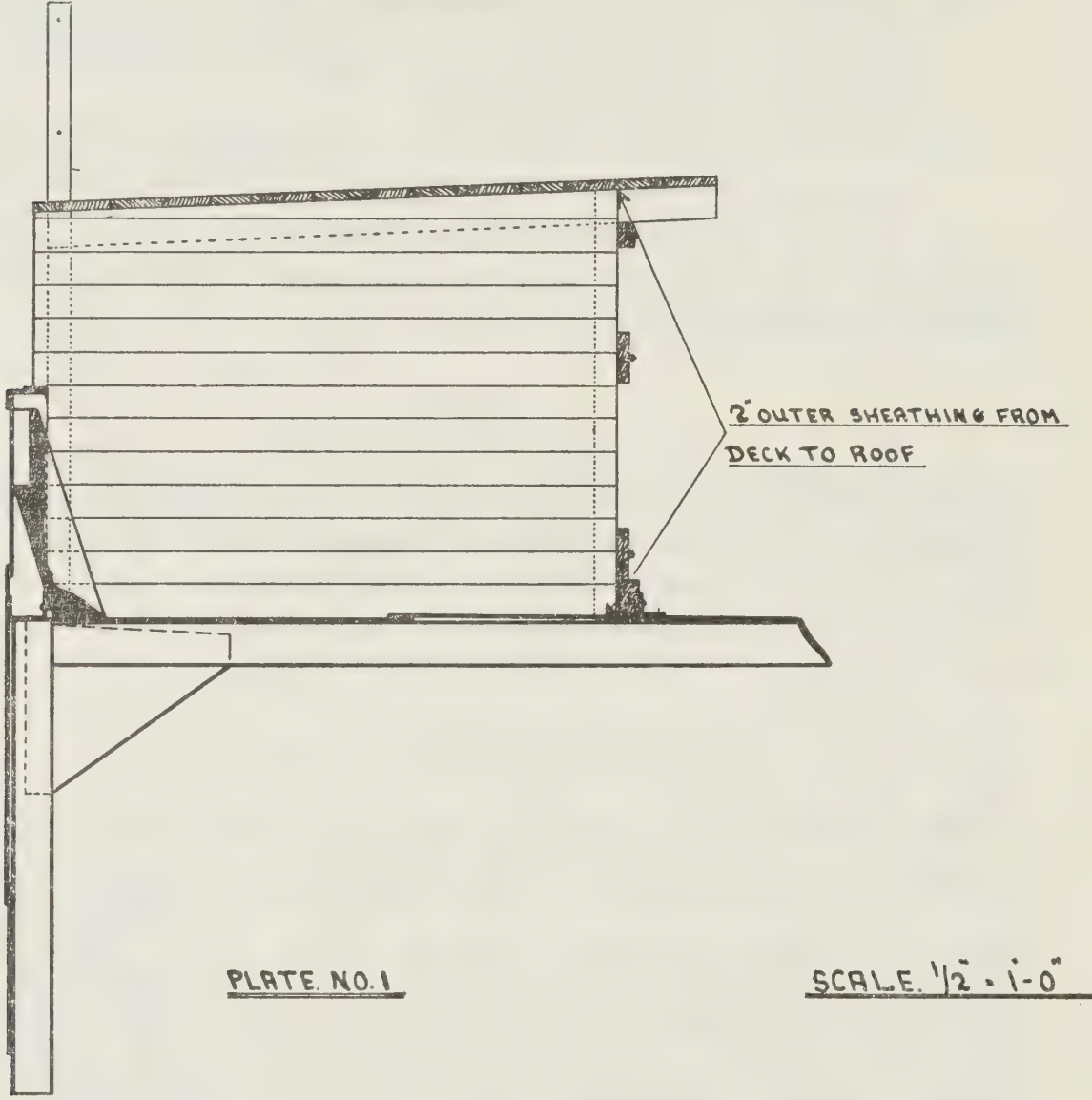
88. Whenever, in the case of a vessel employed in the conveyance of live stock from Canada to overseas destinations, it is found advisable to depart from the requirements of these regulations, the Minister may, upon receipt of a recommendation from an officer of the Departments of Transport or Agriculture, or a Port Warden, or other competent Government Officer, that suitable provision has been made in the vessel concerned for the health, security, and safe carriage of the live stock on the intended voyage, permit the carriage of live stock in such vessel otherwise than in accordance with these Regulations, provided he is otherwise satisfied that the shipper or the consignee, as the case may be, of the live stock has accepted full responsibility for the condition of the animals, both during the voyage and on arrival at port of destination.

Offences

89. If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of these regulations, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the place where the animals are put on board or landed from vessels, and also, in the case of overcrowding of a vessel in any part, the consignor of the animals (as the case may be) shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against these regulations.

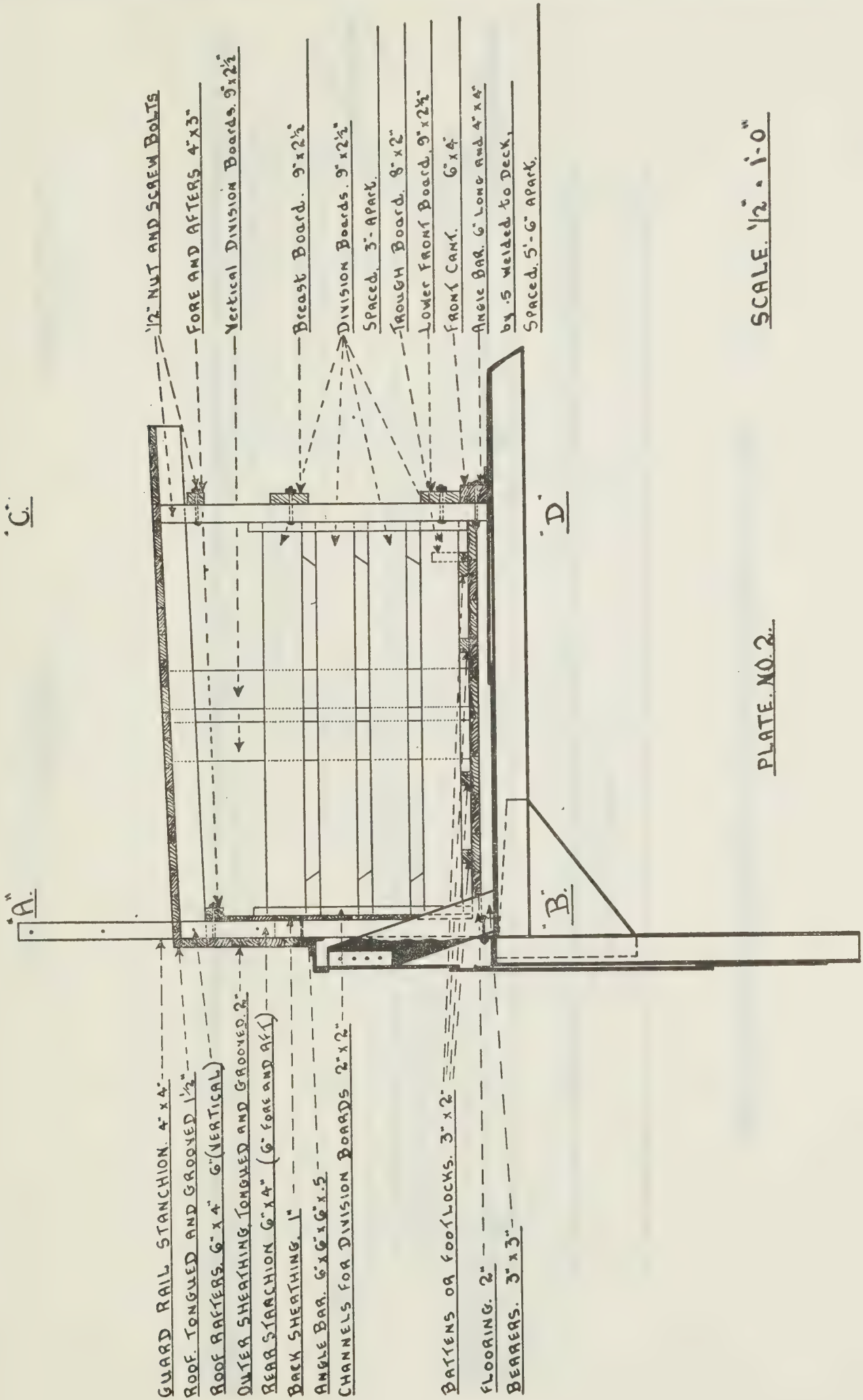
Live Stock Shipping Act—continued

ELEVATION VIEW OF FORE END OF FOREMOST CATTLE PEN OR HORSE STALL
ON DECK



Live Stock Shipping Act—continued

TRANSVERSE SECTION OF DECK PEN.

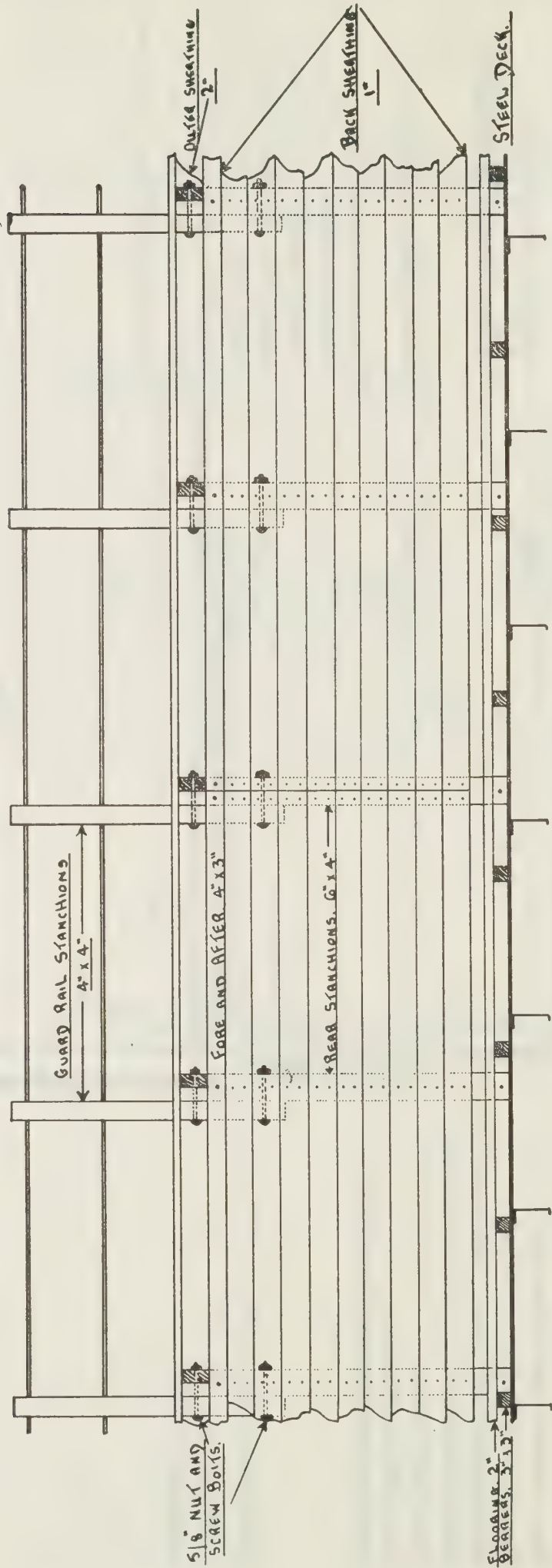


SCALE. 1/2" = 1'-0"

PLATE NO. 2

Live Stock Shipping Act—continued

INSIDE ELEVATION OF SEA WALL AT "A.B." SUPERSTRUCTURE DECK



SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"

PLATE NO. 3.

Live Stock Shipping Act—continued

ELEVATION AT "C.D." ON DECK.

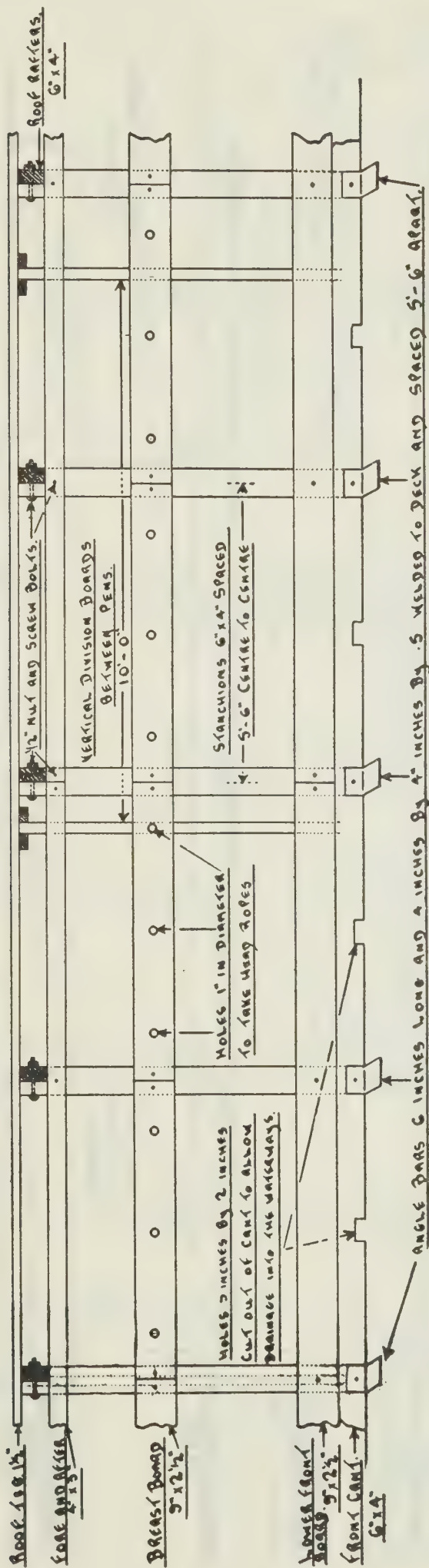
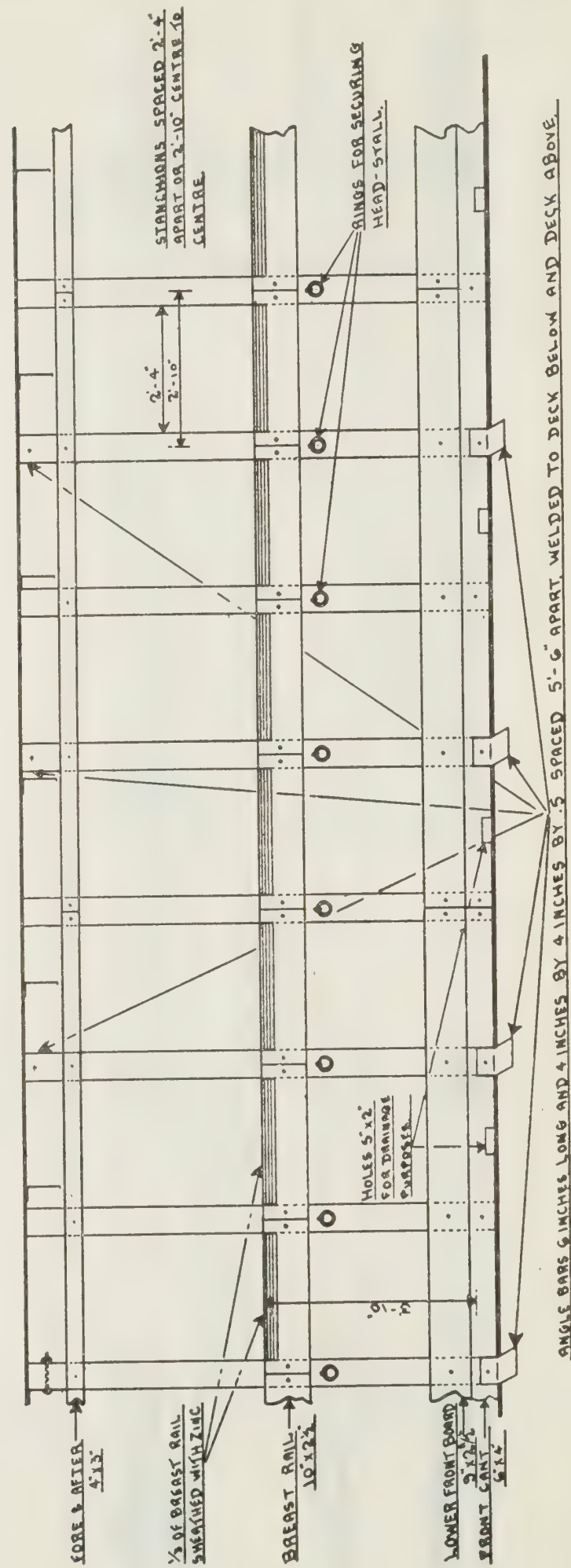


PLATE NO. 4.

SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"

Live Stock Shipping Act—continued

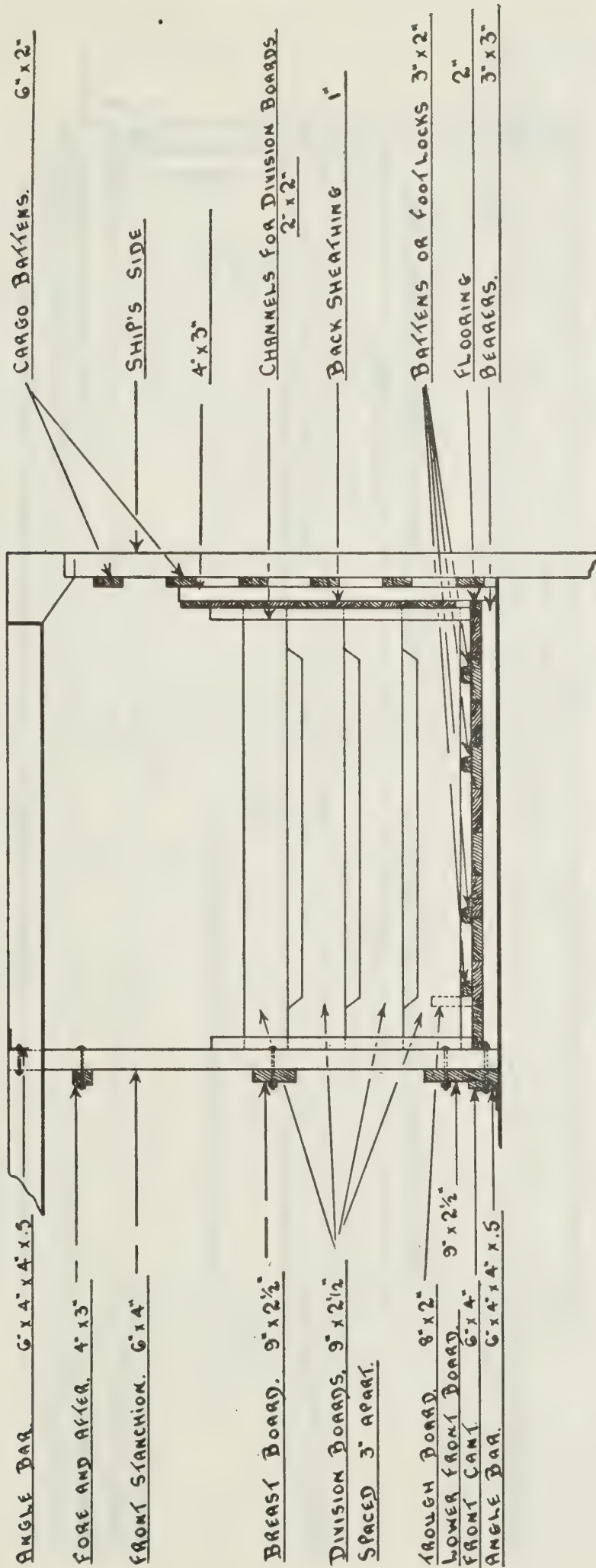
ELEVATION VIEW OF HORSE STALLS UNDER DECK.

SCALE. 1/2" = 1'-0"

PLATE NO. 5

Live Stock Shipping Act—continued

TRANSVERSE SECTION OF PEN OR STALL UNDER DECK.



SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"

PLATE NO. 6

Live Stock Shipping Act—continued

ELEVATION VIEW OF CATTLE PENS UNDER DECK.

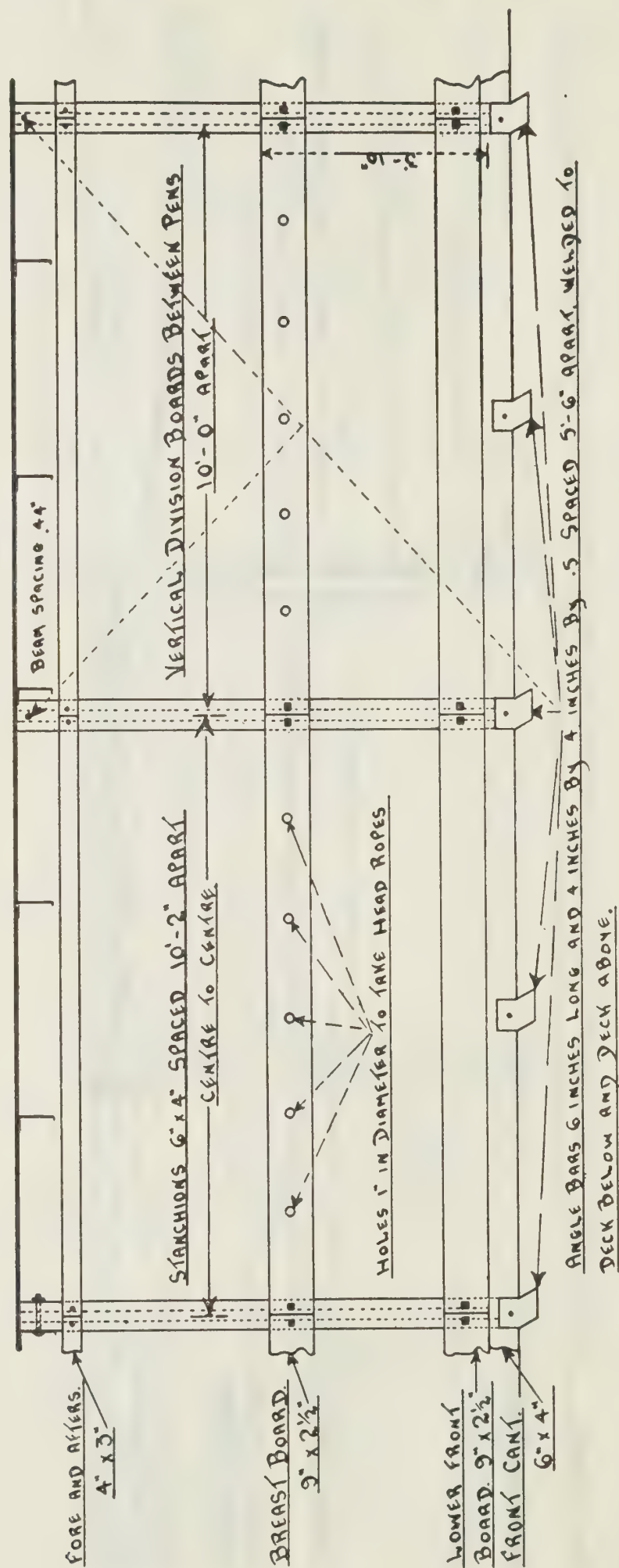
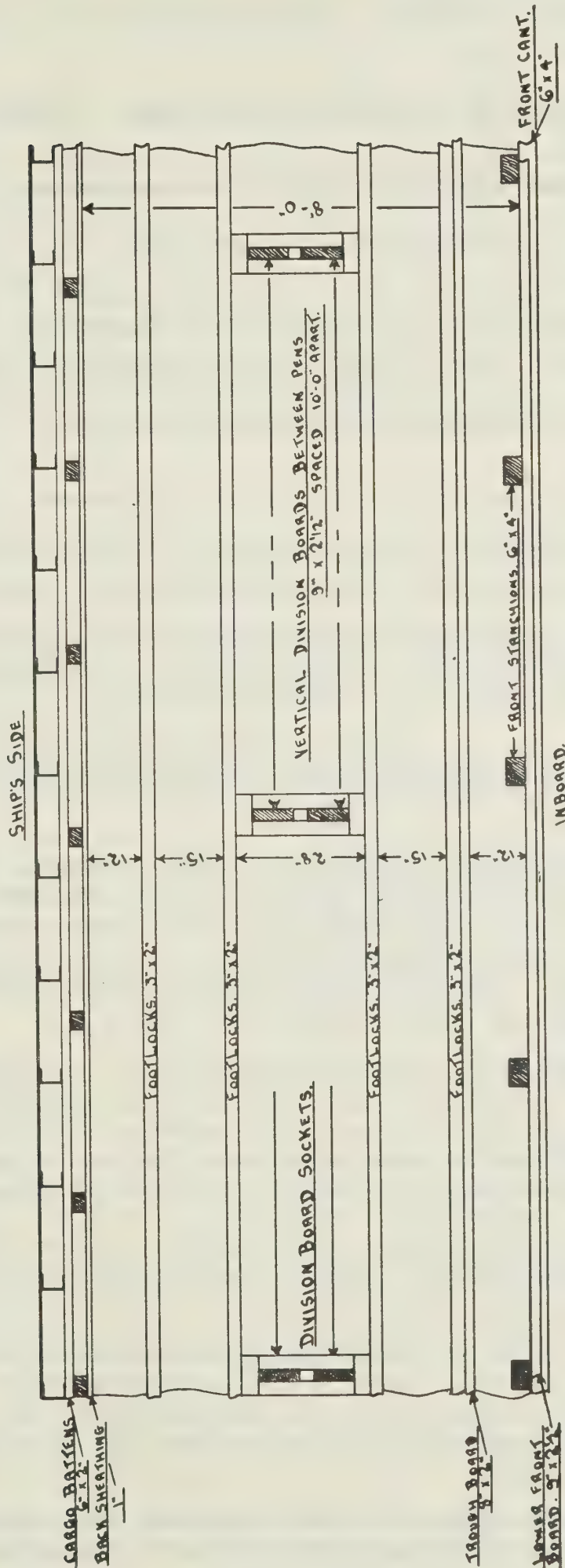


PLATE NO. 7

SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"

LIVE STOCK SHIPPING ACT—concluded

PLAN OF CATTLE PENS SHOWING BATTENS OR FOOTLOCKS.



SCALE. 1/2" = 1'-0"

PLATE NO. 8

LOANS

See SMALL LOANS ACT, 1939. (Computation of Cost or Interest)

MAPLE PRODUCTS INDUSTRY ACT, 1945. (1945, c. 24)**Regulations under the Maple Products Industry Act**

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Under and by virtue of the power conferred upon me by Section 15 of the Maple Products Industry Act, Chapter 24 of the Statutes of 1945,

The undersigned hereby orders that the Regulations of the Maple Products Industry Act established by Ministerial Order of January 5th, 1946, be rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

THE MAPLE PRODUCTS INDUSTRY REGULATIONS

1. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires:
 - (a) "Act" means the Maple Products Industry Act, 1945;
 - (b) "sample" means any lot or quantity of a maple product, imitation or adulterated maple product taken by an inspector under the provisions of the Act or these Regulations.
2. Every manufacturer or packer of maple products shall apply to the Fruit and Vegetable Division, Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, to be registered.
3. Every manufacturer or packer of maple products who ships or transports such products out of the province in which they have been manufactured or out of Canada shall apply for a licence in the prescribed form. Applications for renewal of licences shall be made prior to the 31st day of March in each year. The fee for such licence or renewal thereof shall be \$20.00 payable to the Receiver General of Canada.
4. Every operator of a sugar bush who ships or transports maple products out of the province in which they have been manufactured or out of Canada shall apply for a licence in the prescribed form. Applications for renewal thereof shall be made prior to the 31st day of March in each year. No fee shall be charged for such licence or renewal thereof.
5. (1) Labels on packages containing maple products shall be firmly affixed to the package and shall include all marks required by the Act and these Regulations.
 - (2) All labels shall be submitted in duplicate to the Department for approval before being used. One copy shall be retained by the Department and the other returned either approved or rejected to the owner. Any label, whether approved or rejected, shall be produced for examination by an inspector when required.
 - (3) All required information shall be plainly and distinctly printed and no portion thereof shall be obscured by any design, legend, picture, illustration or wrapper.

Maple Products Industry Act—continued

6. (1) The common name of a maple product shall appear on the main panel of the main label together with the net weight, the name and address of the manufacturing or packing plant or of the sugar bush and, if licensed, the licence number in a plain and legible size of type, reasonably proportionate to the size of the package.

(2) The common name of a colourable imitation maple product shall appear on the main panel of the main label together with the names of the ingredients contained therein, the phrase "artificially maple flavoured" and the name and address of the manufacturer or packer in a plain and legible size of type, reasonably proportionate to the size of the package.

7. When maple products are shipped by a manufacturer, packer, or licensed sugar bush in any package concealing wholly or partially the contents, the package shall be marked with

- (a) a true and correct description of the contents of the package;
- (b) the net weight;
- (c) the licence number; and
- (d) the name and address or in the case of a firm or corporation the firm or corporate name and address of the manufacturer, packer or licensed sugar bush.

8. (1) All shipments to the United States of America of maple products in excess of six gallons of maple syrup or 50 lbs. of maple sugar shall be accompanied by a Certificate of Analysis in the form prescribed by these Regulations and signed by a qualified chemist.

(2) Collectors of Customs shall not permit any shipment to be exported to the United States of America unless it is accompanied by such Certificate of Analysis; provided that carlot shipments of maple products may be so exported if, in lieu of a completed Certificate of Analysis, there is attached thereto or endorsed thereon a signed statement of the importer that the shipment is to be deleaded in his own premises.

(3) One copy of the Certificate of Analysis if completed, or having the importer's endorsement thereon or attached thereto, shall be attached to the Consular Invoice and a copy shall accompany the shipping documents and be detached by or surrendered to the Collector of Customs and Excise at the Canadian frontier port of exit to be attached to the Departmental copy of Form B.13.

9. Packages that have contained maple products shall not again be used for maple products until all marks have been completely removed or erased without affecting the appearance of the package.

10. (1) An inspector may, if he has reason to believe that any maple product or colourable imitation or adulterated maple product fails to comply with the provisions of the Act or these Regulations, place the same under seizure and affix a detention tag thereto.

(2) An inspector may seize and detain for disposal as the Minister may direct any article of food found in any premises where maple products are manufactured or stored and which may be used in the manufacture of adulterated maple products.

(3) An inspector may seize and detain for disposal as the Minister or a Court of competent jurisdiction may direct any equipment which has been or may be used in the manufacture of adulterated maple products.

Maple Products Industry Act—continued

(4) An inspector shall place under detention for disposal as the Minister may direct any maple product found to be in any way unfit for food.

11. Every manufacturer, packer and sugar bush operator shall observe the following sanitary requirements:

- (a) All manufacturing or packing plants shall be suitably lighted and ventilated;
- (b) All operations in connection with the preparation or packing of maple products shall be carried on with strict cleanliness;
- (c) All appliances including vats, kettles, containers, tables, trucks, machines or other equipment shall be kept clean and sanitary;
- (d) Employees of any manufacturer, packer or licensed sugar bush operator engaged in handling maple products shall be free of communicable disease;
- (e) Coverings used by owners or employees to protect their clothing or persons shall be of material easily cleaned and shall be kept clean;
- (f) Dressing rooms and lavatory accommodation shall be ample and clean and shall be entirely apart from any room or compartment used for the storing or production of maple products;
- (g) No lavatory, sink or cesspool shall be so situated or maintained as to permit any odours or fumes therefrom to pervade any room where any maple product is being manufactured, prepared or stored.

12. Chemical methods of determining the purity of maple products shall be as defined by the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists.

13. (1) A fee of \$5.00 shall be paid by the applicant to the Receiver General of Canada for the complete analysis of any maple product as to purity and \$2.00 for any partial analysis thereof.

(2) A fee of \$10.00 shall be paid by the owner to the Receiver General of Canada for the complete analysis of any sample of a maple product taken by an inspector and believed to violate the provisions of the Act or these Regulations.

14. (1) The Official Analyst shall so certify any sample of a maple product submitted by an inspector which is found by the analyst to be adulterated.

(2) Any person who believes that any analysis made by an Official Analyst of any sample of a maple product submitted by an inspector is in error, may, within twenty days of the date of mailing or delivering of the certificate of analysis to him, notify the Fruit and Vegetable Division, Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, or an inspector thereof that he intends to present evidence of error in such analysis; otherwise the analysis shall be taken as accurate.

15. (1) Every manufacturer or packer shall keep an accurate record, in a special book maintained for the purpose, of the quantity in gallons or pounds of all maple products purchased or sold by him, together with the date of the purchase or sale, the name and address of the person from or to whom the maple product was purchased or sold, and the name of the railway or steamship company or other carrier by which it was carried.

Maple Products Industry Act—continued

(2) True copies of all entries in such book shall be submitted on request to the Fruit and Vegetable Division, Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, or an inspector thereof.

16. Maple syrup shall not contain more than thirty-five per cent of water. A gallon of maple syrup shall weigh not less than 13 lbs. 2 ozs. and shall contain 277·274 cubic inches.

17. Maple Sugar shall consist entirely of the solid or pulverized product resulting from the evaporation of maple sap or of maple syrup, and shall contain not more than ten per cent of water.

18. Maple Butter shall consist entirely of the product of maple sap and shall contain not more than fifteen per cent of water.

19. Maple Cream shall consist entirely of the product of maple sap and shall contain not more than fifteen per cent of water.

20. Maple Wax shall consist entirely of the product of maple sap and shall contain not more than fifteen per cent of water.

21. The following shall be the grades for maple syrup when offered for sale, sold, exposed or held for sale under a grade designation:

(a) *Canada Fancy* shall consist of maple syrup weighing not less than 13 pounds 2 ounces per gallon and containing not more than thirty-five per cent of water; not darker than No. 3 standard colour solution standardized spectro-photometrically (very light amber); and with a mild characteristic maple flavour free from any trace of fermentation.

(b) *Canada Light* shall consist of maple syrup weighing not less than 13 pounds 2 ounces per gallon and containing not more than thirty-five per cent of water; not darker than No. 6 standard colour solution standardized spectro-photometrically (light amber); and with a mild characteristic maple flavour free from any trace of fermentation.

(c) *Canada Medium* shall consist of maple syrup weighing not less than 13 pounds 2 ounces per gallon and containing not more than thirty-five per cent of water; not darker than No. 9 standard colour solution standardized spectro-photometrically (slightly darker than amber); and with a characteristic maple flavour free from any trace of fermentation.

(d) *Canada Dark* shall consist of maple syrup weighing not less than 13 pounds 2 ounces per gallon and containing not more than thirty-five per cent of water; may be darker than the No. 9 standard colour solution; of characteristic maple flavour, but with a trace of fermentation or sappiness permitted.

22. The following shall be the grades for maple sugar when offered for sale, sold, exposed or held for sale under a grade designation:

(a) *Canada Light* shall consist entirely of the solid or pulverized product resulting from the evaporation of maple sap or of maple syrup and shall contain not more than ten per cent of water, light amber or straw colour and with a mild characteristic maple flavour;

Maple Products Industry Act—concluded

- (b) *Canada Medium* shall consist entirely of the solid or pulverized product resulting from the evaporation of maple sap or of maple syrup and shall contain not more than ten per cent of water, slightly darker than amber or straw colour and with a characteristic maple flavour;
- (c) *Canada Dark* shall consist entirely of the solid or pulverized product resulting from the evaporation of maple sap or of maple syrup and shall contain not more than ten per cent of water, may be dark in colour and with a characteristic maple flavour.

23. Any certificate of analysis purporting to be signed by an official analyst under this Act shall be *prima facie* evidence of the facts cited in such certificate and conclusive evidence of the authority of the person giving or making the same without any proof of appointment or signature.

JAMES G. GARDINER,
Minister of Agriculture.

Ottawa, October 30, 1948.

CANADIAN MARITIME COMMISSION ACT. (1947, c. 52)**Regulations for the Administration of Steamship Subventions**

P.C. 649

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

FRIDAY, the 20th day of February, 1948.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS by Order in Council P.C. 469 of February 6th, 1948, the powers, duties and functions of the Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions Division of the Department of Trade and Commerce have been transferred to the Canadian Maritime Commission effective November 1, 1947;

AND WHEREAS paragraph (b) of section 8 of The Canadian Maritime Commission Act, chapter 52 of the statutes of 1947, provides that the Commission shall administer, in accordance with regulations of the Governor in Council, any steamship subventions voted by Parliament;

THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Transport, is pleased to make the following regulations and they are hereby made and established accordingly:

1. The Canadian Maritime Commission shall administer the steamship subventions payable under the contracts in that behalf in force on the first day of November, 1947, in accordance with the terms of the contracts.

Canadian Maritime Commission Act—concluded

2. The Commission may enter into further contracts with the operator of any vessel for the payment of any subsidy voted by Parliament for the operation of water transportation service.
3. A contract entered into under these regulations shall contain such terms and conditions as the Commission may consider necessary or desirable to meet the conditions and requirements of the particular service, but the term of the contract shall not exceed five years.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

MARITIME FREIGHT RATES ACT. (R.S.C., 1927, c. 79)

See TRANSPORT COMMISSIONERS, BOARD OF.

MEASURES

See WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT.

MEAT AND CANNED FOODS ACT. (R.S.C., 1927, c. 77)

See also FISH INSPECTION ACT; LIVE STOCK AND LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS ACT.

1. *Processed Fruit and Vegetables.*
2. *Condensed, evaporated and dried milk.*
3. *Meat inspection.*
4. *Canned fish and shellfish.*

1. The Processed Fruit and Vegetable Regulations

P.C. 2491

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

THURSDAY, the 3rd day of June, 1948.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture, and pursuant to the provisions of section 4 of the Meat and Canned Foods Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 77, is pleased to order as follows:

1. The regulations under the Meat and Canned Foods Act respecting Fruits and Vegetables, established by Order in Council P.C. 3199 of 3rd May, 1945, as amended, are hereby revoked; and
2. The attached regulations entitled "The Processed Fruit and Vegetable Regulations" are hereby made and established in substitution for the regulations hereby revoked.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued*Short Title*

1. These regulations may be cited as the Processed Fruit and Vegetable Regulations.

*Interpretation***2. (1) In these regulations**

- (a) “container” means any receptacle approved by the Minister whether hermetically sealed or intended to be sealed otherwise;
- (b) “establishment” means any packing house or other premises in which fruit or vegetables, or any product thereof, are prepared for food for export or are stored for export;
- (c) “first dealer” means
 - (1) any packer who buys food products packed by another for sale under his own label, or
 - (2) any person operating premises at which he pays business tax or otherwise is assessed as a wholesale or retail dealer who buys food products for sale under his own label;
- (d) “fill” or “full” as applied to a container means that the container shall be as full of the fruit or vegetable as will permit of proper processing with the least addition of syrup, vinegar, brine or water;
- (e) “flipper” means a can one end of which bulges, with or without jarring, after being processed and cooled, by reason of over-filling or failure to exhaust the can;
- (f) “food product” means any article of food prepared in whole or part from fruit or vegetable;
- (g) “head space” means that space between the top edge or rim of the container and the upper level of the contents;
- (h) “label” means any printed, stencilled, lithographed or embossed label, sticker, seal, wrapper, stencil or receptacle upon which are shown the requirements of these regulations;
- (i) “main panel” means that portion of the label, not exceeding three-fifths of its length, on which is marked information as required by these regulations;
- (j) “package” means any box, basket, carton or other receptacle used for the transportation of containers of food products, or anything in which such products are wrapped or bound together;
- (k) “solid pack fruit” means fruit that has been partially or wholly pre-cooked without sugar before processing so as to allow the fruit to pack closely;
- (l) “swells” means cans with the tops and bottoms bulged as a result of bacterial spoilage.

(2) Whenever by these regulations any power or authority is conferred on the Minister, the power or authority may be exercised on his behalf by the Director, Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, the Associate Director, Marketing Service (Fruit and Vegetable) or such other person as the Minister may designate.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

Part I

General Regulations

REGISTRATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS

3. No person shall operate an establishment unless the establishment is registered with the Minister under these regulations and a certificate of registration has been issued therefor.

4. The Minister may, upon application therefor, issue a certificate of registration in respect of an establishment if in his opinion the establishment complies with the requirements of these regulations, and the Minister is satisfied that the establishment will be operated in accordance with these regulations.

5. Upon registration every establishment shall be assigned a registration number.

6. The Minister may cancel or suspend a certificate of registration if in his opinion the establishment does not comply with the requirements of these regulations, or if in his opinion the owner or operator of the establishment has violated or failed to comply with any of the provisions of these regulations or the Act.

7. The owner or operator of an establishment in respect of which a certificate of registration has been issued shall post and keep posted the certificate in a conspicuous place on the establishment for so long as the certificate is in force.

8. Every certificate of registration issued under these regulations shall remain in force until cancelled, suspended or surrendered.

9. The Minister may prescribe the forms of certificate of registration under these regulations.

10. A certificate of registration issued under these regulations may not be assigned or transferred.

11. A certificate of registration may be issued in respect of an establishment that in the opinion of the Minister complies with the following requirements:

- (a) the establishment shall be clean, adequately lighted and ventilated;
- (b) windows, doors and other openings suited to screening shall be screened to prevent the entrance of insects;
- (c) the establishment shall have adequate lavatory, washing and dressing facilities for employees, and all rooms used for such purposes shall be sanitary and fully equipped and shall have direct outside light and ventilation;
- (d) there shall be adequate provisions for the prompt disposal of refuse or by-products;
- (e) there shall be adequate and sufficient drainage facilities for the establishment and the land immediately adjacent thereto;

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

- (f) no lavatory, sink or cesspool shall be so situated as to permit any odours or fumes therefrom to pervade any room where food or food products are prepared or stored;
- (g) all equipment shall be designed to permit easy cleaning;
- (h) there shall be adequate facilities for thorough cleaning and sterilization of equipment.

Rules for Operation of Establishments

12. An establishment shall be operated in accordance with the following rules:

- (a) the premises shall at all times be kept strictly clean;
- (b) lavatories, dressing rooms and washrooms shall at all times be kept clean and sanitary;
- (c) all yards, out-houses and other premises and all approaches to the plant shall be kept clean and sanitary;
- (d) no lavatory, sink, or cesspool shall be so maintained as to permit any odours or fumes therefrom to pervade any room where food or food products are stored or prepared;
- (e) all operations in connection with the preparation or packing of food or food products shall be carried out carefully and under strict sanitary conditions;
- (f) no food or food product shall be permitted to come into contact with any substance that may have a deleterious effect on the quality of the finished product;
- (g) one person in the establishment shall be charged with the responsibility for keeping the establishment clean and sanitary;
- (h) all employees in and about the establishment shall be free from infectious, contagious, or other diseases, and whenever an inspector so requires a medical examination of an employee shall be made;
- (i) clothing worn by employees shall at all times be kept clean and sanitary, and all employees shall wear proper hair covering so as to prevent the entrance of hair into food products.

PURITY OF FOOD

13. (1) All food or food products used or produced in an establishment shall be sound, wholesome, and in every way fit for food.

(2) All fruit or vegetable juice canned in an establishment shall be the clean, unfermented liquid product obtained from fresh, ripe fruit or vegetable and shall be named to correspond to the fruit or vegetable from which it is obtained.

14. Except as authorized by these regulations, no person shall use any preservative (other than salt or sugar) or any colour, drug, vitamin, artificial flavour, glucose or other substitute for sugar in the preparation of food products in an establishment.

Inspectors

15. The owner or operator of an establishment shall, at the request of an inspector, furnish the inspector, free of charge, with samples of any food product or any drug, dye, preservative or other ingredient used in the preparation of food products.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

16. Whenever, in the opinion of an inspector, any food or food product or any drug, dye, preservative or other ingredient used in an establishment in the preparation of a food product is unsound or unwholesome, the inspector may seize and destroy or otherwise dispose of the entire stock from which the sample was taken and any products in which such stock was used.

17. An inspector may seize and destroy or otherwise dispose of any food or food product found by him in an establishment and that in his opinion is decomposed, diseased or otherwise unfit for food.

18. An inspector may seize and detain any food or food product or any article by means of or in relation to which he reasonably believes an offence against these regulations or against the Act has been committed and he may place upon or attach to such goods a numbered tag, in these regulations referred to as a "Held Tag".

19. Unless authorized by an inspector, no person shall remove any Held Tag attached to or placed on any food or food product or any article by an inspector under these regulations, and no person shall move, or cause or allow to be moved, any such food, food product or article.

Colouring Matter

20. The following colouring matter (in these regulations referred to as "permitted colours") may be used in the preparation of food products in an establishment:

- (a) Natural colours—Cochineal and innocuous vegetable colour extractives;
- (b) Artificial colours—Caramel and Carbon;
- (c) Coal tar dyes—

Red shades	—Amaranth Ponceau 3R Erythrosine
Orange shades	—Orange I
Yellow shades	—Naphthol Yellow S Tartrazine Sunset Yellow F.C.F. Yellow A.B. Yellow O.B.
Green shades	—Light Green S.F. Yellowish
Blue shades	—Brilliant Blue F.C.F. Indigotine.

21. The coal tar dyes referred to in section twenty shall be such as have been manufactured in specially pure form for food products and shall not contain arsenic, calculated as As_2O_3 in excess of ten parts per million and shall not contain other heavy metals as determined by precipitation as sulphides in excess of a total of one hundred parts per million of the actual weight of the colouring matter.

22. A coal tar dye shall not be used in an establishment unless the outer label on each package contains a statement by the manufacturer that the contents thereof comply with the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued*Preservatives*

23. For the purposes of these regulations a permitted preservative means benzoic acid, salts of benzoic acid, sulphurous acid, and salts of sulphurous acid.

24. Not more than one permitted preservative shall be used in any food product prepared in an establishment, and the amount shall not exceed

- (a) in the case of benzoic acid or its salts, 1,000 parts per million;
- (b) in the case of sulphurous acid or its salts, calculated as SO_2 ,
 - (i) in solid foods and lime juice, 500 parts per million;
 - (ii) in dried fruits, 2,000 parts per million.

Sugar

25. Sugar used in the preparation of food products in an establishment shall be the produce chemically known as sucrose (sacchrose) found in commerce as obtained from sugar cane or sugar beet; the total sucrose plus any invert sugar as estimated by the official methods of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists shall not be less than 99·5 per cent of the dried solids; the ash shall not be greater than ·15 per cent as calculated on the dried solids; in neutral solution (pH 6·9 to 7·1) at 60° Brix the colour when examined in a cell of 1 cc. in depth shall not read greater than 1·0 Yellow on Lovibond scale.

Glucose

26. Glucose used in the preparation of food products in an establishment shall be a thick, syrupy, nearly colourless product made by the incomplete hydrolysis of starch or a starch-containing substance; it shall contain not more than one per cent of ash, not more than twenty-one per cent of water and not less than forty per cent of reducing sugars calculated as dextrose.

Dextrose

27. Dextrose used in the preparation of food products in an establishment shall be the substance chemically known as dextrose and may contain not more than ten per cent of water.

LABELLING

28. (1) Except as otherwise provided in these regulations, all containers of food products prepared in an establishment shall be labelled in the establishment with

- (a) the full name and address of the packer as it appears on the certificate of registration for the establishment or, where the containers were packed for a first dealer, with the words "Packed for" or "Distributed by", together with the full name and address of the first dealer;
- (b) the true and correct name of the product or in the case of mixed food or food product the names of the ingredients in order of predominance;
- (c) the true and correct grade or quality according to these regulations;

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

- (d) the size or net weight designation of the container as prescribed by these regulations or in the case of barrel-packed fruit pulps the gross, tare and net weight in pounds;

(e) the words "Without Sugar" or "Unsweetened", if the product was packed without sugar;

(f) the words "Solid Pack", if the product is not a water or syrup pack;

(g) the words "In Water", if the product was packed in water;

(h) the percentage of sugar added or the words "Unsweetened" or "Without Sugar", if the product is a fruit juice;

(i) the amount of preservative added;

(j) the words "Vitaminized Apple Juice" (Vitamin C Fortified), together with the words "Contains not less than 35 mgms. of Vitamin C per 100 cc.", if the product is Vitaminized Apple Juice;

(k) the words "Contents per cent slack filled" or "Contents per cent short weight", together with a statement of the correct percentage, if the container is slack filled or contains less than the minimum weight and drained weights prescribed by these regulations;

(l) a code or date to show the date of packing, if the product is Apple Juice or a tomato product.
- (2) When the label does not show the name and address of the packer the establishment number or code shall be marked on the label or embossed on the container.
- (3) Food products packed in syrup in an establishment shall be labelled to show the density of the syrup (e.g., ". . . . % sugar syrup" or, if dry sugar ". . . . % sugar") which shall not be less than the minimum strength prescribed in subsections four and five.
- (4) The following are the minimum sugar syrup strengths permissible for canned fruits or frozen fruits:

Fruits	Brix Measurement
	p.c.
Loganberries.....	50
Apricots.....	45
Cherries, sour.....	
Peaches.....	
Rhubarb.....	
Strawberries.....	
Blackberries.....	40
Boysenberries.....	
Crabapples.....	
Currants.....	
Fruit Cocktail.....	
Fruits for Salad.....	
Gooseberries.....	
Lawtonberries.....	
Maraschino Cherries.....	
Nectarberries.....	
Raspberries, all varieties.....	
Thimbleberries.....	

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

Fruits	Brix Measurement
Pears, Bartlett, Flemish Beauty and other similar varieties.....	p.c. 35
Apples.....	30
Blueberries.....	
Cherries, sweet.....	
Grapefruit.....	
Plums.....	25
Cantaloupe.....	
Grapes.....	
Pears, Kieffer, Clapp and other similar varieties.....	

(5) The following are the minimum percentages of dry sugar permissible for frozen fruits:

Fruits	Minimum percentage of sugar
	p.c.
Cherries, red, sour.....	30
Berries, all varieties.....	20
Apples.....	20
Rhubarb.....	20
Fruits, for remanufacturing (10-lb. packages or over).....	10

29. The lettering of the declarations specified in this section shall be not less prominent than any other lettering on the label and the minimum sizes thereof (actual measurement) shall be as follows:

Declaration	Over 10 ozs.	10 ozs. and under
Declarations of quality.....	3/8"	1/4"
Vitaminized Apple Juice.....		
Bleached with sulphite of soda.....	1/4"	3/16"
Degree of sugar syrup, dry sugar.....		
"Dried" or "Soaked" Lima Beans.....		
Fluid Ounce Declaration.....		
Net weight declaration.....		
Packed in water.....		
"Ripe" or "Soaked" Peas.....		
Slack filled.....		
Solid pack.....		
Size declaration.....		
Ungraded as to size.....	3/32"	1/16"
Unbleached.....		
Unpeeled or unpitted.....		
Unsweetened, without sugar.....		
Added Alkalis.....		
Artificial flavour.....		
Calcium Chloride.....		
List of ingredients.....		
Permitted colour.....		
Preservative.....		
Seasoning.....		
Sugar substitute.....		
Vitamin C Fortified.....		
Contains not less than 35 mgms. of Vitamin C per 100 cc.....		
Contains Ascorbic Acid.....		

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

30. (1) The size declaration of the container as prescribed by these regulations shall be indicated as illustrated in this section with the numeral not less than one-quarter of an inch in height on containers over ten ounces and not less than three-sixteenths of an inch on containers of ten ounces and under.



(2) All information required by these regulations to be marked on a container except the name and address of the packer or first dealer shall appear on the main panel of the label, together with any vignette, brand or trade mark.

(3) When the brand name or other description on the label of any food product packed in an establishment suggests that the product was packed in a country other than Canada, the label shall state that the product was packed in Canada and such statement shall appear in letters not less than one-quarter of an inch in height and shall be not less prominent than any other lettering on the label.

(4) Labels on food products prepared in an establishment shall conform to the following additional requirements:

- (a) when the label designates a particular variety of fruit or vegetable, the label shall truly and correctly designate such variety;
- (b) when the true and correct name of the product contains two or more fruits or vegetables these shall be named in type of equal size with the predominating fruit or vegetable named first;
- (c) the declaration "with added pectin" or "with added fruit juice" shall appear in letters of at least one-half the height of the name of the product, shall be not less prominent than any other lettering on the label and shall appear immediately below the name of the product;
- (d) the labelling of pure orange marmalade may include the words "Seville", "Extra Bitter", "Bitter" or "Sweet" according to the facts.

31. The contents of a container packed in an establishment shall in every respect conform to the statements and declarations appearing on the label.

32. (1) No person shall label any container of a food product packed in an establishment in a manner describing quality or grade of any contents or size or capacity of the container otherwise than as prescribed by these regulations.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

(2) Subsection one does not apply to any statement necessarily incidental to any recipe appearing on the label.

33. (1) No label shall be used in an establishment unless the label has been approved by the Minister.

(2) All labels intended to be used in an establishment shall first be submitted to the Minister in triplicate for approval and, if approved, one label with the approval endorsed thereon shall be returned to the owner or operator.

(3) The owner or operator of an establishment shall upon the request of an inspector produce to him for his inspection all approved labels in his possession and every owner or operator shall keep on the establishment all approved labels.

(4) No labels used in an establishment not registered under these regulations shall be approved for use in a registered establishment.

34. Upon application the Minister may

- (a) permit food products to be labelled or relabelled elsewhere than in the establishment where they were packed; and
- (b) permit the shipment within Canada of unlabelled food products for remanufacturing.

35. All cases or packages in which containers of food products are packed shall be marked on one panel with

- (a) the information specified in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of subsection one of section twenty-eight;
- (b) the number and size of the containers therein;
- (c) the registration number of the establishment in which they were prepared.

36. The registration number assigned to one establishment under these regulations shall not be applied to any container or package of food products prepared in another establishment.

CONTAINERS

37. (1) For the purpose of subsection three of section twenty-eight of the Act the following containers are prescribed for canned fruits or vegetables or products thereof specified in this section: (overall dimensions are expressed in the manner used in the industry, e.g. "211" means 2 11/16 inches):

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

I. METAL CONTAINERS

Products	Size Designation	Diameter and Height
All fruits, sugar syrup or water pack (except as specifically provided hereinafter).....	Canada Size— 10 fluid ozs. 20 “ “ 28 “ “ 105 “ “	211 x 400 307 x 409 401 x 411 603 x 700
Fruits, solid pack, including pie filler.....	Canada Size— 20 fluid ozs. 28 “ “ 105 “ “	307 x 409 401 x 411 603 x 700
All fruit and vegetable juices.....	Canada Size— 10 fluid ozs. 20 “ “ 28 “ “ 48 “ “ 105 “ “	211 x 400 307 x 409 401 x 411 404 x 700 603 x 700
Lemon Juice only.....	Canada Size— 6 fluid ozs. 8 “ “	202 x 308 211 x 304
All vegetables (except as specifically provided hereinafter).....	Canada Size— 10 fluid ozs. 20 “ “ 28 “ “ 105 “ “	211 x 400 307 x 409 401 x 411 603 x 700
Asparagus.....	Canada Size— 12 fluid ozs. 20 “ “ 105 “ “	211 x 409 307 x 409 603 x 700
Canned Dry Beans.....	Canada Size— 10 fluid ozs. 15 “ “ 20 “ “ 28 “ “ 105 “ “	211 x 400 300 x 407 301 x 406 307 x 409 401 x 411 603 x 700
Vacuum Pack Corn.....	Canada Size— 14 fluid ozs.	307 x 306
Corn-on-cob.....	Canada Size— 35 fluid ozs.	401 x 508
Infant Foods, Junior Foods.....	Canada Size— 5 fluid ozs. 8 “ “	202 x 214 211 x 304
Mushrooms.....	Canada Size— 5 fluid ozs. 10 “ “ 15 “ “ 20 “ “	202 x 214 211 x 400 300 x 407 301 x 406 307 x 409

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

I. METAL CONTAINERS—Contd.

Products	Size Designation	Diameter and Height
Pimentos.....	Canada Size— 5 fluid ozs. 20 “ 28 “ “ 105 “ “	211 x 200 307 x 409 401 x 411 603 x 700
Soups, various.....	Canada Size— 10 fluid ozs. 20 “ “ 28 “ “ 48 “ “ 105 “ “	211 x 400 307 x 409 401 x 411 404 x 700 603 x 700
Spaghetti in Tomato Sauce.....	Canada Size— 10 fluid ozs. 15 “ “ 20 “ “ 28 “ “ 105 “ “	211 x 400 { 300 x 407 301 x 406 307 x 409 401 x 411 603 x 700
Tomato Paste.....	Canada Size— 6 fluid ozs. 14 “ “ 28 “ “ 105 “ “ 126 “ “	202 x 308 300 x 400 401 x 411 603 x 700 603 x 812
Tomato Pulp or Puree.....	Canada Size— 28 fluid ozs. 105 “ “ 126 “ “	401 x 411 603 x 700 603 x 812

II. GLASS OR OTHER TYPES OF CONTAINERS

The actual volume of glass or other types of containers shall correspond to the fluid ounce size designations for metal containers.

(2) For the purpose of subsection three of section twenty-eight of the Act the following containers are prescribed for the products mentioned in this subsection:

I. Frozen Fruits and Vegetables

16 fluid ozs. size
66 “ “ “
132 “ “ “
264 “ “ “

II. Fountain Fruits

32 fluid ozs. size
64 “ “ “
105 “ “ “
128 “ “ “

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

III. Jams, Jellies, Marmalades and Preserves (Conserves)

(not including cranberry sauce or jellied cranberries)

	6	fluid	ozs.	size
	9	"	"	"
	12	"	"	"
	24	"	"	"
	48	"	"	"

IV. Maraschino Cherries

	4	fluid	ozs.	size
	6	"	"	"
	16	"	"	"
	32	"	"	"
	64	"	"	"
	105	"	"	"
	128	"	"	"

(3) Notwithstanding subsection two, until the thirty-first day of December, 1948, glass containers (other than tumblers of 6 and 9 fluid ounce sizes) shall be only of the wartime mould or model known as "utility".

(4) Other containers of dimensions specified on applications for approval of labels therefor, may on approval by the Minister, be used in an establishment.

(5) Notwithstanding subsection one, tomato pulp and tomato puree may be packed in four or five gallon containers.

FILL

38. (1) All containers of food products prepared in an establishment shall be filled as full as will permit of proper processing and no more syrup, brine or water shall be added than is necessary to proper processing.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

(2) The minimum net and drained weights of containers for canned fruits and vegetables are as follows:

Product	No. 2 307 x 409		No. 2½ 401 x 411		No. 10 603 x 700	
	Net | Drained		Net | Drained		Net | Drained	
	Ounces		Ounces		Ounces	
Apple Sauce.....	21					
Apples—						
Syrup pack.....	20	12				
Water pack.....			26	17	90	64
Solid pack or pie fruit.....			26		95	
Apricots—						
Syrup pack.....	21	11				
Solid pack or pie fruit.....						85
Blackberries.....	21	12				
Blueberries.....	20	12				
Gooseberries.....	21	11				
Loganberries.....	21	11				
Raspberries.....	21	10				
Strawberries.....	21	8				
Cherries—						
Syrup pack—Pitted.....	21	12				
Unpitted.....	21	11				
Water pack.....	20	13				
Solid pack or pie fruit.....	20	15				80
Fruits for Salad.....	20	12				
Fruit Cocktail.....	20	12				
Grapefruit.....	20	12				
Pears—						
Syrup pack—Halves.....	20	12				
Whole.....	20	12				
Solid pack or pie fruit.....						85
Peaches—						
Syrup pack—Halves.....	20	12				
Sliced.....	20	13				
Solid pack or pie fruit.....	20	16				85
Pineapple—						
Crushed in syrup.....	20	15				
Crushed in natural juice.....						70
Sliced.....	20	14				
Plums, Prune Plums.....	20	11				
Rhubarb—						
Solid pack or pie fruit.....	20	16				80
Tomatoes.....			28	(see grades)		
Tomato Juice—Max. Headspace.....	6/16"-19½ fl. oz.					
Max. Headspace.....			7/16"-28 fl. oz.			
Max. Headspace.....					8/16"-105 fl. oz.	
Tomato Purée.....					105	
Asparagus.....	20	12				
Beans—Cut.....	20	12				
Whole.....	20	11				
Beets—Diced or cubed.....	20	13				
Whole.....	20	12				
Carrots—Diced or cubed.....	20	13				
Whole.....	20	12				
Corn—Cream Style.....	20					
Whole or Cut Kernel.....	20	14				
Mushrooms.....	20					
Peas.....	20	13				
Pumpkin (Squash).....			29			
Spinach.....	19	13				
Sauerkraut.....			27	20		

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

(3) The minimum net and drained weights of containers for frozen fruits and vegetables are as follows:

Frozen Product	16 fl. oz. size Net Weight	Containers Drained Weight
	Ounces	Ounces
Apples.....	15	
Blackberries.....	15	
Blueberries.....	15	
Loganberries.....	15	
Raspberries.....	15	
Strawberries.....	15	
Lawtonberries, thimbleberries, gooseberries, youngberries, currants.....	15	
Cantaloupe.....	10	
Cherries.....	15	
Peaches.....	15	
Plums.....	15	
Asparagus.....	10	10
Beans—		
Green.....	10	10
Lima.....	12	12
Broccoli.....	10	10
Brussels Sprouts.....	10	10
Carrots, Whole or Sliced.....	10	10
Cauliflower.....	10	10
Corn, all styles.....	12	12
Corn on Cob.....	Number of cobs	
Peas.....	12	12
Pumpkin.....	14	14
Spinach.....	12	12

EXPORTS

39. (1) No person shall export out of Canada any canned food product that is of a quality inferior to Standard Quality.

(2) No person shall export out of Canada any food product unless it is accompanied by a Certificate of Export issued by an inspector pursuant to these regulations.

40. (1) An application for a Certificate of Export shall be made to an inspector upon written and adequate notice to him of intention to export.

(2) No Certificate of Export shall be issued by an inspector unless he is satisfied that the food product in respect of which the application is made has been duly inspected and marked according to the provisions of the Act and these regulations.

(3) The Certificate of Export shall be issued in quadruplicate and shall be serially numbered.

(4) The applicant shall deliver the original and the first two copies of the Certificate of Export to the transportation company and the original Certificate of Export shall accompany the shipment by being attached to the original of the Customs Export Entry (Form B. 13) and shall be attached by the Collector of Customs and Excise at the port of exit to the departmental copy of Form B. 13; one copy of the Certificate of Export shall be kept on file by the transportation company accepting the shipment

Meat and Canned Foods Act—*continued*

and the other copy shall be forwarded by the transportation company to the Fruit and Vegetable Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa; the third copy shall be mailed by the shipper to the consignee.

(5) This section does not apply to sample or gift shipments of a value not exceeding five dollars.

41. (1) The application for a Certificate of Export shall be made to the resident inspector in duplicate who shall initial and return the duplicate copy and, upon completing the inspection, forward the original to the Fruit and Vegetable Division, Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

(2) The application for a Certificate of Export shall be in the following form:

Place Date.....

I (or we) hereby make application for inspection and "Certificate for Export" for the following shipment for export:—

Name of product.....

Grade of quality claimed.....Brand

Number of packages.....Size

Name of consignee.....Address

Name of Carrier.....Date to go forward.....

I (or we) hereby declare that the said products are sound, wholesome and fit for human food; that they comply in every respect with the provisions of the "Meat and Canned Foods Act" and the regulations thereunder.

Name of shipper.....Address.....

Signature

(3) The Certificate of Export shall be in the following form:

This is to Certify that I have received an application for an Export Certificate duly executed by the applicant.

ExporterAddress

No. Cases	Product	Size	Quality	Brand
Identification Marks.....				
Shipping Marks.....				
Consignee				
Address				
Carrier				

I have examined containers or packages taken from various parts of the shipment, and judging by the marking thereon I would consider said packages and containers were marked to meet the requirements of the "Meat and Canned Foods Act" and the Regulations made thereunder.

In consideration of the declaration of the shipper, I herewith grant Export Certificate for the above described shipment.

Date.....

Inspector under Meat and Canned
Foods Act

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

(4) Way bills, transfer bills, running slips or conductors' cards accompanying any shipment of canned food products intended for export out of Canada shall have stamped thereon or attached thereto the following certificate:

"Shipment inspected and marked as evidenced by Certificate for Export No..... on file with the initial carrier."

.....
Agent

42. Canned food products not labelled or marked in accordance with section twenty-eight may be exported out of Canada to comply with established trade conditions abroad if the establishment number or code is marked on the label or embossed on the container or if the containers are of six pounds or larger for remanufacturing purposes and

- (a) the contract of sale states the quality of the product in terms of the grades established by these regulations, or the shipper furnishes a signed statement of the quality ordered and an inspection on this basis has been made before shipment moves; and
- (b) any labels or other marks on the container do not misrepresent the quality or have thereon any statement of quality inconsistent with the standards established by these regulations.

IMPORTS

43. (1) No person shall import any canned food product that is below the minimum grades established by these regulations for such product.

(2) No canned food product shall be allowed to enter Canada unless the shipment is accompanied by an affidavit in duplicate taken by the manufacturer thereof, or by such other person as an inspector is satisfied is competent to swear the affidavit, before a justice of the peace or other person authorized to attest such declarations, in the following form:

Place
Date

To the Collector of Customs and Excise,
Dominion of Canada,

I (or we) hereby declare that the shipment described herein was manufactured from sound raw materials, and that its manufacture was carried on under the sanitary conditions provided for in the Regulations under the "Meat and Canned Foods Act" of the Dominion of Canada that the products are at the time of shipment sound, wholesome and fit for human food, that the containers and packages show thereon the true name and address of the manufacturer, or of the first dealer, and that the description of the contents is true and correct and conforms to the quality, container and labelling requirements of the said Regulations.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

That the shipment is described as follows:

No.	Cases	Product	Size	Quality	Brand
Identification marks.....					
Name and address of the actual manufacturer.....					
Name and address of shipper.....					
Name and address of consignee.....					
.....					
Signature of Shipper					
Sworn to before me this.....day....., 19....					
.....					
(Signature of Commissioner or Justice of the Peace)					

(3) All canned food products entering Canada are subject to such inspection in Canada as an inspector may deem necessary or advisable, and any such canned food product that does not conform to the requirements of these regulations shall be refused entry into Canada or, if entered, shall, upon condemnation by an inspector, be forfeited to His Majesty, and may be disposed of as the Minister may direct.

(4) Importers shall furnish to the inspector free of charge necessary samples for examination of any canned food product being imported and the report of such examination shall be furnished to the importer.

(5) Collectors of Customs and Excise shall attach one of the affidavits accompanying the shipment to their entry Form B-1 and shall forward the same to the Deputy Minister of National Revenue, (Customs and Excise); the other affidavit shall be kept on file for one year for the information of any inspector.

(6) This section does not apply to sample or gift shipments of a value not exceeding five dollars.

44. (1) Subject to the provisions of this section the requirements of section forty-three do not apply to imports of canned food products for manufacturing purposes.

(2) An inspector shall attach to or place upon canned food products imported for remanufacturing purposes a Held Tag and no inspector shall authorize removal of the Held Tag until he is satisfied that the food products are sound, wholesome and fit for food and will be used only for remanufacturing purposes.

Duties of Customs Officers

45. All officers as defined in the Customs Act before permitting the import into Canada or the export out of Canada of any canned food products shall satisfy themselves that the import or export, as the case may be, of those products is permitted by the Act and these regulations and that all the requirements of the Act and these regulations with reference to those products have been complied with.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

PART II

GRADES AND STANDARDS

First Division—Canned Fruits and Vegetables

46. (1) Except where otherwise provided in these regulations, the grades for canned fruits and vegetables are “Fancy Quality”, “Choice Quality” and “Standard Quality”; the standards for each grade or food product are as prescribed for that grade or food product in the table set out in this section and the standards so prescribed are applicable to food products of solid pack, water pack, syrup pack or brine pack.

(2) Any canned fruit or vegetable, if wholesome and fit for food, but that fails to meet the lowest standard prescribed for such product shall be graded and labelled as “Sub-Standard Quality”.

(3) The table of grades and standards for canned fruits and vegetables is as follows:

Table I

CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Grades and Standards

1. APPLES

(a) *Fancy Quality Apples*—Prepared from apples of one variety, properly peeled, cored and trimmed, free from worm holes, scabs and other defects; the pieces to be 90 per cent free from core, evenly cut and uniform in size and shape; when processed, the colour shall conform to the natural colour of the variety used; the pieces to remain 90 per cent whole with the variation in size and shape of the pieces not to exceed 10 per cent; the variation in colour not to exceed 5 per cent.

(b) *Choice Quality Apples*—Prepared from apples of one variety, properly peeled, cored, trimmed, free from worm holes, scabs and other defects; the pieces to be 80 per cent free from core, fairly evenly cut and fairly uniform in size and shape; when processed, the colour shall conform fairly true to the natural colour of the variety used; the pieces to remain 80 per cent whole with the variation in the size and shape of the pieces not to exceed 25 per cent; the variation in the colour not to exceed 10 per cent.

(c) *Standard Quality Apples*—Prepared from apples or portions thereof, properly peeled, cored, trimmed, free from worm holes, scabs and other defects; the pieces to be 60 per cent free from core, reasonably evenly cut and reasonably uniform in size and shape; when processed, the colour shall conform reasonably to the natural colour of the varieties used; the pieces to remain 60 per cent whole with the variation in the size and shape of pieces not to exceed 40 per cent; the variation in the colour not to exceed 20 per cent.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued**2. SLICED CANNED APPLES**

Sliced Canned Apples are segments of apples obtained by cutting the fruit longitudinally to a thickness of not less than one-half inch. The grades for sliced apples are Fancy, Choice and Standard Quality; the requirements for each grade correspond to the standards set forth in this Table for apples.

3. APPLE SAUCE

(a) *Fancy Quality Apple Sauce*—Prepared from sound, fresh apples of proper ripeness; carefully washed and trimmed; the finished product may be screened or lumpy and of such consistency that when poured from the can at room temperature upon a flat surface, the mass remains slightly convex; it shall be free from specks, core matter and bruised portions; uniformly light in colour and of very good apple flavour.

(b) *Choice Quality Apple Sauce*—Prepared from sound, fresh apples of proper ripeness, carefully washed and trimmed; the finished product may be screened or lumpy and of such consistency that when poured from the can at room temperature upon a flat surface the mass remains slightly convex; it shall be practically free from specks, core matter and bruised portions, reasonably light in colour and of good apple flavour.

(c) *Standard Quality Apple Sauce*—Apple pulp reduced to a fairly heavy consistency, reasonably free from specks or core matter and having a fairly good apple flavour.

4. APPLE JUICE

(a) *Fancy Quality Apple Juice*—Has a bright characteristic amber colour; it shall be free from particles of apple pulp, seeds and other residue; the flavour and aroma of the juice has the natural flavour and aroma of ripe apples; its specific gravity is not less than 1.050 and not more than 1.060 when tested with a suitable hydrometer at the temperature indicated for the instrument used; the acidity of the juice is not less than 0.4 per cent and not more than 0.65 per cent of malic acid, calculated in terms of per cent by volume, except that juice in excess of 0.65 per cent and otherwise meeting the requirements of Fancy Quality may be additionally marked "Acid Type" or "Sharp"; if prepared without filtration or clarification the juice shall be free from visible suspended particles and marked "Unclarified Apple Juice"; if processed to include a substantial proportion of pulp the product shall be designated "Crushed Apple Juice".

(b) *Choice Quality Apple Juice*—Has a bright characteristic amber colour; it is practically free from particles of apple pulp, seeds and other residue; the flavour and aroma of the juice has the natural flavour and aroma of ripe apples; its specific gravity is not less than 1.045 and not more than 1.060 when tested with a suitable hydrometer at the temperature indicated for the instrument used; the acidity of the juice is not less than 0.4 per cent and not more than 0.65 per cent of malic acid, calculated in terms of per cent by volume, except that juice in excess of 0.65 per cent and otherwise meeting the requirements of Choice Quality may be additionally marked "Acid Type" or "Sharp"; if prepared without filtration or clarification the juice shall be free from visible suspended particles and marked "Unclarified Apple Juice"; if processed to include a substantial proportion of pulp the product shall be designated "Crushed Apple Juice".

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

5. VITAMINIZED APPLE JUICE

Vitaminized Apple Juice* shall comply with the requirements of Fancy or Choice Quality Apple Juice and in addition, the product shall contain not less than 35 mgms. of biologically active ascorbic acid per 100 cc. of juice, determined by the indophenol titration method, at any time within twelve months from the date of packing.

6. APRICOTS

(a) *Fancy Quality Apricots*—Prepared from apricots of proper maturity, extra good colour and free from blemishes; when processed, the fruit shall be 85 per cent uniform in colour and maturity and 75 per cent uniform in size and shape; the syrup shall be clear; in the case of whole apricots, the fruit shall be not less than one and one-quarter inches in diameter.

(b) *Choice Quality Apricots*—Prepared from apricots of proper maturity, good colour and free from blemishes; when processed, the fruit shall be 75 per cent uniform in size, colour and maturity; the syrup shall be clear; in the case of whole apricots, the fruit shall be not less than one and one-quarter inches in diameter.

(c) *Standard Quality Apricots*—Prepared from apricots of good maturity, good colour and fairly free from blemishes; when processed, the fruit shall be 60 per cent uniform in size, shape and maturity; the syrup shall be fairly clear.

BERRIES (*Small Fruits*)

7. BLACKBERRIES

(a) *Fancy Quality Blackberries*—Prepared from large or medium, clean, sound, ripe blackberries, free from worms, stems; leaves, dried berries; when processed, the berries shall be firm, 90 per cent whole, 90 per cent uniform in size and a good characteristic colour; the syrup shall be clear.

(b) *Choice Quality Blackberries*—Prepared from clean, sound, ripe blackberries, free from worms, stems, leaves, dried berries; when processed, the berries shall be firm, 75 per cent whole, 75 per cent uniform in size and colour; the syrup shall be fairly clear.

(c) *Standard Quality Blackberries*—Prepared from clean, sound, ripe blackberries, free from worms, stems, leaves, dried berries; when processed, the berries shall be 50 per cent whole and may include a small portion of immature or overripe fruit; the syrup shall be fairly clear.

8. BLUEBERRIES

(a) *Fancy Quality Blueberries*—Prepared from large, sound, clean, ripe, firm blueberries, free from worms, stems, leaves, dried berries; when processed, the berries shall be firm, 90 per cent whole, 90 per cent uniform in size and a good characteristic colour; the syrup shall be clear.

*The fortification of apple juice with ascorbic acid (Vitamin C) is covered by Patent No. 395770. The patent rights have been surrendered to His Majesty. Processors may apply for details of the equipment prerequisite for licensed use of the patent. Application for licence should be certified by the local inspector.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

(b) *Choice Quality Blueberries*—Prepared from clean, sound, ripe blueberries, free from worms, stems, leaves, dried berries; when processed, the berries shall be firm, 80 per cent whole, 80 per cent uniform in size and colour; the syrup shall be fairly clear.

(c) *Standard Quality Blueberries*—Prepared from clean, sound, ripe blueberries, free from worms, stems, leaves, dried berries; when processed, the berries shall be 50 per cent whole and may include a portion of immature or overripe fruit; the syrup shall be fairly free from sediment.

9. LOGANBERRIES

(a) *Fancy Quality Loganberries*—Prepared from clean, sound, ripe, firm loganberries, large or medium in size, free from worms, stems, leaves, dried berries; when processed, the berries shall be firm, 90 per cent whole, 90 per cent uniform in size and of good characteristic colour; the syrup shall be clear.

(b) *Choice Quality Loganberries*—Prepared from clean, sound, ripe, firm loganberries, free from worms, stems, leaves, dried berries; when processed, the berries shall be 80 per cent whole, 80 per cent uniform in size and colour; the syrup shall be fairly clear.

(c) *Standard Quality Loganberries*—Prepared from clean, sound, ripe loganberries, free from worms, stems, leaves, dried berries; when processed, the berries shall be 50 per cent whole and may include a small portion of immature or overripe fruit; the syrup shall be fairly free from sediment.

10. RASPBERRIES

(a) *Fancy Quality Raspberries*—Prepared from clean, sound, ripe, firm raspberries, free from stems, leaves, green, dried berries; when processed, the berries shall be 95 per cent whole, practically uniform in size and of good characteristic colour; the syrup shall be clear.

(b) *Choice Quality Raspberries*—Prepared from clean, sound, ripe, firm raspberries, free from stems, leaves, green, dried berries; when processed, the berries shall be 85 per cent whole, 75 per cent uniform in size and colour; the syrup shall be practically clear.

(c) *Standard Quality Raspberries*—Prepared from clean, sound, ripe raspberries, free from stems, leaves or any considerable amount of dried berries; when processed, the berries shall be 60 per cent whole; the fruit need not be uniform in size.

11. LAWTONBERRIES

The grades for Lawtonberries are Fancy, Choice and Standard Quality; the requirements for each grade correspond to the standards set forth in this Table for raspberries.

12. THIMBLEBERRIES

The grade for Thimbleberries are Fancy, Choice and Standard Quality; the requirements for each grade correspond to the standards set forth in this Table for raspberries.

13. CURRANTS

The grades for Currants are Fancy, Choice and Standard Quality; the requirements for each grade correspond to the standards set forth in this Table for raspberries.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

14. GOOSEBERRIES

The grades for Gooseberries are Fancy, Choice and Standard Quality; the requirements for each grade correspond to the standards set forth in this Table for raspberries.

15. STRAWBERRIES

(a) *Fancy Quality Strawberries*—Prepared from clean, sound, ripe strawberries, medium or large in size, free from stems, leaves, dried berries; when processed, the berries shall be whole, 90 per cent uniform in size and maturity and free from green tips; the syrup shall be clear.

(b) *Choice Quality Strawberries*—Prepared from clean, sound, ripe strawberries, free from stems, leaves, dried berries; when processed, the berries shall be mostly whole, 75 per cent uniform in size and maturity and free from green tips; the syrup shall be fairly clear.

(c) *Standard Quality Strawberries*—Prepared from clean, sound, ripe strawberries, free from stems, leaves, dried berries; when processed, the fruit shall be free from any considerable amount of green-tipped berries; the fruit need not be uniform in size or maturity.

16. CHERRIES

(a) *Fancy Quality Cherries*—Prepared from large, sound, firm, ripe cherries, free from stems, leaves and blemishes; when processed, the fruit shall remain whole, 90 per cent uniform in size and colour and if pitted, free from pits or portions thereof; the syrup shall be clear.

(b) *Choice Quality Cherries*—Prepared from sound, firm, ripe cherries, free from stems, leaves and practically free from blemishes; if unpitted, the fruit shall remain whole, 70 per cent uniform in size and colour; if pitted, the fruit shall be 75 per cent whole and unbroken, practically free from pits or portions thereof; the syrup shall be clear.

(c) *Standard Quality Cherries*—Prepared from sound, firm, ripe cherries, free from stems, leaves or serious blemishes; if pitted, the fruit shall be 50 per cent whole and 90 per cent free from pits or portions thereof; the fruit need not be uniform in size and colour.

17. MARASCHINO CHERRIES

For the purpose of these grades “large cherries” are those which, when pitted direct from the brine, will require an average of not more than 160 to the pound; “medium cherries” are those which, when pitted direct from the brine, will require an average of not more than 225 to the pound.

(a) *Fancy Quality Whole Maraschino Cherries*—Prepared from large cherries; the finished product shall be uniform in size and colour and practically free from any spotted, split or blemished cherries.

(b) *Choice Quality Whole Maraschino Cherries*—Prepared from medium or large cherries; the finished product shall be 80 per cent uniform in size and colour and 80 per cent free from any spotted, split or blemished cherries.

(c) *Standard Quality Whole and Broken Maraschino Cherries*—Prepared from whole and broken cherries that are sound and wholesome; the finished product shall be fairly uniform in colour and shall contain not more than 50 per cent spotted fruit.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued**18. FRUITS FOR SALAD**

Fruits for Salad—Prepared from a combination of peaches, pears, apricots and maraschino cherries (and may include pineapple or seedless grapes or both) in the style and in proportions by drained weight as follows:

<i>Fruit</i>	<i>Style</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>
Peaches	—Peeled (halved, quartered or sliced)	24 to 40
Apricots	—Peeled or unpeeled (halves)	18 to 30
Pears	—Peeled and cored (halved, quartered or sliced)	21 to 35
Pineapple	—Segments	8 to 16
Cherries or Grapes	—Whole or halved	2 to 6

The grades for Fruits for Salad are Fancy, Choice and Standard Quality, the grading to correspond to the lowest grade of any of the ingredients as established by these regulations.

19. FRUIT COCKTAIL

Fruit Cocktail—Prepared from a combination of peaches, pears, pineapple and maraschino cherries (and may include seedless grapes) in the style and in proportions by drained weight as follows:

<i>Fruit</i>	<i>Style</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>
Peaches	—Diced into approximate cubes	30 to 50
Pears	—Diced into approximate cubes	25 to 45
Pineapple	—Cut into segments or into approximate half-inch cubes	6 to 16
Maraschino Cherries or Grapes	—Whole or halved	2 to 6

The grades for Fruit Cocktail are Fancy, Choice and Standard Quality, the grading to correspond to the lowest grade of any of the ingredients as established by these regulations.

20. FRUIT SALAD

Fruit Salad—Prepared from a combination of any two or more fruits, diced, halved or quartered, with the predominating fruit not to exceed 60 per cent of the total product. The grades for this product are Fancy, Choice and Standard Quality, the grading to correspond to the lowest grade of any of the ingredients as established by these regulations.

21. GRAPEFRUIT

(a) *Fancy Quality Grapefruit*—Prepared from sections of sound, ripe grapefruit, carefully peeled and free from seeds, membrane, white fibrous material or “rag”; the canned product shall be 75 per cent in large sections and uniform in colour.

(b) *Choice Quality Grapefruit*—Prepared from sections of sound, ripe grapefruit, carefully peeled and free from seeds, membrane, white fibrous material or “rag”; the canned product shall be 50 per cent in large sections and uniform in colour.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

(c) *Standard Quality Grapefruit*—Prepared from sections of sound, ripe grapefruit, carefully peeled and all seeds, membrane and white fibrous material or “rag” removed; the sections need not be whole or uniform in size.

22. PEACHES

(1) Peaches, (Halved or Quartered)

(a) *Fancy Quality Peaches*—Prepared from sound, clean, ripe, firm peaches, free from blemishes, worms, skins and pits; when processed, the fruit shall be natural colour and 85 per cent uniform in size, colour and maturity and without excessive ragged edges or centres; the syrup shall be clear; no peaches less than two inches in diameter shall be used.

(b) *Choice Quality Peaches*—Prepared from sound, clean, ripe, firm peaches, free from blemishes, skins, pits and worms; when processed, the fruit shall be 65 per cent uniform in size, colour and maturity; the syrup shall be fairly clear.

(c) *Standard Quality Peaches*—Prepared from clean, ripe peaches, free from pits and worms; when processed, the fruit shall be fairly free from portions of skins, blemishes or other defects and 50 per cent uniform in size, colour and maturity; the syrup shall be fairly clear.

(2) Peaches, (Whole)

(a) *Fancy Quality Whole Peaches*—Prepared from sound, clean, ripe, firm peaches, free from blemishes and other defects; when processed, the fruit shall be a good natural colour and practically uniform in size, colour and maturity; the syrup shall be clear; no peaches less than two inches in diameter shall be used.

(b) *Choice Quality Whole Peaches*—Prepared from sound, clean, ripe, firm peaches, free from blemishes and other defects; when processed, the fruit shall be 75 per cent uniform in size, colour and maturity; the syrup shall be clear; no peaches less than one and three-quarter inches in diameter shall be used.

(c) *Standard Quality Whole Peaches*—Prepared from sound, clean, ripe peaches, practically free from blemishes and other defects; when processed, the fruit shall be 50 per cent uniform in size, colour and maturity; the syrup shall be fairly clear.

(3) Peaches, (Sliced)

(a) *Fancy Quality Sliced Peaches*—Prepared from sound, clean, fancy halves of good colour, ripe but not mushy and free from serious blemishes; when processed, the slices shall be 85 per cent whole and intact, uniform in colour and maturity; the syrup may be slightly cloudy.

(b) *Choice Quality Sliced Peaches*—Prepared from sound, clean, choice halves of good colour, ripe but not mushy; when processed, the slices shall be 65 per cent whole and intact, uniform in colour and maturity; the syrup may be slightly cloudy.

(c) *Standard Quality Sliced Peaches*—Prepared from clean, sound halves of reasonably good colour and maturity; when processed, the slices shall be 50 per cent whole and the syrup may be cloudy.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued**23. PEARS****(1) Pears (Halved or Quartered)**

(a) *Fancy Quality Pears*—Prepared from sound, clean, firm, ripe pears, free from worm holes, scabs, bruises or rot, smoothly peeled, evenly halved or quartered, and carefully cored; when processed, the fruit shall be 85 per cent uniform in size, colour and maturity and free from any ragged or soft portions; the syrup shall be clear; no pears under two inches in diameter shall be used.

(b) *Choice Quality Pears*—Prepared from sound, clean, firm, ripe pears, free from worm holes, scabs, bruises or rot, carefully cored, peeled and trimmed; when processed, the fruit shall be 65 per cent uniform in size, colour and maturity; the syrup shall be clear; no pears under one and three-quarter inches in diameter shall be used.

(c) *Standard Quality Pears*—Prepared from sound, clean, ripe pears, free from worm holes, properly peeled, cored and trimmed; when processed, the fruit shall be 50 per cent uniform in colour and maturity; halves fairly whole and the syrup fairly clear.

(2) Pears (Whole)

(a) *Fancy Quality Whole Pears*—Prepared from sound, clean, ripe pears, smoothly peeled, free from worm holes, scab, bruises or rot, stems and blossom end; when processed, the fruit shall be 85 per cent uniform in size, colour and maturity and free from soft pears; the syrup shall be clear; no pears under two inches in diameter shall be used.

(b) *Choice Quality Whole Pears*—Prepared from sound, clean, ripe pears, smoothly peeled, free from worm holes, scab, bruises or rot, stems and blossom end; when processed, the fruit shall be 65 per cent uniform in size, colour and maturity; the syrup may be slightly cloudy; no pears less than one and three-quarter inches in diameter shall be used.

(c) *Standard Quality Whole Pears*—Prepared from sound, clean, ripe pears, free from worm holes, stems and blossom end, properly peeled and trimmed; when processed, the fruit shall be 50 per cent uniform in size, colour and maturity; the syrup may be cloudy.

24. PINEAPPLE**(1) Sliced Pineapple**

(a) *Fancy Quality Sliced Pineapple*—Prepared from sound, clean, properly matured pineapple, free from core, fruit eyes, brown spots, peel or other defects; when processed, the slices of pineapple shall be 90 per cent uniform in size, colour and maturity.

(b) *Choice Quality Sliced Pineapple*—Prepared from sound, clean, properly matured pineapple, practically free from core, fruit eyes, brown spots, peel or other defects; when processed, the slices of pineapple shall be 75 per cent uniform in size, colour and maturity.

(2) Crushed or Grated Pineapple

(a) *Fancy Quality Crushed or Grated Pineapple*—Prepared from sound, clean, ripe pineapple, properly cored, trimmed and free from eyes or other imperfections; when processed, the fruit shall be 90 per cent uniform in colour and maturity.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

(b) *Choice Quality Crushed or Grated Pineapple*—Prepared from sound, clean, ripe pineapple, properly cored, trimmed, and practically free from eyes and other imperfections; when processed, the fruit shall be 75 per cent uniform in colour and maturity.

(3) *Pineapple Tid-Bits, Tit-Bits*

(a) *Fancy Quality Pineapple Tid-Bits or Tit-Bits*—Prepared from segments or small portions of clean, sound, properly matured pineapple, free from core, fruit eyes, brown spots, peel or other defects; when processed, the pieces of pineapple shall be 90 per cent uniform in size, colour and maturity.

(b) *Choice Quality Pineapple Tid-Bits or Tit-Bits*—Prepared from segments or small portions of clean, sound, properly matured pineapple, practically free from core, fruit eyes, brown spots, peel or other defects; when processed, the pieces of pineapple shall be 75 per cent uniform in size, colour and maturity.

(4) *Confectioners' Sliced Pineapple*

Confectioners' Sliced Pineapple (for remanufacturing or glacé purposes)—Prepared from clean, sound pineapple, ripe or unripe, cored or uncored and sliced uniformly in diameter and thickness. The term "Confectioners' Sliced Pineapple" either "Cored" or "Uncored" shall be considered an accurate label description.

(5) *Pineapple Cores*

Pineapple Cores (for remanufacturing or glacé purposes)—Prepared from clean, sound, sliced or whole pineapple with pieces cut uniformly in diameter and thickness.

25. PLUMS—PRUNE PLUMS

(a) *Fancy Quality Plums—Fancy Quality Prune Plums*—Prepared from sound, clean, firm, ripe plums or prune plums, free from stems, leaves and blemishes; when processed, the fruit shall remain whole and practically uniform in size, colour and maturity; no small or under-sized plums or prune plums shall be included; the syrup shall be clear.

(b) *Choice Quality Plums—Choice Quality Prune Plums*—Prepared from sound, clean, firm, ripe plums or prune plums, free from stems, leaves and practically free from blemishes; when processed, the fruit shall be 90 per cent whole and 75 per cent uniform in size, colour and maturity; the syrup shall be fairly clear.

Standard Quality Plums—Standard Quality Prune Plums—Prepared from clean, ripe plums or prune plums, free from stems, leaves and fairly free from blemishes; when processed, the fruit need not be uniform in size, colour and maturity, but must be 60 per cent whole.

26. PIE FRUITS, SOLID PACK

Pie Fruits, Solid Pack (other than apple)—Prepared from sound, clean, ripe fruit of good edible quality; the fruit need not be uniform in size, colour or maturity. Such product does not require a grade marking but should a quality be claimed it shall be consistent with the gradings for other canned products of similar name or variety as prescribed by these regulations.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued**27. FRUIT PULPS**

Fruit Pulps (for remanufacture)—Prepared from sound, clean, ripe, fresh fruit of good edible quality; preserved in sulphur dioxide or packed in sugar as 2 plus 1 or 3 plus 1 fruits. The fruit may be crushed, sliced or whole and need not be uniform in size, colour and maturity. All containers of fruit pulps packed for resale shall show all information required by these regulations to be set forth on the container.

28. FOUNTAIN FRUITS

Fountain Fruits are fruits preserved in syrup for soda fountain purposes, in which the use of a preservative, colour or artificial flavour is permitted.

29. TOMATOES**(a) General Requirements—**

- (i) Canned tomatoes are mature tomatoes of red or reddish varieties that are peeled, cored and trimmed, packed into cans as whole as possible and to which only may be added the juice obtained from other mature, whole tomatoes; the juice or pulp obtained from trimmings or tomato residual material is prohibited.
- (ii) The factor of solidity refers to the proportion of tomato meat to juice present. The calculation shall be based on the percentage of tomato meat after draining the sample on a screen two meshes to the inch for one-half minute, the wire of the screen being approximately one-thirty-seconds of an inch. Screen eight inches in diameter is used for grading tomatoes packed in 28 fluid ounce size cans or smaller; screen twelve inches in diameter for the grading of larger cans.
- (iii) Purified calcium chloride, calcium citrate, monocalcium phosphate, or calcium sulphate, or any combination of any of these, may be used to condition the tomatoes provided that the presence of such conditioner is declared upon the main panel of the inner label, and provided also that the amount of such conditioner (calculated as calcium) shall not be more than 0·026 per cent by weight of the finished product.

(b) *Fancy Quality Tomatoes*—Prepared from selected clean, sound firm, red-ripe tomatoes; when processed, the canned product shall remain practically whole, shall have a good flavour, uniform in colour, free from pieces of skin, core, black spots, sun scald or other such defects; it shall contain not less than 65 per cent drained tomato solids.

(c) *Choice Quality Tomatoes*—Prepared from clean, sound, firm, red-ripe tomatoes; when processed, the canned product shall have a good flavour, fairly uniform in colour, practically free from pieces of skin and core, free from black spots, sun scald and other such defects; the majority of tomatoes shall be whole or in large pieces and shall contain not less than 60 per cent drained tomato solids.

(d) *Standard Quality Tomatoes*—Prepared from field run of clean, sound, ripe tomatoes; when processed, the canned product shall have a fairly good colour, reasonably free from pieces of skin and core, practically free from black spots or sun scald and other such defects; it shall contain not less than 50 per cent drained tomato solids.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

30. TOMATO PRODUCTS

(a) General Requirements—

- (i) Tomato puree, pulp, catsup and paste (adjusted to specific gravity of 1.035 or more) when examined according to the "Howard" Method, mould filaments shall not appear in more than 50 per cent of the microscopic fields; bacteria shall not exceed one hundred million per cubic centimetre; yeasts and spores shall not exceed one hundred and twenty-five per one-sixtieth cubic millimetre.
- (ii) In tomato juice, tomato juice cocktail, mould filaments shall not appear in more than 25 per cent of the microscopic field, bacteria shall not exceed fifty million per cubic centimetre; yeasts and spores shall not exceed sixty-five per one-sixtieth cubic millimetre.
- (iii) The copper content of tomato products shall not exceed fifty parts per million of dried total solids.
- (iv) Tomato paste, puree, pulp or catsup designated as "Pure" shall not have any preservative or colour.
- (v) Preservative may be used in tomato catsup, puree or pulp if declared on the label as provided in these regulations.
- (vi) Colouring matter that does not conceal damage or inferior natural colour may be used in tomato paste or catsup if declared on the label as provided in these regulations.

(1) Tomato Juice

(a) General Requirements—

- (i) *Tomato Juice*—Prepared from unconcentrated, pasteurized liquid of the tomato with a proportion of the pulp expressed, with or without the application of heat and by any method which does not add water thereto, from whole, ripe tomatoes from which all stems and objectionable portions have been removed.
- (ii) If salt or sugar is added to tomato juice, it shall be used dry or dissolved in the juice obtained from whole tomatoes. A brine made from water and salt or sugar shall not be used.

(b) Fancy Quality Tomato Juice—Has the flavour of well ripened tomatoes, good consistency and free from particles of skin, seeds and minute pieces of core; the colour of this grade shall be equal to or better than the colour designated "Dull Terra Cotta" (No. 4) plate 331, Répertoire de Couleurs, except that it must be somewhat more pink—or that produced by spinning a combination of the following Munsell colour discs: 70 per cent (5R 2.6/13—glossy finish); 15 per cent (2.5YR 5/12—glossy finish); 5 per cent (N1-glossy finish); 10 per cent (N4-matte finish).

(c) Choice Quality Tomato Juice—Has the flavour of well ripened tomatoes, fairly good consistency and practically free from particles of skin, seeds and minute pieces of core; the colour for this grade shall be equal to or better than the same tone as, but slightly less orange than, the colour designated "Dull Terra Cotta" (No. 4) plate 331, Répertoire de Couleurs—or that produced by spinning a combination of the following Munsell colour discs: 67 per cent (5R 2.6/13-glossy finish); 20 per cent (2.5YR 5/12-glossy finish); 4 per cent (N1-glossy finish); 9 per cent (N4-Matte finish).

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued**(2) *Tomato Juice Cocktail***

Tomato Juice Cocktail—Prepared from the unconcentrated, pasteurized liquid of the tomato expressed from clean, whole, ripe, thoroughly washed tomatoes, with or without the agency of heat, but which contains salt or sugar and any other non-artificial flavouring ingredient or ingredients with the tomato juice content not to be less than 80 per cent of the finished product.

(3) *Tomato Puree*

Tomato Puree—Prepared from clean, sound, ripe, thoroughly washed tomatoes of good flavour with the skins and seeds removed and concentrated to one-half or less of its original bulk or not less than 1·05 specific gravity.

(4) *Tomato Pulp*

Tomato Pulp—Prepared from trimmings of clean, sound, ripe tomatoes that have been sorted and thoroughly washed before peeling; trimmings which contain portions of rot, ferment, mould or other objectionable matter shall not be used in the manufacture of pulp.

(5) *Tomato Paste*

Tomato Paste—Prepared with or without salt, from the concentration by evaporation of clean, sound tomatoes or trimmings from such that have been sorted and thoroughly washed before peeling; the trimmings used in the manufacture of this product shall be thoroughly inspected so as to remove all portions of rot, mould or any objectionable matter before processing. Tomato paste shall contain not less than 20 per cent of tomato solids as determined by drying in vacuo at 70 degrees C. Concentrated Tomato Paste is a similar product which shall contain not less than 30 per cent of tomato solids as determined by drying in vacuo at 70 degrees centigrade.

(6) *Tomato Catsup*

Tomato Catsup (also known as Tomato Catchup or Ketchup)—Prepared from the pulp and juice of red-ripe tomatoes obtained by so straining such tomatoes so as to exclude skins, seeds and other coarse substances; concentrated and seasoned with salt, sugar, vinegar, added flavouring and spices.

31. *Asparagus***(a) *General Requirements*—**

- (i) Asparagus may be sold as “tips” or “spears” if not more than four and one-half inches long from the tip ends.
- (ii) When colour is claimed, namely, “Green” or “White”, the spear shall be uniform colour throughout the stalk for Fancy Quality, fairly uniform in colour throughout the stalk for Choice Quality.

(b) *Fancy Quality Asparagus Tips or Spears*—Prepared from young, crisp and tender asparagus, free from white and woody butts, decay and free from damage caused by dirt, disease, insects, mechanical or other means; when processed, the tips or spears shall be tender, practically straight, uniform in colour and size; size is not a grade factor if declared “ungraded as to size”; the heads shall be compact and not flowered in any way; the brine shall be clear.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

(c) *Choice Quality Asparagus Tips or Spears*—Prepared from fairly young, crisp and tender asparagus, practically free from white or woody butts and free from damage caused by dirt, disease, insects, mechanical or other means; when processed, the tips or spears shall be tender, practically straight and 90 per cent uniform in colour and size; size is not a grade factor, if declared “ungraded as to size”; the heads shall be fairly compact; the brine shall be fairly clear.

(d) *Standard Quality Asparagus Tips or Spears*—Prepared from asparagus that is sound, wholesome and edible; when processed, the tips or spears need not be uniform in colour, size or maturity, but must be 80 per cent free from coarse, fibrous or woody butts.

32. ASPARAGUS CUTS OR CUTTINGS

(a) *Fancy Quality Asparagus Cuts or Cuttings*—Prepared from young, crisp and tender asparagus; when processed, the product must contain 20 per cent by count of compact heads; the pieces must be evenly cut to a uniform length not exceeding one-and-a-half inches, free from any coarse, fibrous or woody material; the brine shall be clear; whole spears must be cut in order to obtain this grade.

(b) *Choice Quality Asparagus Cuts or Cuttings*—Prepared from those portions of fairly young, crisp and tender asparagus; when processed, the product shall contain 10 per cent by count of fairly compact heads; the pieces shall be fairly evenly cut to a length not exceeding one-and-a-half inches, 75 per cent uniform in colour and 90 per cent free from coarse, fibrous or woody material; the brine shall be fairly clear. A Choice Quality Cutting may be packed without tips if appropriately labelled with the words “tips removed” or “without tips” appearing directly below the name of the product and in type of equal size not less prominent than the name of the product.

(c) *Standard Quality Asparagus Cuts or Cuttings*—Prepared from those portions of asparagus stalks that are sound, wholesome and edible; when processed, the pieces need not be uniformly cut, but shall not exceed one and one-half inches, they must be 80 per cent free from coarse, fibrous or woody material.

33. BEANS, GREEN AND WAX (WHOLE OR CUT)

(a) *General Requirements*—

(i) When string beans are graded as to size they shall pass through the sieves of the following dimensions and shall be known by the sieve number as indicated:

No. 1 size string beans are beans that will pass through a Sieve $14\frac{1}{2}/64$ of an inch or smaller in diameter.

No. 2 size string beans are beans that will pass through a sieve $18\frac{1}{2}/64$ of an inch in diameter, but not through a sieve $14\frac{1}{2}/64$ of an inch in diameter.

No. 3 size string beans are beans that will pass through a sieve $21/64$ of an inch in diameter, but not through a sieve $18\frac{1}{2}/64$ of an inch in diameter.

No. 4 size string beans are beans that will pass through a sieve $24/64$ of an inch in diameter, but not through a sieve $21/64$ of an inch in diameter.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

No. 5 size string beans are beans that will pass through a sieve 27/64 of an inch in diameter, but not through a sieve 24/64 of an inch in diameter.

No. 6 size string beans are beans that will pass through a sieve over 27/64 of an inch in diameter.

(ii) Optional markings for beans are as follows:

Small	Nos. 1 and 2 combined
Medium	No. 3
Large	No. 4 and over

(iii) When beans are not graded for size they shall be marked "Ungraded as to Size".

(b) *Fancy Quality Beans*—Prepared from young, tender beans packed while still fresh, free from rust, stems, strings, discolourations and other defects; when processed the pods or pod sections shall have a good normal flavour, uniform in colour and maturity; the brine shall be clear.

(c) *Choice Quality Beans*—Prepared from tender beans packed while still fresh, free from rust, stems, strings, discolourations and other defects; when processed, the pods or pod sections shall have a normal flavour, 80 per cent uniform in colour and maturity; there shall be no hard or woody strings; the brine shall be fairly clear.

(d) *Standard Quality Beans*—Prepared from fairly tender beans packed while still fresh, free from rust and fairly free from strings; when processed, the pods or pod sections shall have a fairly normal flavour, 60 per cent uniform in colour and maturity; there shall not be more than 3 per cent hard or woody strings; the brine shall be fairly clear.

34. BEANS (ASPARAGUS STYLE)

Grades for "Asparagus Style" Beans correspond in quality to the grades for beans (whole or cut), except that the pod shall be packed upright the full length of the can used.

35. LIMA BEANS

(a) *Fancy Quality Lima Beans*—Prepared from young, fresh, tender, green lima beans, 80 per cent uniform in size and colour; when processed, the product shall be practically free from skins, splits and other defects; the brine shall be clear.

(b) *Choice Quality Lima Beans*—Prepared from young, fresh, tender, lima beans, 50 per cent green in colour, fairly uniform in size; when processed, the product shall be 80 per cent free from skins, splits, broken beans and other defects; the brine shall be fairly clear.

(c) *Standard Quality Lima Beans*—Prepared from fresh lima beans which may be green or white in colour; when processed, the product shall be 65 per cent free from skins, splits or broken discoloured beans or other defects; the brine may be somewhat cloudy.

36. DRIED LIMA BEANS

Dried Lima Beans may be canned if the label shows the words "Soaked Lima Beans" or "Dried Lima Beans" on the main panel in lettering not less than one-quarter of an inch in height.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

37. BEETS

(a) Styles of Canned Beets—

- (i) Whole beets are beets that retain their original shape after peeling and trimming.
- (ii) Sliced beets are beets that are cut into slices not thicker than three-eighths of an inch.
- (iii) Quartered beets are beets that are cut longitudinally into four approximately equal units.
- (iv) Diced or cubed beets are beets that have been cut into cubes not larger than three-eighths of an inch.
- (v) Shoestring beets are beets that are cut into strips of varying lengths not to exceed three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness.
- (vi) Cut beets are beets that are cut into pieces weighing not less than one-eighth ounce and not conforming to any of the above-named styles.

(1) Beets (Whole)

*(a) Fancy Quality Whole Beets—*Prepared from the blood-red variety, free from skins, roots, stems, soft spots and other defects; the whole beets, when packed, shall be uniform in size, colour and texture and shall not exceed one-and-a-half inches in diameter.

*(b) Choice Quality Whole Beets—*Prepared from the blood-red variety, free from skins, roots, stems, soft spots and other defects; the whole beets, when packed, shall be 65 per cent uniform in size, colour and texture and shall not exceed two-and-a-half inches in diameter.

*(c) Standard Quality Whole Beets—*Prepared from the blood-red variety, free from skins, roots and stems; the whole beets, when packed, shall be 50 per cent uniform in size, colour and texture and shall not exceed three inches in diameter.

(2) Beets (Sliced, Cut or Quartered)

*(a) Fancy Quality Sliced, Cut or Quartered Beets—*Prepared from the blood-red variety, free from skins, roots, stems, soft spots or other defects; the beets, when packed, shall be uniform in colour and the slices or quarters uniform in thickness and texture and shall not exceed two inches in diameter.

*(b) Choice Quality Sliced, Cut or Quartered Beets—*Prepared from the blood-red variety, free from skins, roots, stems, soft spots and other blemishes; the beets, when packed, shall be 75 per cent uniform in colour, thickness and texture and shall not exceed two-and-a-half inches in diameter.

*(c) Standard Quality Sliced, Cut or Quartered Beets—*Prepared from the blood-red variety, free from skins, roots or stems; the beets, when packed, shall be 65 per cent uniform in colour, thickness and texture and shall not exceed three inches in diameter.

(3) Beets (Diced or Cubed)

*(a) Fancy Quality Diced or Cubed Beets—*Prepared from the blood-red variety, free from skins, roots, stems or other defects; when processed, the product shall be clean cut, tender and uniform in size, colour and texture and practically free from small splinters or irregular shaped cubes.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

(b) *Choice Quality Diced or Cubed Beets*—Prepared from the blood-red variety, free from skins, roots, stems or other defects; when processed, the product shall be clean cut, 75 per cent uniform in size, colour and texture and 85 per cent free from small splinters or irregular shaped cubes.

(c) *Standard Quality Diced or Cubed Beets*—Prepared from the blood-red variety, free from skins, roots, stems or other blemishes; the product need not be uniform in size, colour or texture.

(4) Beets (Shoestring)

(a) *Fancy Quality Shoestring Beets*—Prepared from the blood-red variety, free from skins, roots, stems, soft spots or other blemishes; when processed, the product shall be uniform in colour, uniform in thickness and texture and 90 per cent free from broken strips; the beets shall not exceed two and one-half inches in diameter.

(b) *Choice Quality Shoestring Beets*—Prepared from the blood-red variety, free from skins, roots, stems, or other defects; when processed, the product shall be clean cut, 75 per cent uniform in thickness, colour and texture and 85 per cent free from broken strips; the beets shall not exceed four and one-half inches in diameter.

(c) *Standard Quality Shoestring Beets*—Prepared from the blood-red variety, free from skins, roots or other blemishes; the product need not be uniform in thickness, colour or texture.

38. CARROTS**(a) Styles of Canned Carrots—**

- (i) Whole carrots are carrots that retain their shape after peeling and trimming.
- (ii) Sliced carrots are carrots that are cut into slices not thicker than one-quarter inch.
- (iii) Diced carrots are carrots that have been cut into cubes not larger than three-eighths of an inch.
- (iv) Shoestring carrots are carrots that have been cut into strips of varying lengths and not to exceed a three-sixteenths inch across section.

(1) Carrots (Whole)

(a) *Fancy Quality Whole Carrots*—Prepared from carrots free from stems, roots, or other defects; the whole carrots, when packed, shall be of very good natural colour and practically uniform in size, shape and texture and shall not exceed seven-eighths of an inch in diameter.

(b) *Choice Quality Whole Carrots*—Prepared from carrots free from stems, roots, or other defects; the whole carrots, when packed, shall be of good natural colour and 75 per cent uniform in size, shape and texture and shall not exceed one and three-eighths inches in diameter.

(c) *Standard Quality Whole Carrots*—Prepared from carrots free from stems, roots, or other defects; the whole carrots, when packed, shall be of a fair natural colour and texture and shall not exceed two and one-eighth inches in diameter.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

(2) Carrots (Sliced)

(a) *Fancy Quality Sliced Carrots*—Prepared from carrots free from stems, roots or other defects; the carrots, when packed, shall be of very good natural colour and texture, of uniform thickness and not more than one and one-quarter inches in diameter.

(b) *Choice Quality Sliced Carrots*—Prepared from carrots free from stems, roots or other defects; the carrots, when packed, shall be of good natural colour and texture and of 75 per cent uniform thickness and not more than two inches in diameter.

(c) *Standard Quality Sliced Carrots*—Prepared from carrots free from stems, roots or other defects; the carrots, when packed, shall be of fair natural colour and texture and shall not exceed two and one-half inches in diameter.

(3) Carrots (Diced)

(a) *Fancy Quality Diced or Cubed Carrots*—Prepared from carrots free from stems, roots or other defects; when processed, the product shall be of very good natural colour, clean cut, uniform in size and texture and practically free from splinters or irregular shaped cubes.

(b) *Choice Quality Diced or Cubed Carrots*—Prepared from carrots free from stems, roots or other defects; when processed, the product shall be of good natural colour, clean cut, 75 per cent uniform in size and texture and 85 per cent free from splinters and irregular shaped cubes.

(c) *Standard Quality Diced or Cubed Carrots*—Prepared from carrots free from stems, roots or other defects; the product need not be uniform in size, colour and texture.

(4) Carrots (Shoestring)

(a) *Fancy Quality Shoestring Carrots*—Prepared from carrots free from stems, roots or other defects; when processed, the product shall be of very good natural colour and texture, uniform thickness and 90 per cent free from broken strips; the carrots shall not exceed two inches in diameter.

(b) *Choice Quality Shoestring Carrots*—Prepared from carrots free from stems, roots or other defects; when processed, the product shall be of good natural colour and texture, 75 per cent uniform in thickness and 85 per cent free from broken strips; the carrots shall not exceed three inches in diameter.

(c) *Standard Quality Shoestring Carrots*—Prepared from carrots free from stems, roots or other defects; when processed, the product shall be of fair natural colour and texture and need not be uniform in thickness, the carrots shall not exceed four inches in diameter.

39. CORN

(a) Definitions—

- (i) Cream Style Corn (generally known to the trade as "Corn") is canned sweet corn prepared from grains that have been removed from the cob by shallow cutting and subsequent scraping, causing it to have a creamy consistency.
- (ii) Whole or Cut Kernel Corn is the product in which the kernels have been removed from the cob by cutting in such a manner as to leave them practically whole.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

(iii) Corn on the Cob is the product in which young tender ears of corn are trimmed, evenly cut and packed upright into cans.

(b) *General Requirements—*

- (i) All canned corn shall be packed from the varieties known to the trade as "Sweet Corn". The ears of corn shall be picked from the stalks when young and tender, that is to say, when the kernels on the cob are in a creamy or milky state.
- (ii) Labels for corn shall state whether "Cream Style", "Whole Kernel" or "Cut Kernel", "Packed in Brine" or "Vacuum Packed".

(1) *Corn (Cream Style)*

(a) *Fancy Quality Cream Style Corn*—Prepared from selected stock of young, fresh and tender sweet corn; when processed, the finished product shall have a cream-like consistency and a bright uniform colour; it shall be free from pieces of husk and cob and practically free from silk; the product shall have a flavour typical of succulent young corn and the kernels therein shall be very tender and in the early cream stage.

(b) *Choice Quality Cream Style Corn*—Prepared from young, fresh and tender sweet corn; when processed, the finished product shall have a cream-like consistency and a fairly bright uniform colour; it shall be practically free from pieces of husk and cob and reasonably free from silk; the product shall have a good characteristic flavour and the kernels therein shall be fairly tender and in the cream stage.

(c) *Standard Quality Cream Style Corn*—Prepared from fairly young and reasonably tender sweet corn; when processed, the finished product may have a variable consistency, showing a slight separation of free liquid or an insufficiency of moisture; it shall be reasonably bright in colour and free from any considerable portion of husk, cob and silk; the product shall have a palatable flavour and the kernels therein may be rather firm but not hard.

(2) *Corn (Whole or Cut Kernel)*

(a) *Fancy Quality Whole or Cut Kernel Corn*—Prepared from selected stock of young, fresh and tender sweet corn; the kernels, when packed, shall be tender, practically whole and uniform in size, colour and maturity; the product shall be free from cob, silk, husks, scrapings or other defects.

(b) *Choice Quality Whole or Cut Kernel Corn*—Prepared from young fresh and tender sweet corn; the kernels, when packed, shall be fairly tender and fairly uniform in size, colour and maturity; the product shall be practically free from pieces of cob, silk, husks, scrapings or other defects.

(c) *Standard Quality Whole or Cut Kernel Corn*—Prepared from fairly young and reasonably tender sweet corn, free from any considerable portion of cob, silk or husks; the kernels, when packed, may be rather firm but not hard, reasonably bright in colour and fairly free from chips or scrapings.

(3) *Corn on Cob*

(a) *Fancy Quality Corn on Cob*—Prepared from young, fresh and tender sweet corn; the ears, when packed, shall be tender, 80 per cent uniform in size, type and colour and practically free from silk, husks, stalks or undeveloped ends.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

(b) *Choice Quality Corn on Cob*—Prepared from young, fresh and tender sweet corn; the ears, when packed, shall be fairly tender, 75 per cent uniform in size, type, colour and maturity and practically free from silk, husks, stalks, or undeveloped ends.

(c) *Standard Quality Corn on Cob*—Prepared from fresh and reasonably tender sweet corn that is 65 per cent uniform in size, colour and maturity, but which would not qualify for the higher grades.

(5) Corn (Hominy Style)

Sulphite of soda or other bleaches may be used in the processing of "Hominy Style" corn if appropriately labelled, as, for example, "Bleached with Sulphite of Soda".

40. MIXED VEGETABLES OR MACEDOINE

Mixed Vegetables or Macedoine—Prepared from any combination of vegetables, all vegetables being named on the label in order of amount used in the product. No quality grade is required for this product but should a quality be claimed, it shall correspond to the quality of the respective vegetables that enter into its composition.

41. MIXED VEGETABLE JUICES

Mixed Vegetable Juices—Prepared from any combination of vegetable juices, all juices being named on the label in order of amount used in the product and with the tomato juice content not to exceed 80 per cent. All vegetables used in the manufacture of this product shall be thoroughly washed and trimmed before the juice is extracted. In this product mould filaments shall not appear in more than 25 per cent of the microscopic fields; bacteria shall not exceed fifty million per cubic centimetre; yeasts and spores shall not exceed 65 per one-sixtieth cubic millimetre.

42. MUSHROOMS**(1) Mushrooms (Whole)**

(a) *Fancy Quality Whole Mushrooms*—Prepared from tender mushrooms practically free from defects; when processed, the whole mushrooms shall be 80 per cent uniform in size, colour and maturity; the brine shall be clear.

(b) *Choice Quality Whole Mushrooms*—Prepared from fairly tender mushrooms practically free from defects; when processed, the whole mushrooms shall be 60 per cent uniform in colour, size and maturity; the brine shall be clear.

(c) *Standard Quality Whole Mushrooms*—Prepared from mushrooms reasonably free from defects; the mushrooms need not be uniform in colour, size or maturity; pieces and stems may be included; the brine shall be fairly clear.

(2) Mushrooms (Sliced)

Sliced Mushrooms are mushrooms sliced parallel to the axis of the mushroom into slices of uniform thickness, approximately three-sixteenths of an inch. Fancy, Choice or Standard Quality Sliced Mushrooms shall conform relatively in colour, size and maturity to whole mushrooms.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued**(3) Mushrooms (Creamed)**

Creamed Mushrooms shall be packed from sliced mushrooms, cream or milk, butter, with wheat flour being added as a thickener. The finished product shall contain not less than three per cent butter fat and not less than 35 per cent drained weight of mushrooms. Fancy, Choice or Standard Quality Creamed Mushrooms shall conform relatively in colour, size and maturity to whole mushrooms.

(4) Mushrooms (Stems and Pieces)

Stems and Pieces may be packed from imperfect, cut or broken portions of stems or caps. When processed, the product need not be uniform in colour, size or maturity. The brine shall be fairly clear.

43. PEAS**(a) General Requirements—**

- (i) When peas are graded as to size they shall pass through the sieves of the following dimensions and shall be known by the size number as indicated: (Samples shall conform to the size or a combination of sizes claimed for the peas):

No. 1 size peas are peas that will pass through a screen of 9/32 inch mesh.

No. 2 size peas are peas that will pass through a screen of 10/32 inch mesh, but not through a screen of 9/32 inch mesh.

No. 3 size peas are peas that will pass through a screen of 11/32 inch mesh, but not through a screen of 10/32 inch mesh.

No. 4 size peas are peas that will pass through a screen of 12/32 inch mesh, but not through a screen of 11/32 inch mesh.

No. 5 size peas are peas that will pass through a screen of 13/32 inch mesh, but not through a screen of 12/32 inch mesh.

- (ii) Optional markings for peas are as follows:

Small	Nos. 1 and 2 combined
Medium	No. 3
Large	No. 4 and over

- (iii) Peas not graded for size shall be marked "Ungraded as to Size".
- (iv) Brine for peas shall be made with salt or sugar or a combination of both.
- (v) The use of sulphate of copper or other artificial colour is prohibited.
- (vi) If declared as "Alkalis Added", calcium hydroxide and magnesium hydroxide may be used in processing peas, but not in excess of .04 per cent and .01 per cent by weight of the finished product, respectively.

(b) *Fancy Quality Peas*—Prepared from very young, tender peas of similar varietal characteristics, practically free from loose skins and splits; when processed, the peas shall be tender and have a normal flavour; the product shall remain practically unchanged in size and shall be uniform in colour and maturity; the liquor shall remain clear.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

(c) *Choice Quality Peas*—Prepared from fairly young, tender peas of similar varietal characteristics, 90 per cent free from loose skins and splits; when processed, the peas shall be fairly tender and have a normal flavour; the product shall be 80 per cent uniform in colour and maturity; the liquor shall remain fairly clear.

(d) *Standard Quality Peas*—Prepared from peas not necessarily uniform in colour or maturity or free from loose skins and splits; this grade shall be 90 per cent free from hard or ripe peas; the liquor need not be clear.

44. DRIED OR RIPE PEAS

Ripe peas may be canned if the main panel of the label shows the words "Ripe Peas" or "Soaked Peas".

45. PUMPKIN

(a) *General Requirements*—

(i) A mixture of pumpkin and squash may be labelled as "Canned Pumpkin" if the amount of squash does not exceed 40 per cent of the product.

(b) *Fancy Quality Pumpkin*—Prepared from sound, ripe pumpkin (or pumpkin and squash) reduced to pulp of a heavy, thick consistency, uniform in colour throughout and having a smooth, fine finish; the product shall be practically free from particles of skin, seeds or fibre and on emptying the contents from the can upon a flat surface at room temperature, the sieved pulp shall hold the shape of the container.

(c) *Choice Quality Pumpkin*—Prepared from sound, ripe pumpkin (or pumpkin and squash) reduced to a pulp of thick consistency, fairly uniform in colour throughout and having a smooth finish; the product shall be practically free from particles of skin, seeds or fibre and on emptying the contents from the can upon a flat surface at room temperature, the sieved pulp shall hold the shape of the container or a high mound formation.

(d) *Standard Quality Pumpkin*—Prepared from sound, ripe pumpkin reduced to a pulp of fairly thick consistency with a fairly good finish; the product shall be fairly free from particles of skin, seeds and fibre; the sieved pulp when removed from the can shall remain convex but not sloppy or runny.

46. SQUASH

The grades for canned squash shall be Fancy, Choice and Standard Quality, and they shall correspond to the standards set forth in this Table for pumpkin.

47. SAUERKRAUT

(a) *General Requirements*—

Sauerkraut shall be the product obtained by full fermentation of sound, clean, shredded cabbage to which salt has been added, contains not less than one per cent acid expressed as Lactic. Acidity expressed as lactic acid shall be determined in the pressed out liquid by direct titration with standard sodium hydroxide, using phenol phthalein as an indicator.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

(b) *Fancy Quality Sauerkraut*—Prepared from sauerkraut having a uniform light straw colour with shreds uniformly cut to approximately one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness, practically free from whole sections of core and heavy midribs and 95 per cent free from defects and blemishes; the product shall have a firm, fine texture and a well developed typical kraut flavour.

(c) *Choice Quality Sauerkraut*—Prepared from sauerkraut having a somewhat variable straw colour, with shreds fairly uniformly cut to approximately one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness, 85 per cent free from whole sections of core, defects and blemishes; the product shall have a fairly fine, firm texture and a characteristic kraut flavour.

(d) *Standard Quality Sauerkraut*—Prepared from sauerkraut of wide variable colour, 70 per cent free from core, defects and other blemishes; the product shall have a reasonably firm texture and a fair kraut flavour.

48. SPINACH

(a) *Fancy Quality Spinach*—Prepared from young, crisp, tender spinach, free from sand, dirt and weeds and practically free from seedy stalks; the finished product shall possess a uniform typical green colour, practically free from defects; no wilted, yellow spinach leaves shall be used.

(b) *Choice Quality Spinach*—Prepared from fairly young, tender spinach, free from sand, dirt or weeds and fairly free from seedy stalks; the finished product shall possess a fairly uniform typical green colour, fairly free from defects.

(c) *Standard Quality Spinach*—Prepared from fairly fresh spinach, free from sand, dirt or weeds; the finished product may show heavy leaf stems and seed stalks present.

49. SUCCOTASH

Succotash shall be a combination of cream style corn and green or dried lima beans with the amount of beans not less than 20 per cent of the total product. No declaration of quality is required for this product, but if a quality is declared, the product shall be graded on the basis of cream style corn.

Second Division—Frozen Fruits and Vegetables

47. Frozen Fruits shall be graded immediately after complete thawing in unopened packages at ordinary room temperature.

48. Ascorbic acid may be used in frozen fruits in order to prevent discolouration in an amount not exceeding 150 mgm. per 16 fluid ounce size container and must be labelled "Contains Ascorbic Acid".

49. Frozen vegetables shall be graded after having been carefully thawed under a gentle spray of tap water at room temperature of approximately sixty-eight degrees Fahrenheit, until the product is free from ice crystals and is not brittle; to test for flavour and texture, the frozen product should be immersed in boiling water and cooked for the required length of time.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

50. (1) Except where otherwise provided in these regulations, the grades for frozen fruits and vegetables are “Fancy Quality” and “Choice Quality”; the standards for each grade are as prescribed for that grade in the table set out in this section.

(2) Any frozen food product that fails to meet the requirements of Choice Quality shall be graded and labelled as “Sub-Standard Quality”.

(3) The table of grades and standards for frozen fruits and vegetables is as follows:—

Table II

FROZEN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Grades and Standards

1. APPLES (SLICED)

(a) *Fancy Quality Sliced Apples*—Prepared from clean, sound, firm, ripe apples not less than two and one-quarter inches in diameter, properly peeled, cored and trimmed, segments cut longitudinally to a thickness of not less than one-half inch; the slices shall be whole and uniform in size, colour and maturity.

(b) *Choice Quality Sliced Apples*—Prepared from clean, firm, sound, ripe apples, properly peeled, cored and trimmed, segments cut longitudinally to a thickness of not less than one-half inch; the slices shall be 80 per cent whole, fairly uniform in size, colour and maturity.

BERRIES (SMALL FRUITS)

2. BLACKBERRIES

(a) *Fancy Quality Blackberries*—Prepared from clean, sound, ripe, blackberries, free from stems, leaves or dried berries; the fruit shall be large or medium but uniform in size, firm, 90 per cent whole and of good characteristic colour; the syrup shall be clear.

(b) *Choice Quality Blackberries*—Prepared from clean, sound, ripe blackberries, free from stems, leaves or dried berries; the fruit need not be uniform in size and colour, but shall be in firm condition and 75 per cent whole; the syrup shall be fairly clear.

3. BLUEBERRIES

(a) *Fancy Quality Blueberries*—Prepared from clean, sound, ripe, firm blueberries, free from stems, leaves or dried berries; the fruit shall be large and uniform in size, firm, whole and of good characteristic colour; the syrup shall be clear.

(b) *Choice Quality Blueberries*—Prepared from clean, sound, ripe, firm blueberries, free from stems, leaves or dried berries; the fruit need not be uniform in size and colour, but shall be in firm condition and 90 per cent whole; the syrup shall be fairly clear.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued**4. LOGANBERRIES**

(a) *Fancy Quality Loganberries*—Prepared from clean, sound, ripe, firm loganberries, free from stems, leaves or dried berries; the fruit shall be large or medium and uniform in size, firm, whole and of good characteristic colour; the syrup shall be clear.

(b) *Choice Quality Loganberries*—Prepared from clean, sound, ripe, firm loganberries, free from stems, leaves or dried berries; the fruit need not be uniform in size and colour, but shall be in firm condition and 75 per cent whole; the syrup shall be fairly clear.

5. RASPBERRIES

(a) *Fancy Quality Raspberries*—Prepared from clean, sound, ripe firm raspberries, free from stems, leaves, green or dried berries; the fruit shall be whole and uniform in size and of good characteristic colour for the variety; the syrup shall be clear.

(b) *Choice Quality Raspberries*—Prepared from sound, clean, ripe, firm raspberries, free from stems, leaves, green or dried berries; the fruit shall be 75 per cent whole and need not be uniform in size and colour; the syrup shall be practically clear.

6. LAWTONBERRIES

The grades for Lawtonberries are Fancy and Choice Quality; the requirements for each grade correspond to the standards set forth in this table for raspberries.

7. THIMBLEBERRIES

The grades for Thimbleberries are Fancy and Choice Quality; the requirements for each grade correspond to the standards set forth in this table for raspberries.

8. CURRANTS

The grades for Currants are Fancy and Choice Quality; the requirements for each grade correspond to the standards set forth in this table for raspberries.

9. GOOSEBERRIES

The grades for Gooseberries are Fancy and Choice Quality; the requirements for each grade correspond to the standards set forth in this table for raspberries.

10. STRAWBERRIES**(1) Strawberries (Whole)**

(a) *Fancy Quality Strawberries*—Prepared from clean, sound, ripe strawberries, free from stems, leaves, green or dried berries and practically free from other blemishes or defects; the fruit shall be all red, medium or large, uniform in size and maturity and free from green tips; the fruit shall remain whole; the syrup shall be clear.

(b) *Choice Quality Strawberries*—Prepared from clean, sound, ripe strawberries, free from stems, leaves, green or dried berries and practically free from blemishes or defects; the fruit shall be all red, 85 per cent whole, practically free from green tips, 80 per cent uniform in maturity and size; the syrup shall be fairly clear.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued**(2) Strawberries (Sliced)**

(a) *Fancy Quality Sliced Strawberries*—Prepared from clean, sound, ripe strawberries, free from stems, leaves, green or dried berries and practically free from other blemishes or defects; the fruit shall be all red, uniform in maturity and 90 per cent free from white centres or green tips; the syrup shall be clear.

(b) *Choice Quality Sliced Strawberries*—Prepared from clean, sound, ripe strawberries, free from stems, leaves, green or dried berries and practically free from blemishes or defects; the fruit shall be 75 per cent free from white centres or green tips; the syrup shall be fairly clear.

11. CANTALOUPE

(a) *Fancy Quality Cantaloupe Cubes*—Prepared from clean, sound, ripe cantaloupe, free from seeds, rind or blemishes; the product, when frozen, shall be of good natural colour, clean cut, 90 per cent uniform in size and texture and practically free from irregularly shaped cubes.

(b) *Choice Quality Cantaloupe Cubes*—Prepared from clean, sound, ripe cantaloupe, free from seeds or rind and practically free from blemishes; the product, when frozen, shall be of good colour, clean cut, 75 per cent uniform in size and texture and fairly free from irregularly shaped cubes.

12. CHERRIES

(a) *Fancy Quality Cherries*—Prepared from large, sound, ripe cherries free from stems, leaves, blemishes and residual spray material; the fruit, when frozen, shall be whole, firm, uniform in size and colour and, if pitted, free from pits or portions thereof; the syrup shall be clear.

(b) *Choice Quality Cherries*—Prepared from sound, ripe cherries, free from stems, leaves, blemishes and residual spray material; the fruit, when frozen, shall be 75 per cent whole and unbroken, fairly firm, 80 per cent uniform in size and colour and, if pitted, practically free from pits or portions thereof; the syrup shall be clear.

13. PEACHES**(1) Peaches (Halved or Quartered)**

(a) *Fancy Quality Peaches*—Prepared from sound, clean, ripe, firm peaches, free from blemishes, skins and pits; the fruit, when frozen, shall be of good natural colour and 85 per cent uniform in size, colour and maturity and without excessive ragged edges or centres; the syrup shall be clear.

(b) *Choice Quality Peaches*—Prepared from sound, clean, ripe, firm peaches, free from blemishes, skins and pits; the fruit shall be 65 per cent uniform in size, colour and maturity; the syrup shall be fairly clear.

(2) Peaches (Sliced)

(a) *Fancy Quality Sliced Peaches*—Prepared from sound, clean, fancy halves of good colour, ripe, but not mushy; the slices, when frozen, shall be 85 per cent whole and intact; uniform in colour and maturity; the syrup may be slightly cloudy.

(b) *Choice Quality Sliced Peaches*—Prepared from sound, clean, choice halves of good colour, ripe, but not mushy; the slices, when frozen, shall be 65 per cent whole and intact, uniform in colour and maturity; the syrup may be slightly cloudy.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

14. PLUMS

(a) *Fancy Quality Plums*—Prepared from sound, firm, clean, ripe plums, free from stems, leaves, blemishes and residual spray material; the fruit, when frozen, shall remain whole and practically uniform in size, colour and maturity; no small or undersized fruit shall be used; the syrup shall be clear.

(b) *Choice Quality Plums*—Prepared from sound, firm, clean, ripe plums, free from stems, leaves, blemishes or residual spray material; the fruit, when frozen, shall be 90 per cent whole and 75 per cent uniform in size, colour and maturity; the syrup shall be fairly clear.

15. ASPARAGUS

(a) *General Requirements*—

- (i) Asparagus may be sold as “Tips” or “Spears” if not more than four and one half inches long from tips ends.
- (ii) When colour is claimed, namely, “Green” or “White”, the spear shall be uniform in colour throughout the stalk for Fancy Quality, fairly uniform in colour throughout the stalk for Choice Quality.

(b) *Fancy Quality Asparagus Tips or Spears*—Prepared from young, crisp and tender asparagus, free from white and woody butts, decay and free from damage caused by dirt, disease, insects, mechanical or other means; when frozen, the tips or spears shall be practically straight, uniform in colour and size; size is not a grade factor if declared “ungraded as to size”; the heads shall be compact and not flowered in any way; the brine shall be clear.

(c) *Choice Quality Asparagus Tips or Spears*—Prepared from fairly young, crisp and tender asparagus, practically free from white or woody butts and free from damage caused by dirt, disease, insects, mechanical or other means; when frozen, the tips or spears shall be practically straight and 90 per cent uniform in colour and size; size is not a grade factor, if declared “ungraded as to size”; the heads shall be fairly compact; the brine shall be fairly clear.

16. ASPARAGUS CUTS OR CUTTINGS

(a) *Fancy Quality Asparagus Cuts or Cuttings*—Prepared from young, crisp and tender asparagus; when frozen, the product shall contain 20 per cent by count of compact heads; the pieces shall be evenly cut to a uniform length not exceeding one and one half inches, free from any coarse, fibrous or woody material; whole spears shall be cut for this grade; the brine shall be clear.

(b) *Choice Quality Asparagus Cuts or Cuttings*—Prepared from those portions of fairly young, crisp and tender asparagus; when processed, the product shall contain 10 per cent by count of fairly compact heads; the pieces shall be fairly evenly cut to a length not exceeding one and one half inches, 75 per cent uniform in size and colour and 90 per cent free from coarse, fibrous or woody material; the brine shall be fairly clear.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

17. BEANS (GREEN OR WAX)

(a) *General Requirements—*

- (i) When string beans are graded as to size they shall pass through sieves of various sizes as set forth in Table I and such sizes or sieves shall be known and indicated as prescribed in Table I.
- (ii) Optional markings for beans are as follows:

Small	Nos. 1 and 2 combined
Medium	No. 3
Large	No. 4 and over
- (iii) When beans are not graded for size they shall be marked "Ungraded as to Size".

(b) *Fancy Quality Beans*—Prepared from young, tender beans packed while still fresh, free from rust, stems, strings, discolourations and other defects; when frozen, the pods or pod sections shall have a good normal flavour, uniform in colour and maturity; the brine shall be clear.

(c) *Choice Quality Beans*—Prepared from tender beans packed while still fresh, free from rust, stems, strings, discolourations and other defects; when frozen, the pods or pod sections shall have a normal flavour, 80 per cent uniform in colour and maturity; there shall be no hard or woody strings; the brine shall be fairly clear.

18. FRENCH STYLE BEANS

French Style Beans (French cut or Julienne) are green or wax beans in which the pods or pod sections are cut lengthwise into strips; the grades for this product are Fancy and Choice Quality; the requirements for each grade correspond to the standards set forth in this table for frozen beans.

19. LIMA BEANS

(a) *Fancy Quality Lima Beans*—Prepared from young, fresh, tender, green lima beans, 80 per cent uniform in size and colour; when frozen, the product shall be practically free from skins, splits and other defects; the brine shall be clear.

(b) *Choice Quality Lima Beans*—Prepared from young, fresh, tender, lima beans, 60 per cent green in colour, fairly uniform in size; when frozen, the product shall be 80 per cent free from skins, splits, broken beans and other defects; the brine shall be fairly clear.

20. BROCCOLI

(a) *Fancy Quality Broccoli*—Prepared from very young, tender broccoli packed while still fresh, free from ricey or open florets or other blemishes and defects; the product, when frozen, shall be uniform in size and colour; the brine shall be clear.

(b) *Choice Quality Broccoli*—Prepared from young and tender broccoli packed while still fresh and 75 per cent free from ricey or open florets or other blemishes and defects; the product, when frozen, shall be fairly uniform in size and colour; the brine shall be fairly clear.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued**21. BRUSSELS SPROUTS**

(a) *Fancy Quality Brussels Sprouts*—Prepared from young and tender brussels sprouts packed while still fresh, free from any loose or open heads or other blemishes and defects; the product, when frozen, shall be practically uniform in size and colour; the brine shall be clear.

(b) *Choice Quality Brussels Sprouts*—Prepared from young and tender brussels sprouts packed while still fresh and fairly free from any loose or open heads; the product, when frozen, shall be fairly uniform in size and colour; the brine shall be fairly clear.

22. CARROTS**(1) Carrots (Whole)**

(a) *Fancy Quality Whole Carrots*—Prepared from carrots free from stems, roots, or other defects; the whole carrots, when frozen, shall be of very good natural colour and practically uniform in size, shape and texture and shall not exceed seven-eighths of an inch in diameter.

(b) *Choice Quality Whole Carrots*—Prepared from carrots free from stems, roots or other defects; the whole carrots, when frozen, shall be of good natural colour and 75 per cent uniform in size, shape and texture and shall not exceed one and three-eighths inches in diameter.

(2) Carrots (Sliced)

(a) *Fancy Quality Sliced Carrots*—Prepared from carrots free from stems, roots or other defects; the carrots, when frozen, shall be of very good natural colour and texture, of uniform thickness and not more than one and one-quarter inches in diameter; the brine shall be clear.

(b) *Choice Quality Sliced Carrots*—Prepared from carrots free from stems, roots or other defects; the carrots, when frozen, shall be of good natural colour and texture and of 75 per cent uniform thickness and not more than two inches in diameter; the brine shall be fairly clear.

23. CAULIFLOWER

(a) *Fancy Quality Cauliflower*—Prepared from young, fresh, tender cauliflower having compact heads, free from blemishes or insect injury; the frozen product shall be white, attractive in appearance, with pieces uniform in size and maturity.

(b) *Choice Quality Cauliflower*—Prepared from fairly young, fresh, tender cauliflower having fairly compact heads, free from blemishes or insect injury; the frozen product shall be white, attractive in appearance with pieces fairly uniform in size and maturity.

24. CORN**(1) Corn (Whole or Cut Kernel)**

(a) *Fancy Quality Whole or Cut Kernel Corn*—Prepared from selected stock of young, fresh, very tender sweet corn; the kernels, when frozen, shall be practically whole and uniform in size, colour and maturity; the product shall be free from cob, silk, husks, scrapings or other defects; the brine shall be clear.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

(b) *Choice Quality Whole or Cut Kernel Corn*—Prepared from young, fresh, tender sweet corn; the kernels, when frozen, shall be fairly uniform in size, colour and maturity; the product shall be practically free from pieces of cob, silk, husks, scrapings or other defects; the brine shall be fairly clear.

(2) *Corn on Cob*

(a) *Fancy Quality Corn on Cob*—Prepared from young, fresh, very tender, sweet corn; the ears, when frozen, shall be 80 per cent uniform in size, type, colour and maturity; practically free from silk, husks, stalks or undeveloped ends; the brine shall be clear.

(b) *Choice Quality Corn on Cob*—Prepared from young, fresh, tender, sweet corn; the ears, when frozen, shall be 75 per cent uniform in size, type, colour and maturity; practically free from silk, husks, stalks or undeveloped ends; the brine shall be fairly clear.

25. PEAS

(a) *General Requirements*—

- (i) When peas are graded as to size they shall pass through sieves of various sizes as set forth in Table I and such sizes or sieves shall be known and indicated as prescribed in Table I.
- (ii) Optional markings for peas are as follows:

Small	No. 1 and 2 combined
Medium	No. 3
Large	No. 4 and over
- (iii) Peas not graded for size shall be marked "Ungraded as to Size".
- (iv) The use of sulphate of copper or other artificial colour is prohibited.
- (v) Frozen peas not meeting these grades but otherwise sound and fit for food, may be sold for remanufacturing purposes if labelled "Peas for Soup Stock".

(b) *Fancy Quality Peas*—Prepared from very young, tender peas of similar varietal characteristics, practically free from loose skins and splits; when frozen, the product shall remain practically unchanged in size and shall be uniform in colour and maturity.

(c) *Choice Quality Peas*—Prepared from fairly young, tender peas of similar varietal characteristics, 90 per cent free from loose skins and splits; when frozen, the product shall be 80 per cent uniform in colour and maturity.

26. PUMPKIN

(a) *General Requirements*—

- (i) A mixture of pumpkin and squash may be labelled as "Frozen Pumpkin" if the amount of squash does not exceed 40 per cent of the product.

(b) *Fancy Quality Pumpkin*—Prepared from sound, ripe pumpkin or part squash reduced to pulp of a heavy consistency, uniform in colour throughout and having a smooth, fine finish; the product, when defrosted, shall be practically free from portions of skins, seeds, shreds or fibre.

(c) *Choice Quality Pumpkin*—Prepared from sound, ripe pumpkin reduced to a pulp of thick consistency, fairly uniform in colour throughout and having a smooth finish; the product, when defrosted, shall be practically free from particles of skins, seeds, shreds or fibre.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued**27. SQUASH**

The grades for Frozen Squash are Fancy and Choice Quality; the requirements for each grade correspond to the standards set forth in this Table for pumpkin.

28. SPINACH

(a) *Fancy Quality Spinach*—Prepared from young, crisp, tender spinach, free from sand, dirt and weeds and practically free from seedy stalks; the product, when defrosted, shall possess a uniform typical green colour, practically free from defects; no wilted, yellow spinach leaves shall be used.

(b) *Choice Quality Spinach*—Prepared from fairly young, tender spinach, free from sand, dirt or weeds and fairly free from seedy stalks; the product, when defrosted, shall possess a fairly uniform typical green colour, fairly free from defects.

Third Division—Dehydrated and Evaporated Fruits and Vegetables

51. (1) Except where otherwise provided in these regulations, the grades for dehydrated and evaporated fruits and vegetables are “Fancy Quality”, “Choice Quality” and “Standard Quality”; the standards for each grade or food product are as prescribed for that grade or food product in the Table set out in this section.

(2) Any dehydrated and evaporated fruit or vegetable, if wholesome and fit for food, but that fails to meet the lowest standard prescribed for such a product shall be graded and labelled as “Sub-Standard Quality”.

(3) The table of grades and standards for dehydrated and evaporated fruits and vegetables is as follows:

Table III**DEHYDRATED AND EVAPORATED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES***Grades and Standards***1. DEHYDRATED OR EVAPORATED APPLES***(a) Definitions—*

- (i) “Dehydrated or Evaporated Apples” are apples cut into rings or quarters that have been desiccated by means of temperature, humidity and air velocity control or by artificial heat.
- (ii) “Rings” mean practically whole pieces of apples that have been sliced at right angles to the core; such rings may be cut or broken on one side, but at least three-quarters of the ring shall be present.
- (iii) “Quarters” means apples that have been cut through the centre parallel to the core into four or more pieces.
- (iv) As applied to evaporated apples, the expression “defects” means portions of skin, blossom ends, stems, bruises, blemishes or any discolouration.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

(b) *General Requirements—*

- (i) When rings or quarters are claimed, the product shall be 80 per cent whole for Fancy Quality, 70 per cent whole for Choice Quality and 60 per cent whole for Standard Quality.
- (ii) In these grades the expression “conform to the natural colour of the fruit” does not apply to unbleached slices, rings, or quarters.
- (iii) No smoke odour shall be present in any grade.
- (iv) “Moisture Content” refers to the natural moisture of the fruit; the maximum moisture content of evaporated, dehydrated apples and chop shall be 22 per cent; the maximum moisture content in evaporated, dehydrated skins, cores and pomace shall be 15 per cent.
- (v) The use of sulphur dioxide shall be consistent with requirements as set forth in the Food and Drugs Act; all evaporated or dehydrated apples that have been bleached shall contain not less than seven hundred parts and not more than two thousand parts per million of sulphur dioxide.
- (vi) The moisture content may exceed 22 per cent in evaporated or dehydrated apples with a sulphur content higher than the minimum (700 p.p.m.) on the basis of an additional 100 p.p.m. of sulphur dioxide for each one-quarter per cent of moisture to a maximum of 24 per cent moisture.
- (vii) Unbleached, evaporated or dehydrated apples shall be marked “Unbleached”.
- (viii) All packages, cases of evaporated or dehydrated apples that have been bleached shall show words “Contains Sulphur Dioxide” or any equivalent phrase in accordance with the Food and Drug Regulations, the size of type to be as prescribed in these regulations.

(1) *Dehydrated or Evaporated Apples (Rings and Quarters)*

(a) *Fancy Quality Dehydrated or Evaporated Apples*—Prepared from clean, sound, firm, ripe apples that have been properly peeled, cored and trimmed; the finished product shall be practically uniform in colour, 90 per cent free from pieces containing core, free from defects and shall not vary more than 20 per cent in size of pieces; not more than 2 per cent shall pass through a five-eighths inch screen.

(b) *Choice Quality Dehydrated or Evaporated Apples*—Prepared from clean, sound, firm, ripe apples that have been peeled, cored and trimmed; the finished product shall be 80 per cent uniform in colour, 80 per cent free from pieces containing core, 90 per cent free from defects and shall not vary more than 30 per cent in size of pieces; not more than 5 per cent shall pass through a five-eighths inch screen.

(c) *Standard Quality Dehydrated or Evaporated Apples*—Prepared from clean, sound, firm, ripe apples, peeled, cored and trimmed; the finished product shall be 70 per cent free from pieces containing core, 85 per cent free from defects; not more than 8 per cent shall pass through a five-eighths inch screen.

(2) *Apple Chips*

Apples Chips are prepared from sound apples or portions thereof, properly peeled and cored; the product shall be 70 per cent free from skin or core and 70 per cent uniform in colour.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued*(3) Sun Dried Apples*

Sun Dried Apples are those that have a portion of their moisture extracted without the use of artificial heat. The grades for quality of Sun Dried Apples shall be the same as those for evaporated apples, with the exception that the product need not have as bright a colour.

(4) Farmers' Dried Apples

Farmers' Dried Apples are apples dried by the grower on his own premises. No declaration of quality is required but when claimed, shall conform to the standards prescribed in this Table for evaporated apples.

(5) Dehydrated and Evaporated Apple Skins and Cores

Dehydrated or Evaporated Apple Skins and Cores are made by evaporating a portion of the moisture from the skins, cores and trimmings of clean, sound apples; the product shall be clean, sound, wholesome and free from any deleterious substance.

(6) Dehydrated and Evaporated Apple Chop

Dehydrated or Evaporated Apple Chop is made by evaporating a portion of the moisture from clean, sound, sliced or unsliced apples; the product shall be wholesome and free from any deleterious substance.

2. DEHYDRATED BLUEBERRIES

(a) *Fancy Quality Dehydrated Blueberries*—Prepared from clean, sound, ripe, firm berries free from worms, stems, leaves or dried berries; not more than one per cent of green fruit shall be used; the product shall be 90 per cent whole and separated and when rehydrated and cooked shall closely resemble the fresh cooked fruit in colour, flavour, aroma and texture; the maximum moisture content of dehydrated blueberries shall be 15 per cent.

(b) *Choice Quality Dehydrated Blueberries*—Prepared from clean, sound, ripe blueberries free from worms, stems, leaves, or dried berries; not more than two per cent of green fruit shall be used; the product shall be 70 per cent whole and when rehydrated and cooked shall closely resemble the fresh cooked fruit in colour, flavour, aroma and texture; the maximum moisture content of dehydrated blueberries shall be 15 per cent.

3. DEHYDRATED AND EVAPORATED VEGETABLES*(a) General Requirements—*

(i) Regulations with regard to enzymes do not apply to beets and onions. No peroxidase test is made on these products.

(ii) *Bacteria in dehydrated vegetables*—Dehydrated vegetables that have been subjected to a blanching treatment during processing; the viable bacteria colony count in the finished product shall not exceed 50,000 per gram, and organisms of the coliform group shall be absent from one-tenth gram; the methods for bacteriological analysis shall be those approved by the Dominion Agricultural Bacteriologist, Science Service, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

(b) *Fancy Quality Dehydrated or Evaporated Vegetables*—Prepared from sound, fresh vegetables of good table quality, properly peeled, cored, trimmed and washed; the product, when rehydrated and cooked, shall closely resemble the fresh, cooked vegetable in colour, flavour, aroma and texture; there shall be no more than a trace of peroxidase in the dehydrated material as measured with Gum Guaiacum, with the exception of turnips in which

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

there shall be no more than a faint reaction as measured with Guaiacol and the product shall be 98 per cent free from defects, blemishes, discolouration and scorching; pieces shall be clean cut without ragged edges and not more than 10 per cent of broken pieces or more than 5 per cent of pieces which will go through a screen four meshes to the inch for stripped vegetables, or six meshes to the inch for leafy vegetables; in order to meet Fancy requirements regarding moisture content, cabbage shall not contain more than 4·5 per cent moisture; parsnips, potatoes and beets not more than 6·5 per cent moisture; other vegetables not more than 5 per cent moisture.

(c) *Choice Quality Dehydrated or Evaporated Vegetables*—Prepared from sound, fresh vegetables of good table quality, properly peeled, cored, trimmed and washed; the product, when rehydrated and cooked, shall closely resemble the fresh, cooked vegetable in colour, flavour, aroma and texture; there shall be no more than faint peroxidase as measured with Gum Guaiacum, with the exception of turnips in which there shall be no more than a faint reaction as measured with Guaiacol; the product shall be 90 per cent free from defects, blemishes, discolouration and scorching; pieces shall be clean cut without ragged edges and not more than 20 per cent of broken pieces or more than 10 per cent of pieces which will go through a screen four meshes to the inch for stripped vegetables or six meshes to the inch for leafy vegetables; in order to meet Choice requirements regarding moisture content, cabbage shall not contain more than 5 per cent moisture; parsnips, beets and potatoes not more than 7·5 per cent moisture; other vegetables not more than 6 per cent moisture.

(d) For the purpose of these grades the following is the procedure for the peroxidase test:

- (i) For each sample, place a small representative dry portion in a beaker or glass, cover with water. Allow this to reconstitute three to four hours. Crush with a mortar and pestle or in a Waring Blendor or with some suitable apparatus for wet material. Place a small quantity of the crushed solid in a test tube, cover with 2 per cent Gum Guaiacum in 95 per cent ethyl alcohol. Shake. Add an equal volume of 3 per cent hydrogen peroxide. Shake. If peroxidase is present a blue colour develops. This is graded as follows:

Negative—No blue colour.

Trace —Specks of blue colour in the product.

Faint —Up to 25 per cent of the material coloured.

Light —25 to 50 per cent of the material coloured.

Medium—Solid dark blue; the solution may show a diffused blue, but is not opaque.

Heavy —Solid dark blue, solution dark blue.

- (ii) When the Guaiacol test for peroxidase is used, crush reconstituted material as for the peroxidase test and place the solid in a test tube. Cover with a solution of 1 per cent Guaiacol in 95 per cent alcohol. Add an equal volume of 3 per cent hydrogen peroxide. Grade as follows:

Negative—No change in colour.

Trace —Reddish specks in the solid.

Faint —Up to 25 per cent of the material reddened.

Light —25 to 50 per cent of the material reddened.

Medium—Over 50 per cent of the material reddened, but some of the solid showing original colour.

Heavy —Material a solid reddish colour.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued*Fourth Division—Jams, Jellies, Marmalade and Preserves (Conserve)*

52. (1) Except as otherwise provided in these regulations, the grades for jams, jellies, marmalade and preserves (conserve) are—

- (a) Pure jam (or jelly, marmalade or preserve (conserve) as the case may be).
- (b) Jam (or jelly or marmalade as the case may be) with added pectin.
- (c) Jam consisting principally of apple or rhubarb to which other fruit has been added.

(2) The grade designation of jam, jellies, marmalade and preserves (conserve) shall have incorporated therein the name of the fruit used in its preparation, as for example, Pure Strawberry Jam, Strawberry Jam with added pectin, or Apple and Strawberry Jam.

(3) The only permissible ingredients of jams, jellies, marmalade and preserves (conserve) are those prescribed in the Table set out in this section.

(4) The standards for each grade of jam, jellies, marmalade and preserves (conserve) are as prescribed in the following Table:

Table IV

JAMS, JELLIES, MARMALADE AND PRESERVES (CONSERVE)

Grades and Standards

Part A—General

The standards prescribed in Part A apply to all jams, jellies, marmalade and preserves (conserve) except products specified in Part B.

1. JAMS

(a) *General Requirements—*

- (i) Jam shall be the sound product made by processing properly prepared fresh fruit, fruit pulp or canned fruit with water and a sweetening agent hereinafter prescribed in the respective grades by boiling to a suitable consistency, with or without the addition of other ingredients such as fruit acid, one permitted preservative, permitted colouring matter or pectin in the form of a fruit juice or pectin preparation.
- (ii) Jam shall contain not less than 66 per cent of water soluble solids as estimated by the refractometer.
- (iii) The standards for jam do not apply to Cranberry Sauce.

(b) *Pure Jam*—Contains not less than 45 per cent of the named fruit (other than apple or rhubarb) or 52 per cent if the fruit is strawberry and a sweetening agent consisting of sugar or invert sugar syrup only; the addition of citric acid, malic acid, tartaric acid, cider vinegar, lemon juice, lime juice or any combination of two or more of these acids or pectin in a quantity that reasonably compensates any deficiency in the natural acidity or natural pectin of the fruit ingredient is permitted and it is not necessary to indicate such additions on the label.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

(c) *Jam with added pectin*—Contains not less than 27 per cent of the named fruit (other than citrus, apple or rhubarb) or 32 per cent if the fruit is strawberry; the addition of citric acid, malic acid, tartaric acid, cider vinegar, lemon juice, lime juice or any combination of two or more of these acids in a quantity that reasonably compensates any deficiency in the natural acidity of the fruit ingredient is permitted and it is not necessary to indicate such additions on the label; and, with label declaration, pectin or pectinous preparation, permitted colour and one permitted preservative declared by name; the sweetening agent used shall be sugar, invert sugar syrup or a mixture consisting of not less than 75 per cent by weight of sugar and not more than 25 per cent by weight of dextrose or glucose.

(d) *Apple or Rhubarb and (the other added fruit) Jam*—Contains not less than 12 and one-half per cent of the more expensive fruit or 15 per cent if the fruit is strawberry, and, with label declaration, pectin or pectinous preparation, permitted colour and one permitted preservative declared by name; the sweetening agent used shall be sugar, invert sugar syrup, or a mixture containing not less than 75 per cent by weight of sugar and not more than 25 per cent by weight of dextrose or glucose; not less than 20 per cent of the finished product shall be apple or rhubarb pulp; this grade of jam may contain dextrose or glucose in excess of 25 per cent by weight of the sweetening agent if declared clearly and conspicuously by name upon the label.

2. JELLIES

(a) *General Requirements*—

- (i) Jelly shall be the sound, semi-solid gelatinous product made by boiling clean, sound, properly prepared fruit and water, concentrating the expressed and strained liquor or juice to which a sweetening agent hereinafter prescribed in the respective grades is added with or without other ingredients such as fruit acid, juice of another fruit, pectin or pectinous preparation, agar, gelatin, colour and one permitted preservative.
- (ii) Jelly shall contain not less than 62 per cent of water soluble solids as estimated by the refractometer.
- (iii) The standards for jelly do not apply to jellied Cranberries or Cranberry Jelly.

(b) *Pure Jelly*—Contains no ingredients other than the juice of the fruit named on the label, sugar or invert sugar syrup; the addition of pectin or citric acid, malic acid, tartaric acid, cider vinegar, lemon juice, lime juice, or any combination of two or more of these acids, in a quantity that reasonably compensates any deficiency in the natural pectin content or the natural acidity of the fruit ingredient is permitted and it is not necessary to indicate such additions on the label.

(c) *Jelly with added pectin*—Contains not less than 32 per cent of the juice of the named fruit on the label, sugar, invert sugar syrup or a mixture of not less than 75 per cent by weight of sugar and not more than 25 per cent by weight of dextrose or glucose; the addition of citric acid, malic acid, tartaric acid, cider vinegar, lemon juice, lime juice, or any combination of two or more of these acids, in a quantity that reasonably compensates any deficiency in the natural acidity of the fruit ingredient is permitted and it is not necessary to indicate such additions on the label, and, if declared, pectin or pectinous preparation, agar, gelatin, colour, one permitted preservative declared by name.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued**3. MARMALADE***(a) General Requirements—*

- (i) Marmalade shall be the sound product made by processing properly prepared citrus fruit (fresh or preserved) with water and a sweetening agent hereinafter prescribed in the respective grades, by boiling to a suitable consistency with or without the addition of other ingredients such as fruit acid, one permitted preservative, permitted colouring matter or pectin in the form of a fruit juice or pectin preparation.
- (ii) Marmalade shall contain not less than 65 per cent water soluble solids as estimated by the refractometer.

*(b) Pure Marmalade—*Prepared from any combination of peel, pulp and juice of the named citrus fruit or fruits by boiling with water and sugar or invert sugar syrup; citric acid, malic acid, tartaric acid, cider vinegar, lemon juice, lime juice, or any combination of two or more of these acids, in a quantity that reasonably compensates any deficiency in the natural acidity of the fruit ingredient, may be added to such marmalade without label declaration.

*(c) Marmalade with added pectin—*Contains not less than 27 per cent of any combination of the peel, pulp and juice of the named citrus fruit or fruits; the sweetening agent shall be sugar, invert sugar syrup or a mixture consisting of not less than 75 per cent by weight of sugar and not more than 25 per cent by weight of dextrose or glucose; the addition of citric acid, malic acid, tartaric acid, cider vinegar, lemon juice, lime juice or any combination of two or more of these acids in a quantity that reasonably compensates any deficiency in the natural acidity of the fruit ingredient is permitted and it is not necessary to indicate such additions on the label, and, with label declaration, pectin or pectinous preparation.

4. PRESERVES (Conserve)

Perserves (Conserve) shall be the sound product made by processing fruit (other than apple or rhubarb) with sugar or invert sugar syrup; in its preparation not less than 45 pounds of the named fruit or fruits with each 55 pounds of sugar or its equivalent in invert sugar syrup, and shall contain not less than 60 per cent and not more than 65 per cent water soluble solids as estimated by the refractometer.

*Part B***1. MARMALADE (Non-citrus fruit origin)**

*(a) Pure Pineapple (also Fig or Ginger) Marmalade—*Prepared from the pulp and natural juice of pineapple, fig or ginger, by boiling with water and sugar or invert sugar syrup; contains not less than 45 per cent of pineapple, fig or ginger and not less than 65 per cent of water soluble solids as estimated by the refractometer; the addition of citric acid, malic acid, tartaric acid, cider vinegar, lemon juice, lime juice, or any combination of two or more of these acids or pectin in a quantity that reasonably compensates any deficiency in the natural acidity or natural pectin of the named fruit is permitted and it is not necessary to indicate such additions on the label.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

(b) *Pineapple (also Fig or Ginger) Marmalade with added pectin*—Prepared from the pulp and natural juice of pineapple, fig or ginger by boiling with water and sugar or invert sugar syrup or a mixture consisting of not less than 75 per cent by weight of sugar and not more than 25 per cent by weight of dextrose or glucose; contains not less than 27 per cent of pineapple, fig or ginger and not less than 65 per cent of water soluble solids as estimated by the refractometer; the addition of citric acid, malic acid, tartaric acid, cider vinegar, lemon juice, lime juice or any combination of two or more of these acids in a quantity that reasonably compensates any deficiency in the natural acidity of the fruit ingredient is permitted and it is not necessary to indicate such additions on the label, and, with label declaration, pectin or pectinous preparation, permitted colour and one permitted preservative declared by name.

2. MINT JELLY OR JELLIED MINT

Mint Jelly or Jellied Mint—Prepared from sugar or a mixture of not less than 75 per cent by weight of sugar and not more than 25 per cent by weight of dextrose or glucose, apple juice or pectin or pectinous preparation, mint juice, with or without mint leaves, and, with label declaration, artificial flavour and colour.

3. BAKERS FRUIT FILLER

Bakers Fruit Filler—Prepared from any combination of fruit or fruits declared by name, pectin or pectinous preparation, sugar, dextrose or glucose, and, with label declaration, colour, artificial flavour, one preservative declared by name, one thickener declared by name, dextrose or glucose to be declared on label if used in excess of 25 per cent of the total sweetener.

4. APPLE PIE FILLER

Apple Pie Filler—Prepared from sound, mature apples, free from insect and surface injury, properly peeled, cored and trimmed as segments or rings, with sugar and with or without dextrose or glucose, and with label declaration, one preservative declared by name, one thickener declared by name, dextrose or glucose if used in excess of 25 per cent of the total sweetener; the finished product shall contain not less than 20 per cent of water soluble solids as estimated by the refractometer.

2. Regulations for the inspection of condensed, evaporated and dried milk

P.C. 5652

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of December, 1948.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture and pursuant to the provisions of section 4 of the Meat and Canned Foods Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 77, is pleased to order as follows:

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

1. The Regulations Governing the Inspection of Condensed and Evaporated Milk, established by Order in Council P.C. 2225 of 11th December, 1928, as amended, are hereby revoked; and

2. The annexed "Regulations Governing the Inspection of Condensed, Evaporated and Dried Milk" are hereby made and established in substitution for the Regulations hereby revoked.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE INSPECTION OF CONDENSED,
EVAPORATED AND DRIED MILK.

1. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (a) "Act" means the Meat and Canned Foods Act;
- (b) "Minister" means the Minister of Agriculture;
- (c) "Department" means the Department of Agriculture;
- (d) "establishment" means any factory, cannery, evaporating plant, or other place or premises in which milk is condensed, evaporated, dehydrated, dried or otherwise preserved for food for export, or in which such milk is stored for export;
- (e) "export" means to send out of Canada, or out of any province to any other province;
- (f) "food" includes every article used for food or drink by man, and every ingredient intended for mixing with the food or drink of man for any purpose;
- (g) "milk" means milk that has been condensed, evaporated, dehydrated, dried or otherwise prepared for food;
- (h) "inspector" means an inspector appointed under the Act;
- (i) "products" means anything prepared from condensed, evaporated, dehydrated or dried milk;
- (j) "package" means any can or other container in which products are packed, or any box, basket or other receptacle used for their transportation, or anything in which products are wrapped or bound together; and
- (k) "label" means any printed, embossed or lithographed tag, sticker, seal, wrapper, stencil or receptacle, upon which are shown the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of section 10 of these Regulations.

APPLICATION

2. The following Regulations so far as they affect establishments, shall not apply to any establishment within the meaning of the Act other than those in which condensed, evaporated or dried milk and its products are prepared for food for export, or stored for export.

PERMIT TO OPERATE

3. (1) The Minister may issue a numbered permit to each establishment operating under the provisions of the Act, provided that upon the report of an inspector, sanitary and other conditions are found to comply with these Regulations.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

(2) No milk, condensed, evaporated or dried or otherwise prepared for food, shall be shipped out of the province in which it has been prepared unless it has been processed or manufactured in an establishment operating under a permit.

APPOINTMENT AND DUTIES OF INSPECTORS

4. (1) The Minister may, as provided in the Act, appoint inspectors who shall, from time to time, visit each establishment for the purpose of seeing that the provisions of the Act and of these Regulations are duly observed and complied with.

(2) Each inspector shall be provided with a card of identification furnished by the Department, and he shall be entitled at any time to enter any part of any establishment, premises or other place in which condensed, evaporated or dried milk and its products are prepared for food for export, or stored for export.

(3) Inspectors shall furnish to the Department full and detailed reports of all inspections made by them, and of such other matters as may, in the public interest, be deemed necessary or advisable.

SANITARY REQUIREMENTS

5. The following sanitary conditions shall be observed and maintained in all establishments:

- (a) All establishments shall be suitably lighted and ventilated;
- (b) All appliances, such as tables, trucks, vats, machines, kettles and containers, shall be kept clean and sanitary;
- (c) All operations in connection with the preparation or packing of products shall be carried on carefully and with strict cleanliness;
- (d) Rooms in which articles intended for food are stored, processed or otherwise prepared, shall be scraped, scrubbed, painted or otherwise dealt with at such times as may be deemed necessary by an inspector, and shall contain adequate facilities for cleaning all equipment and appliances;
- (e) Employees engaged in handling articles intended for food shall be free from tuberculosis or other communicable disease, and shall observe such sanitary rules as may be deemed necessary by the inspector;
- (f) No articles entering into the production of food shall be allowed to come in contact with anything that will contaminate or deteriorate them;
- (g) Coverings used by employees to protect their clothing or persons shall be of material easily cleansed, and shall be kept clean;
- (h) Dressing rooms and lavatory accommodations shall be ample, sanitary and fully equipped, and shall be entirely apart from any room or compartment used for the storing or production of food or of articles intended for food;
- (i) All yards, outhouses or other premises belonging to or used in connection with an establishment shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition, and shall not be used for the emptying or storing of refuse;

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

- (j) Drainage and sewage disposal facilities shall be adequate and maintained in good order, and
- (k) No lavatory, sink or cesspool shall be so situated or maintained as to permit any odours or fumes therefrom to pervade any room where food or articles intended for food are prepared or stored.

CONDITIONS OF FOODS

6. Milk and all other articles used in an establishment shall be sound, wholesome and in every way fit for food.

DISPOSAL OF ARTICLES UNFIT FOR FOOD

7. Milk or other articles intended to be used for food, found by an inspector in an establishment, whether in course of preparation or after they have been prepared, to be in any way unfit for food, shall be confiscated by the inspector and destroyed under his supervision.

DRUGS, DYES AND PRESERVATIVES—SAMPLES TO BE FURNISHED FOR ANALYSIS

8. (1) No food product shall contain any deleterious substance, drug, dye or preservative. Inspectors shall, as often as deemed advisable, procure samples of the dyes, preservatives, etc., intended to be used, and also of all food products during their preparation or after they have been prepared, and shall submit them without delay to the Department for analysis. Should the analysis show them to be unfit for use the entire stock of dyes, preservatives, etc., and the food products in which they have been used shall be seized and disposed of as the Minister may direct.

(2) The proprietor or manager of an establishment shall, upon request of an inspector, furnish to him free of charge any sample or samples of dyes, preservatives, food products or ingredients used in the preparation of foods. Samples so obtained shall be sealed, labelled and marked with a description of the same, together with the inspector's name, and the date, and forwarded at once for examination.

CLEAN CONTAINERS

9. Containers in which milk or other articles intended for food are placed or packed shall be clean and sanitary.

MARKING ON CONTAINERS AND PACKAGES

10. Containers and packages for milk or other articles prepared for food shall be marked with:

- (a) The name and address, or in the case of a firm or corporation the firm or corporate name and address, of the packer or of the first dealer obtaining them direct from the packer, who sells or offers the same for sale. Such dealer shall, upon request of an inspector, disclose the name of the packer;
- (b) A true and correct description of the contents of the container setting forth the name, quality, quantity, weight, etc., as prescribed by these Regulations. This information shall be clearly embodied

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

upon a trade label, stencil, or lithographed design, which shall be of a size reasonably proportionate to the size of the container or package, having thereon, as provided above, the name and address of the packer or of the first dealer, and a true and correct description of the contents; and

(c) The permit number assigned to the establishment.

OWNERS MUST SUBMIT LABELS FOR APPROVAL

11. Owners or managers of establishments shall supply to the Department duplicate copies of all labels, stencils or lithographed designs used in each establishment; and no labels, stencils or lithographed designs shall be used unless they have been approved in writing by the Department. One copy shall be filed with the Department, the other copy shall be retained by the owner or manager and shall be produced when required.

STANDARDS FOR MILK

12. In the administration of the Act and these Regulations, the standards at present adopted by the Department of National Health and Welfare insofar as they relate to milk and its products will be enforced insofar as they apply to the products coming within the operation of the Act.

FALSE LABELLING

13. No container or package shall bear any label or mark of any kind which falsely represents the quality or quantity or weight of its contents, or the date when such contents were packed.

SEIZURE AND DETENTION

14. (1) When an inspector has reason to believe that any milk products, canned, bottled, evaporated, dried, dehydrated, or otherwise preserved for food for export, have been handled or dealt with in any way not in accordance with the provisions of the Act or these Regulations, he may seize and detain, at any time and in any place, any such milk products; and any person who moves or causes to be moved any such milk products without the authority of an inspector of the Department shall be deemed to have committed an offence under the Act.

(2) Any person or persons who moves or causes or allows to be moved any article subject to any of the provisions of the Act and these Regulations unless such provisions have been complied with, or who issues or signs or uses any certificate or statement that is false, untrue or misleading which is or may be made in respect to such article, shall be deemed to have committed an offence under the Act.

EXPORT REQUIREMENTS

15. No person shall offer for export or shall export any milk condensed, evaporated or otherwise preserved for food, unless the requirements of these Regulations have been complied with in all respects.

IMPORT REQUIREMENTS

16. No person shall import, nor shall there be imported any milk, condensed, evaporated, dried or otherwise preserved for food, except in accordance with the following requirements, all of which must be strictly observed.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

DUTIES OF COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

- (a) Collectors of Customs shall not clear any importation of milk, condensed, evaporated, dried or otherwise preserved for food unless the shipment is accompanied by a declaration in duplicate taken before a Justice of the Peace, or other person duly authorized (in the country of origin) to attest such declaration in the following form:

DECLARATIONS FOR CUSTOMS ENTRY

PLACE.....

DATE.....

To The Collectors of Customs,
Department of National Revenue,
Dominion of Canada.

I (or we) hereby declare that the shipment described herein was manufactured from sound, raw materials, and that its manufacture was carried on under the sanitary conditions provided for in the Regulations Governing the Inspection of Condensed, Evaporated and Dried Milk, that the products are at the time of shipment, sound, wholesome and fit for human food, that the containers and packages show thereon the true name and address of the manufacturer, or of the first dealer, and that the description of the contents is true and correct and conforms to the requirements of the said Regulations.

That the shipment is described as follows:

Name and address of the actual manufacturer.....
Name and address of shipper.....
Name and address of consignee.....
Number of packages.....
Number of containers in each package.....
Name of product
Identification marks

.....
Signature of Shipper

Declared before me this.....day of.....19....

.....
(Signature of Justice of the Peace or
other person authorized to attest)

IMPORTS MAY BE REFUSED ENTRY OR FORFEITED

- (b) All milk condensed, evaporated, dried or otherwise preserved for food shall be subject to such inspection in the Dominion of Canada as may be deemed necessary or advisable, and any milk, condensed, evaporated, dried or otherwise preserved for food, that does not conform to the requirements of these Regulations or of any other regulations applicable to such products shall be refused entry into Canada, or shall, upon condemnation by an inspector, be forfeited to His Majesty and disposed of as the Minister may direct.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

SAMPLES TO BE TAKEN FROM IMPORT SHIPMENTS

- (c) Such samples of imports as may be deemed necessary by an inspector to be used for testing for grading of quality, quantity or purity shall be furnished by the importer free of any charge, but the Department shall furnish such importer with a report of the examination of such sample or samples within a reasonable time.

DISPOSITION OF IMPORT CERTIFICATES

- (d) Collectors of Customs shall attach one of the declarations referred to in this section to their B-1 Entry Form when forwarding the same to the Department of National Revenue. The other certificate shall be kept on file for one year for the information of any duly authorized inspector acting under the Meat and Canned Foods Act and the Regulations made thereunder.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS SHALL REPORT INFRACTIONS

17. Collectors of Customs throughout Canada shall see that the requirements of these Regulations, or of any ministerial or other order made thereunder, are fulfilled before granting any permit which requires any act to be performed or any inspection or other proceeding to be made or taken, and they shall see that the prohibitions and requirements of these Regulations and the instructions which may be issued by the Minister are observed and, in case of any infraction of the provisions of these Regulations or of any of them, they shall report at once to the Minister the nature and extent of such infraction.

3. Regulations governing the inspection of meats

P.C. 588

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

THURSDAY, the 10th day of February, 1949.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture and pursuant to the provisions of the Meat and Canned Foods Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 77, is pleased to order as follows:

1. The Regulations Governing the Inspection of Meats, established by Order in Council P.C. 7268 of 16th September, 1941, as amended, are hereby revoked; and

2. The annexed "Regulations Governing the Inspection of Meats" are hereby made and established in substitution for the Regulations hereby revoked.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE INSPECTION OF MEATS.

Definitions

1. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires,
- (i) "Act" means the Meat and Canned Foods Act;
 - (ii) "bacon" means cured half carcasses, backs or bellies of pork;
 - (iii) "carcasses" means the carcasses of cattle, swine, sheep, goats, domestic rabbits, game and poultry;
 - (iv) "compound lard" means a mixture of animal and vegetable fats and oils. It shall be free from rancidity, be made from sound and pure materials, and contain not more than one per cent of substances other than fatty acids and fat, and at least fifty-one per cent of actual lard shall be present in the product;
 - (v) "condemned" means that carcasses, portions or products thereof so marked have been found by an inspector to be unfit for food;
 - (vi) "container" means receptacle or covering in which any carcass, portion or product thereof is placed;
 - (vii) "Department" means the Department of Agriculture;
 - (viii) "dripping" means fat that has dripped from meat in the process of cooking by dry heat;
 - (ix) "edible" means fit for human food;
 - (x) "edible gelatin" means the product defined under this name by the Regulations made under the Food and Drugs Act. The method of determining the amount of ash-free solids and of ash in the water free substance shall be that required by those Regulations;
 - (xi) "establishment" means any abattoir, packing house or other premises in which animals are slaughtered for export or in which carcasses, portions or products thereof are prepared for food for export or are stored for export;
 - (xii) "export" means export out of Canada or out of any province or territory thereof to any other province or territory thereof;
 - (xiii) "farmer" means a person whose recognized occupation is that of farming and who slaughters only such animals as are fed by him on his own premises;
 - (xiv) "first dealer" means
 - (a) any packer who buys food products packed by another for sale under his own label, or
 - (b) any person operating premises at which he pays business tax or otherwise is assessed as a wholesale or retail dealer who buys food products for sale under his own label;
 - (xv) "food" means every article used for food or drink by man and every ingredient used for mixing with the food or drink of man for any purpose;
 - (xvi) "ham" means a pork ham. Beef ham or other hams shall be so designated.
 - (xvii) "held" means that carcasses, portions or products thereof or articles so marked have been retained for further examination or for any other purpose;
 - (xviii) "import" means import into Canada or into any province or territory thereof from any other province or territory thereof;

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

- (xix) "inedible" means unfit for human food;
- (xx) "Inspection Legend" means the official mark placed upon carcasses, portions or edible products thereof which have passed inspection, or upon packages containing the same;
- (xxi) "Inspector" means an Inspector appointed under the Act;
- (xxii) "label" means any printed, embossed or lithographed design, label, tag, sticker, seal, wrapper, stencil, material or receptacle upon which are shown the requirements of section 7 hereof;
- (xxiii) "lard" means the rendered fat from hogs in good health at the time of slaughter. It shall be clean, free from rancidity, and contain necessarily incorporated in the process of rendering not more than one per cent of substances other than fatty acids and fat;
- (xxiv) "leaf lard" means lard rendered at a moderately high temperature from the internal fat of the abdomen of the hog, excluding that adherent to the intestines, which has an iodine value (Hanus) not greater than sixty-five, and contains not more than one per cent of substances other than fatty acids and fat;
- (xxv) "meat" means the clean, sound, properly dressed flesh of one or more animals, healthy at the time of slaughter, and includes the heart, tongue, diaphragm and oesophagus in addition to the skeletal musculature with attendant tissues; but does not include the muscle and attendant tissues of the lips, snout and ears;
- (xxvi) "meat by-product" means the clean, sound, edible parts other than meat, derived from one or more animals, healthy at the time of slaughter, and shall include the tissue residues from the processes whereby edible fats are dry rendered;
- (xxvii) "Minister" means the Minister of Agriculture;
- (xxviii) "package" means the inner or outer container or wrapper which is used or is to be used for carcasses, or portions or products thereof, together with the contents placed therein;
- (xxix) "packer" means any person, firm or corporation operating an establishment;
- (xxx) "portion" means one of the usual cuts such as sides, quarters, shoulders, hams and bellies, and also entire organs such as tongues, livers and hearts;
- (xxxi) "prepared meat" or "prepared meat by-product" means meat or meat by-product preserved, canned, frozen, cooked, comminuted, or subjected to any combination of these processes, with or without any other approved ingredient;
- (xxxii) "product" means anything derived from carcasses or portions thereof;
- (xxxiii) "rejected" means that carcasses, portions or products thereof so marked may be rendered into lard or tallow or cooked until sterile;
- (xxxiv) "shortening" other than butter, lard or lard compound, means a combination of edible animal or vegetable fats or edible oils variously processed by hydrogenation or otherwise; free from rancidity, objectionable tastes or odours, containing not more than one per cent of substances other than fatty acids and fat;
- (xxxv) "ship" means the overt act of any person leading to the movement by common carrier or other means of public conveyance of any carcass, portion or product thereof, from or to a point outside the province or territory in which he carries on business;

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

- (xxxvi) "suet" means the fat taken from the region of the kidney or loin or caul fat from a beef carcass;
- (xxxvii) "tallow" means rendered beef fat or rendered mutton fat, or a mixture of both; and
- (xxxviii) "transport" means the overt act of any person leading to the movement, otherwise than by shipping, of any carcass, portion or product thereof from or to a point outside the province or territory in which he carries on business.

Diseases and Conditions

2. The entire carcass and blood of any animal affected with any of the following diseases or conditions shall be condemned and tanked or otherwise disposed of as hereinafter provided:

- (1) Anthrax.
- (2) Black leg.
- (3) Pyemia or Septicemia.
- (4) Rabies.
- (5) Tetanus.
- (6) Malignant catarrh.
- (7) Hog cholera.
- (8) Swine plague.
- (9) Texas fever.
- (10) Parasitic ictero hematuria.
- (11) Traumatic pericarditis.
- (12) Jaundice.
- (13) Uremia.
- (14) Abnormal sexual smell.
- (15) Inflammation (chronic or acute) of any of the following tissues: lungs, pleura, intestines, peritoneum or uterus.
- (16) Parturition (carcasses of animals having given birth to young within ten days preceding slaughter).
- (17) Immaturity—Carcasses of young calves, pigs, kids and lambs are unwholesome and shall be condemned if (a) the meat has the appearance of being water-soaked, or is loose, flabby, tears easily, and can be perforated with the fingers; or (b) its colour is greyish red; or (c) good muscular development as a whole is lacking, especially noticeable on the upper shank of the leg, where small amounts of serous infiltrates or small edematous patches are sometimes present between the muscles; or (d) the tissue which later develops as the fat capsule of the kidneys is edematous, dirty yellow or greyish red, tough, and intermixed with islands of fat.
- (18) Emaciation—with mucoid degeneration.
- (19) Anemia.
- (20) Tapeworm Cysts—*Cysticercus bovis*, *cysticercus ovis*, unless the infestation is slight in which case the carcass may be rejected and rendered into tallow. When the infestation is slight and is confined to the head and heart, the carcass, after the removal and condemnation of those parts, shall be identified by "Held" tags and kept under refrigeration or in pickle for twenty-one days. Such carcasses, if found fit for food on re-inspection, shall be passed and marked as required by these Regulations.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

Cysticercus cellulosae, unless the infestation is slight, in which case the carcass may be rejected and rendered into lard.

(21) Tuberculosis—For the purposes of these Regulations inspectors shall be guided by the following principles:—

- (a) Meat shall not be used for food if it contains tubercle bacilli or if the disease has reached the stage where the flesh cannot be considered as wholesome;
- (b) Meat shall not be destroyed if the animal is well nourished, unless there is evidence or reasonable grounds for suspicion that the flesh is unwholesome;
- (c) Any carcass affected with tuberculosis, in which the disease is associated with emaciation, or is extensive, shall be condemned;
- (d) When the lesions are collectively small in extent, and are either calcified or encysted, and confined to the head, or to the head and the abdominal and thoracic viscera, their coverings and lymphatic glands, the affected parts shall be removed and condemned (except the head which shall be removed and disposed of as provided in paragraph (e) hereof). The remainder of the carcass if well nourished and otherwise healthy, may be passed for food. When the lesions are small but are in a state of caseation the carcass may be rejected after the diseased portions have been removed and condemned;
- (e) Heads showing lesions of tuberculosis shall be condemned, with the exception of those from approved or rejected carcasses wherein the lesions are relatively unimportant to the head itself, are slight and either calcified or encapsulated, and are confined to not more than two lymph glands of the cervical group. Such heads may be rejected after removal and condemnation of the diseased tissues;
- (f) Abdominal viscera showing lesions of tuberculosis shall be condemned, with the exception of those from approved or rejected hog carcasses wherein the lesions in the mesenteric lymphatic glands are slight and either calcified or encapsulated and are confined to not more than three foci. Such viscera may be rejected after removal and condemnation of the diseased glands;
- (g) Any organ shall be condemned when it contains lesions of tuberculosis or when the corresponding lymph gland is tuberculous. In the case of rejected heads, the tongue and other edible parts may be rejected after removal of glands and adjacent tissues.

(22) Actinomycosis and actinobacillosis—The entire carcass affected with either of these diseases shall be condemned, except when the disease is confined to the seat of primary infection, or is otherwise definitely localized, and the carcass is well nourished and otherwise healthy. Should the head be affected, the whole head including the tongue must be condemned unless the affection is slight, localized and without suppuration, when the head and tongue may be rejected after the removal and condemnation of the lesions and surrounding tissues. Any other organ in which the disease may be localized, shall be condemned.

(23) All rejected carcasses and portions shall, after the removal of all lesions and adjacent tissues, be HELD until rendered into lard or tallow or thoroughly cooked and placed in hermetically or other approved sealed containers and marked as provided in section 7 hereof.

(24) Carcasses extensively affected with and portions showing abscesses, bruises, tumours and parasitic infestation shall be condemned.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

(25) No product of a kind customarily prepared to be eaten without cooking shall contain any muscle tissue of pork unless the pork shall have been subjected to a temperature sufficient to destroy all live *Trichinae*, or to such other effective treatment as may be prescribed by the Veterinary Director General.

(26) Veterinary Inspectors are authorized to deal as their judgment may direct with abnormal conditions not herein described.

Drugs, Dyes, Preservatives and Stabilizers

3. (1) The following preservatives may be used in the manufacture and cure of meats and meat food products:

Common salt

Sugar

Dextrose

Glucose

Saltpetre

Wood smoke

Vinegar

Spices

Alcohol

Refined sodium nitrate

Refined sodium nitrite (not to exceed 200 parts per million in the finished product)

(2) Benzoate of soda shall not be used in or on meats or meat food products except in mincemeat and in approved solutions in which animal casings are packed and then only to the extent of one-tenth of one (0.1) per cent.

(3) No dye or colour shall be used in or upon any meat or meat food product.

(4) Samples shall be taken from all stocks of preservatives, spices or other ingredients to be used in the manufacture or preparation of all meat or meat food products and forwarded to the Dominion Agricultural Chemist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, for analysis and approval before use. Approval shall apply only to the stock from which the samples were taken.

(5) The following stabilizers may be added to lard or shortening as provided by the Regulations under the Food and Drugs Act:

Gum guaiacum

Vegetable oil containing tocopherols

Lecithin

Citric acid, tartaric acid, ascorbic acid

Propyl gallate

Such stabilizers, singly or in combination, shall not exceed two-tenths of one (0.2) per cent by weight of the finished product, except propyl gallate which shall not exceed one hundredth of one (0.01) per cent by weight of the finished product.

Duties of Inspectors and Methods of Inspection

4. (1) Every inspector shall when on duty wear a numbered badge, provided by the Department, and shall be entitled at any time to enter any part of the establishment to which he is assigned or any other place to which he may be sent in the performance of his duties.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

(2) Inspectors in Charge shall be responsible for the continuous supervision of operations in an establishment including normal temporary periods of cessation.

(3) Inspectors in Charge of establishments shall furnish such reports as may be required by the Veterinary Director General.

(4) Inspectors in Charge of any establishment shall recommend to the management any desirable improvement in sanitary conditions and shall report regularly to the Veterinary Director General as to the general observance of sanitary requirements.

(5) Inspectors shall have custody of and be responsible for all labels, stamps, cans, receptacles and containers having the Inspection Legend printed, stencilled or otherwise placed thereon in a permanent manner.

(6) Inspectors shall, when deemed advisable, procure samples of any product before, during or after preparation, or of any ingredient used in the preparation thereof. Every such sample shall be sealed, labelled and marked with a description of the same, the inspector's name, the date and the establishment number, and shall be submitted immediately to the Department for analysis. Should analysis show the sample to be unfit for use the entire stock of preservatives, etc., and the foods in which they have been used shall be seized and disposed of in accordance with these Regulations.

(7) Inspectors shall examine carefully all foods, whether meats or other products, stored in coolers or freezers of establishments, and furnish the Veterinary Director General every six months with a report as to whether or not there are in storage any foods which have been in storage for more than one year.

(8) (a) Veterinary Inspectors shall examine every animal intended for slaughter prior to its entry to the killing floor. Animals found to be diseased or suspected of being diseased shall be tagged in the left ear with a metal tag bearing the word "Held" and shall be killed separately at the end of the regular kill. Animals known as "cripples" or "downers" shall be tagged "Held" and slaughtered at the regular kill or otherwise as the Inspector in Charge may direct.

(b) The Inspector in Charge shall immediately notify the Veterinary Director General of the presence at any establishment of any animal affected with or showing symptoms of any contagious or infectious disease, and shall ascertain the address of the farmer-owner and the point whence the animal was shipped and shall take such action as may be required by The Animal Contagious Diseases Act.

(c) Veterinary Inspectors shall not permit slaughter of animals in an advanced stage of pregnancy. Such animals shall be tagged "Held" and shall not be slaughtered until at least ten days after parturition, but may be removed for stock or dairy purposes under written permission of the Inspector in Charge and after removal of the "Held" tag if they have not been exposed to contagious or infectious disease.

(9) Veterinary Inspectors shall make a thorough examination at the time of slaughter of all carcasses and portions thereof. If the examination reveals no grounds for detaining or condemning any carcass or portion thereof, inspectors shall pass and mark the same as required by subsection (29) of this section.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

(10) Any inspector who may require any carcass, portion or product thereof to be detained for further examination or action shall attach firmly thereto a white paper tag numbered and bearing thereon the word "Held" and shall have such carcass, portion or product immediately placed in the "Detention" room or space. When the inspector who makes the first examination does not make the final examination, he shall furnish the inspector responsible for the final examination with a description of the carcass, portion or product thereof, the reason for which it is held, and the number of its "Held" tag. If on final examination the carcass, portion or product be found fit for food, the inspector shall remove the tag and permit such carcass, portion or product thereof to be marked with the Inspection Legend. If, however, any carcass, portion or product thereof be at any time found unfit for food, the Inspector shall firmly attach thereto a black paper tag numbered and bearing thereon the word "Condemned". Such carcass, portion or product thereof shall be immediately tanked or placed in the "Condemned" room or space for final disposition. Inspectors in Charge shall be responsible for all locks and keys for "Detention" and "Condemned" rooms, compartments or spaces.

(11) Carcasses showing diseased or injured portions which cannot be readily removed at the time of slaughter shall be "Held" until chilled to be dealt with as the inspector may decide, after condemnation or rejection of the affected portion.

(12) An inspector shall attach a numbered red paper tag bearing thereon the word "Rejected" to any carcass, portion or product thereof which has been found on inspection or reinspection to be unfit for food unless sterilized. Any carcass or portion marked "Rejected" may, after removal of all diseased and adjacent tissues, be rendered into lard or tallow, or sterilized before use as a food product.

(13) An inspector shall place a numbered metal tag bearing the word "Condemned" in the right ear of any animal found dead or in a dying condition on the premises of any establishment. Such tag shall be removed only by the inspector supervising the final disposition of the carcass.

(14) Inspectors shall supervise the tanking or other disposition of all inedible portions and products as well as condemned carcasses, portions and products, and shall seal all tanks in which condemned material has been placed. Seals of any such tanks shall be broken only when an inspector is satisfied that the process of tanking has rendered impossible the use of the contents for food.

(15) Inspectors may use in connection with tanking operations or for disposition of condemned carcasses, portions or products thereof any colouring or denaturing agent approved by the Veterinary Director General. Pending installation of tanking facilities and for a stated period approved by the Veterinary Director General, inspectors shall slash any condemned carcass or portion to render it unsaleable, and shall supervise the burning or burial of all carcasses, portions or products thereof so condemned.

(16) Inspectors in Charge may reserve for official, scientific or educational purposes any carcass, portion or product thereof which has been condemned, rejected or detained on account of disease or other abnormal condition, and shall report thereon immediately to the Veterinary Director General.

(17) Inspectors shall condemn any carcass, portion or product thereof contaminated by contact with tuberculosis lesions or the contents thereof.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

(18) The Inspector in Charge of any establishment may refuse inspection and forbid removal from such establishment of any carcass, portion or product thereof which has been slaughtered, prepared or processed under conditions which violate any of these Regulations and such action shall be reported immediately to the Veterinary Director General.

(19) Inspectors may seize and detain any carcass, portion or product thereof which they have reason to believe has been dealt with in violation of these Regulations and shall place thereon a numbered "Held" tag.

(20) Inspectors shall seize and detain any carcass, portion or product thereof that has been shipped or transported by a farmer or other person in respect to which they have reason to believe that the requirements of these Regulations have not been observed. Carcasses, portions or products thereof so detained shall be marked by the inspector with a numbered "Held" tag and shall not be moved without the authority of an inspector.

(21) A "Held" tag shall be used whenever it may be deemed necessary by an inspector, elsewhere than in an establishment under inspection, to seize or detain or to control or direct the movement of any carcass, portion or product thereof. The "Held" tag shall be of the variety known as "general 'held' tag one section" having at the end opposite the eyelet, a perforated detachable portion bearing a serial number corresponding to that on the main portion of the tag. When the "Held" tag is affixed to the carcass, portion or product thereof, the Inspector shall retain the detachable numbered portion and shall at the same time issue to the owner of the carcass, portion or product thereof or to his representative or agent or to the person then in charge of that to which the "Held" tag has been affixed, the official Form of Detention (Form PHA 34). One copy of this form bearing the signature of the recipient of the original form shall be forwarded to the Veterinary Director General together with any necessary report of the Inspector's action.

(22) Inspectors shall after inspection and approval permit entry into any establishment of

- (a) any carcass, portion or product thereof which bears the Inspection Legend;
- (b) any carcass, portion or product thereof shipped from a foreign country, if identified and accompanied by a Certificate of Government Inspection in the country of origin as required by these Regulations,
- (c) dressed carcasses, except rabbits, having the head, heart, lungs and liver naturally attached;
- (d) unmarked carcasses or portions shipped from another establishment under subsection (29) of this section;
- (e) carcasses of lambs or sheep of any age or of calves not more than three months old having heart, lungs and liver naturally attached;

Carcasses, portions or products thereof not specifically indicated in this subsection shall be admitted to an establishment only after permission has been granted by the Inspector in Charge.

(23) Carcasses, portions or products thereof shall be admitted to establishments only through such entrances as are designated by the Inspector in Charge for that purpose and under such conditions as he may approve.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

(24) Inspectors shall admit to an establishment for processing, undrawn poultry with the head, legs and feet attached. Drawn poultry must be accompanied by the appropriate certificate.

(25) (a) Fats, scraps, small portions and unmarked cuts may be admitted into establishments provided that they are covered by a certificate in duplicate, signed on behalf of the management of the establishment, stating that such meats have previously undergone inspection under the provisions of the Act. One copy of the certificate shall be attached to the daily reports and forwarded to the Veterinary Director General.

The following form of certificate shall be used:

“.....
 (Street and number)

 (Name of firm)

 (Place)

 (Date)

To the Inspector in Charge of Establishment No. I hereby certify that the meats below described are from carcasses which have passed inspection under the provisions of the Meat and Canned Foods Act and Regulations thereunder, that they have been handled in a proper and sanitary manner and that no meats or meat food products, except poultry, other than those which have passed the said inspection, are brought into the premises known as

 (Street and number of shop)
 from which the meats herein described have been brought.

No. of receptacles .....	.....
Description .....	.....
Weight .....	.....

	(Name of Establishment)
Per	”

(b) Upon the production of a certificate in the above form, the Inspector in Charge may allow the entrance of the articles mentioned to the establishment where they shall be carefully and rigidly reinspected and dealt with as the inspector shall direct. Under no consideration shall meats enter the establishment unless the inspector has been notified and the required certificate produced. The Department may cancel this permission in respect of any establishment at any time.

(26) Inspectors may at any time reinspect any carcass, portion or product thereof in an establishment. If upon such reinspection any carcass, portion or product thereof is found to be unfit for food, it shall be dealt with and disposed of as provided in these Regulations.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

(27) Inspectors may inspect any carcass, portion or product thereof upon entry into Canada, and shall dispose of any condemned carcass, portion or product thereof as the Minister may direct.

(28) (a) Unmarked mincemeat may be permitted entry into an establishment provided that it is accompanied by a certificate, in duplicate, signed by the manufacturer, establishing that the meats or suet used in its manufacture were purchased from Canadian Inspected Establishments and that they have been inspected and marked as required by the Act and these Regulations. One copy of the certificate shall be attached to the daily reports covering the date upon which the shipment was received into the establishment.

The following form of certificate shall be used:

“
 (Name of manufacturer)

 (Place)

 (Date)

To the Inspector in Charge of Establishment No. I hereby certify that the meats or suet used in the manufacture of the mincemeat described herein were purchased from Canadian Inspected Establishments

.....
 (Name of establishment)

and that they have been inspected and marked as required by the Meat and Canned Foods Act and Regulations thereunder and that they have been handled in a proper and sanitary manner.

.....
 (Number of receptacles)

Description

Weight

.....
 (Signature of Manufacturer)”

This certificate shall be handed to the Inspector in Charge or his Assistant at the time that such mincemeat is presented for entry.

(b) Should unmarked shipments of mincemeat be received in bulk and be repacked in the plant, they shall not be marked with the Inspection Legend. The only mincemeat which may be marked with the Inspection Legend is that actually manufactured within a plant under the constant supervision of an inspector.

(29) Inspectors shall mark with the Inspection Legend or in accordance with section 7 hereof, every carcass, portion or product thereof found to be fit for food except those to be shipped direct to an establishment for further processing or cure. Every such unmarked shipment shall be accompanied by a certificate from the Inspector in Charge of the establishment of origin. The certificate shall be in triplicate and shall set forth fully the

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

number and kind of carcasses, the portions or products thereof which it purports to cover and the name of the consignee. When transportation between establishments is provided by one of the establishments concerned, the duplicate certificate shall be forwarded to the Veterinary Director General by the Inspector in Charge of the establishment of origin, who shall retain and file the original certificate. When transportation is by common carrier, the original and duplicate certificates shall be handed to the carrier who shall forward the duplicate to the Veterinary Director General. The triplicate shall in all cases be sent by the Inspector in Charge of the establishment of origin to the Inspector in Charge of the establishment receiving the shipment. When shipment is by railway, the certificate shall specify the car number and initials and the number of the Government seal. All railway cars, vehicles or containers used in the conveyance of unmarked carcasses, portions or products thereof shall be sealed by an inspector in the establishment of origin with self-locking car seals or other seals provided by the Department as may be appropriate and such seals shall be broken only by an Inspector. When portions or products cannot be individually marked, a marking as required in section 7 shall be placed upon the case, package, container or covering which wholly or partially conceals the contents thereof. .

(30) Unmarked beans with pork may be permitted entry into an establishment under the same conditions as mincemeat, provided that the product is covered by a certificate in duplicate as follows:

.....
(Name of manufacturer)
.....
(Place)
.....
(Date)

To the Inspector in Charge of Establishment No. I hereby certify that the pork used in the following described shipment of beans with pork (pork and beans) was purchased from a Canadian Inspected Establishment

.....
(Name of Establishment)

and that it was inspected and marked as required by the Meat and Canned Foods Act and Regulations thereunder and that the product, namely, beans with pork (pork and beans) has been handled in a proper and sanitary manner.

Number of packages

Description

.....
(Signature of the Manufacturer)

This certificate shall be handed to the Inspector in Charge or his Assistant at the time that such beans with pork (pork and beans) are presented for entry.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

(31) Except as herein otherwise provided, inspectors shall, on the written request of an establishment, issue an "Export Certificate" to accompany each shipment of edible carcasses, portions or products thereof, which have been inspected and marked in accordance with these Regulations and are intended for export from Canada. Such certificate shall set forth the number of carcasses, portions or packages, weight, description, shipping marks, name of shipper, name of consignee, and destination. These certificates shall be issued in serial numbers and in quintuplicate. The five copies shall be given to the shipper who shall hand three of them to the transportation company. The original shall be attached to the Customs Export Entry (Form B. 13) and mailed direct to the customs agent of the transportation company at the port of export from Canada, and by such agent handed to the proper Customs official at such port of export from Canada. The duplicate shall be kept on file by the transportation company accepting the shipment; the triplicate shall be forwarded by the transportation company to the Veterinary Director General; the quadruplicate shall accompany the shipment and the quintuplicate shall be retained by the shipper or forwarded by him direct to the consignee.

(32) Inspectors shall inspect and if necessary require the thorough cleansing and disinfection of all railway cars, vehicles and storage space on ships to be used for the transportation of carcasses, portions or products thereof, and shall see that equipment for the proper care, carriage and refrigeration thereof is provided.

- (33) (a) Inspectors shall permit the exportation under export certificate of chitterlings, spleens, beef udders, and lungs of ruminants, from approved carcasses and bearing the Inspection Legend; provided that the packages or containers of these organs or portions are marked, immediately following the descriptive name, with the word "For Export" in the same size and style of type.
- (b) Inspectors shall impose whatever restrictions are necessary to prevent the use in an establishment of any portions not customarily used in Canada for food.
- (c) Inspectors may permit the shipment from an establishment of ovaries, pituitary glands or other portions from approved carcasses intended for medicinal or manufacturing purposes; provided that the package or containers of these portions are distinctly marked with the name of the portion and with the words "for medicinal purposes" or "for manufacturing purposes" or words of similar and applicable import.

(34) The use of paper in direct contact with trimmings, organs and cuts frozen in blocks is prohibited, unless the paper is of a kind which does not disintegrate from exposure to the moisture from products but remains intact so that it can be readily and completely removed from the products when defrosted. Paper that may impart to products any chemical or other objectionable substances used in its manufacture shall not be used.

- (35) (a) All carcasses that have passed inspection shall have placed thereon impressions of the Inspection Legend on each quarter. If the carcasses are cut in the establishment, there shall be one stamp on each primal cut.
- (b) Lambs intended for foreign export may be marked with the small stamp and two marks placed on each carcass, one at the back of the neck and the other in the centre of the loin.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

(c) Lambs intended for the home market shall show thereon four impressions of the Inspection Legend, one on each quarter.

(36) Ingredients found on analysis to contain dextrin, casein, pectin or gum shall not be used in the manufacture of meat food products or meat food by-products. The casein herein specified is the manufactured product; not casein occurring as a natural constituent in milk.

(37) Parotid salivary glands shall be removed from cheek meat destined for use in an establishment. These glands may remain on meat intended for export if thoroughly washed.

(38) Hearts shall be opened or inverted and washed before being placed in coolers or processed for any purpose, or permitted to leave the plant.

(39) Hypertrophied skin shall be removed from the carcasses of swine before the carcasses are marked or shipped from the establishment.

(40) To facilitate inspection lamb heads and sheep heads intended for edible purposes shall be split. The turbinated bones, ethmoid bones, eyes and ear drums shall be removed.

(41) The larynx, epiglottis and tonsils shall be removed from all tongues intended for use in Canada. Tongues for export may be trimmed as desired by the importing country. Mucous membrane shall be removed from tongues before these are packed in cans, jars, glass or other hermetically sealed containers except in the case of pork tongues for export from Canada. Mucous membrane need not be removed from fresh, smoked, pickled or frozen tongues, when shipped in bulk.

(42) Mucous membrane shall not be an ingredient of prepared meats or prepared meat by-products.

(43) Kidneys shall be freely sectioned and thoroughly soaked and washed before being used in the manufacture of a meat by-product. They shall not be placed in the lard tank.

(44) Crowns shall be removed from all hog bungs used for sausage casings.

(45) Bladders from approved carcasses to be used as food containers shall first be emptied and flushed with water; inverted and placed in brine for at least forty-eight hours and then rinsed before being filled.

(46) The sliming of casings shall be completed within twenty-four hours after removal from the carcass.

(47) Heads and feet to be used in the manufacture of lard shall be thoroughly cleaned before being placed in the lard tank and shall be completely free of hair or scurf. Hoofs shall be removed. Heads shall be split and brains, eyes, eardrums, teeth, and turbinated and ethmoid bones shall be removed. Gullets, trachea and bronchi shall not be used in the manufacture of lard or edible tallow unless they have first been split, washed and cleaned to the satisfaction of an inspector.

Horses and Horse Meat

5. (1) Any premises upon which horses are slaughtered and upon which their carcasses, portions or products thereof are prepared for food for export or stored for export shall be an establishment within the meaning of the Act and these Regulations.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

(2) The slaughter of horses and the preparation and handling of the meat and meat food products thereof shall be conducted only in establishments separate and apart from any establishment in which cattle, sheep, swine, goats, game or poultry are slaughtered, or in which the meat or meat food products thereof are prepared or handled.

(3) All horses found upon either ante-mortem or post-mortem inspection or examination to be affected with strangles, purpura hemorrhagica, azoturia, forage poisoning, cerebro-spinal meningitis, dourine, acute influenza, generalized osteoporosis, glanders, farcy or other infectious or contagious diseases, acute inflammatory lameness or extensive fistula, shall be condemned.

(4) Any horse which is suspected on ante-mortem inspection of being infected with glanders shall be tested with mallein, and any horse which is suspected of being affected with dourine shall be held for further examination or for such test as the Veterinary Director General may prescribe.

(5) All horse meat and meat food products thereof shall be conspicuously labelled, marked or tagged "Horse Meat" or "Horse Meat Product".

(6) Special labels, certificates and export stamps as approved by the Veterinary Director General shall be used in connection with all shipments of horse meat.

(7) All regulations governing the inspection of meat and meat food products shall, when applicable, apply to horses, horse meat and horse meat food products.

Imports

6. (1) No carcass, portion or product thereof other than game, reindeer or undrawn dressed poultry shall be admitted into Canada from any foreign country unless the standards of meat inspection in the country of origin are satisfactory to the Minister and the shipment is accompanied by an approved certificate from the country of origin or a certificate as prescribed in the Schedule hereto. Provided, however, that for the purposes of this section the term "game" does not include rabbits.

(2) Collectors of Customs shall refuse entry into Canada of any carcass, portion or product thereof unless the same is accompanied by a certificate as prescribed in the Schedule hereto. (Forms F, G, H, J, K, L and M as the case may be).

(3) Certificates covering carcasses, portions or products thereof imported into Canada and intended for entry into an establishment shall be in duplicate, one copy of which shall accompany the shipment for the information of the Inspector in Charge.

(4) Dry concentrated soup mixtures may enter Canada from the United States without a certificate as prescribed by subsection (1) provided that the meat content of such food products be not in excess of ten per cent of the net weight of the dry finished product and that every shipment offered for entry into Canada from the United States be accompanied by a written statement, signed by a member of the manufacturing firm, to the effect that the meat ingredients of the product were obtained from an establishment under Federal Inspection in the United States of America.

(5) Carcasses, portions or products thereof which have been exported from Canada shall not be imported as Canadian products except under written permission from the Veterinary Director General in each case.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

(6) Carcasses, portions or products thereof, being imported into Canada, shall be refused entry if the cars, ships, trucks or vehicles and appliances used in their transportation are not in a sanitary condition.

(7) Carcasses or portions from which the peritoneum, pleura, or body lymph glands or the portal glands of the liver, have been removed, shall not be imported into Canada.

(8) Importers of carcasses, portions or products thereof shall, when required by an importer or other duly authorized person, furnish full and accurate information respecting any such importation.

(9) Inspectors shall at all times have the right to take without cost a sample or samples of any carcasses, portions or products for analysis. They shall, however, immediately report every such action to the Veterinary Director General.

(10) Collectors of Customs shall report to the Veterinary Director General, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, or to the nearest inspector under the Act, any matter which they may consider to be a violation of the Act or these Regulations governing the importation into Canada of carcasses, portions or products thereof.

Labels, Markings and Containers

7. Labels on and markings of meats and meat food products prepared in establishments shall comply with the following requirements:

(1) All carcasses, portions or products of carcasses, prepared for food and packed in cans or similar receptacles, or in any package, shall be subject to inspection during the whole course of preparation and packing; and all such cans or receptacles shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Governor in Council, be marked with:

- (a) The name and address, or in the case of a firm or corporation, the firm or corporate name and address, of the packer or of the first dealer, who shall upon request of an inspector disclose the name of the packer;
- (b) a true and correct description of the contents of the package;
- (c) the net weight of the contents or, when applicable, the volume in fluid ounces; and
- (d) the Inspection Legend.

(2) The above requirements shall be placed on the main panel of the label or in a position satisfactory to the Veterinary Director General and shall be embodied in a label of a size reasonably proportionate to the size of the package. The address may consist of the local or head office address of the packer.

(3) The size of the Inspection Legend and of all letters or figures in it shall be reasonably proportionate to the general lettering of the label.

(4) All carcasses, portions or meat food products intended for export to the United Kingdom or package containing the same shall be marked with the "British Export Label" in tag or label form as approved in Circulars Nos. 1675 and 1707 of the Ministry of Health of the United Kingdom, dated March 24, 1938, and June 10, 1938, respectively.

(5) Packers shall forward four copies of every label to the Veterinary Director General for approval before use and, if required, shall also furnish

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

a statement showing the ingredients and method of manufacture of the product on which such label is to be placed. This requirement applies also to reprints.

(6) The Inspection Legend is a Government mark and indicates that the carcass, portion or product thereof so marked was at the time of marking, sound, healthy and fit for food and that the products were manufactured under sanitary conditions.

(7) (a) The Inspection Legend shall consist of the words "Canada Approved" between two concentric circles in the centre of which is an imprint of the Crown which shall be a facsimile of the authorized pattern. To the left of the Crown is the abbreviation "EST" and to the right is a space for the establishment number in the form shown below:



The inner circle may be omitted from the imprint effected by means of a metal stamp.

(b) The words "Canada Approved" and the Crown with or without any establishment number, are hereby declared to be a Government mark.

(c) No carcass, portion or product thereof, no package or container, nor any article whatsoever bearing the Inspection Legend, may be disposed of except as provided in these Regulations or with the authority of the Department.

(d) The managements of establishments will be held responsible for the due protection of all meats or meat food products marked with the Inspection Legend.

(8) The Inspection Legend shall not be altered in any way. It shall be separate and shall not form an integral part of any special pattern or design shown on the label. When used on a label it shall be clear and distinct and in keeping with the size of the label. It shall not be printed on wood and shall not be shown more than once upon any package.

(9) The Inspection Legend or the words "Canada Approved" or any word or words of like meaning or import shall be applied to any carcass, portion or product thereof, or on any package containing the same only by an inspector or other authorized person.

(10) The Inspection Legend shall refer only to the original contents of the package so marked. If such package is to be used again for meat or meat food products, the Inspection Legend shall first be destroyed.

(11) The Inspection Legend shall not be used for advertising purposes without the approval of the Veterinary Director General.

(12) The Inspection Legend shall not be used on any inedible product.

(13) Containers for inedible products shall be marked on both ends with the words "Inedible—Unfit for Food" or with other words of similar

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

import indicating the use for which the product is intended, in type not less than two inches in height. Small packages need be so marked on one end only in type proportionate to the other marking on the package. One end of the package shall also show the packer's name and address, description and net weight of contents. Tank cars used for the transportation of inedible products shall bear the words "Inedible, Unfit for Food" in letters not less than six inches in height.

(14) Labels bearing the Inspection Legend as authorized and issued by the Department are of two sizes. Of these, the smaller is to be used for domestic shipments and the larger for shipments out of Canada, except that for shipments to the United Kingdom the "British Export Label" in tag or label form shall be used.

(15) When it is impossible permanently to attach a label bearing the Inspection Legend, it may be shown upon a shipping tag attached to the package. Such tags shall bear the name and address of the packer or first dealer, a correct description of the contents, and the net weight if required, in addition to the Inspection Legend and penalty clause as printed on the small paper label furnished by the Department, reading: "When contents of this package are removed this stamp must be forthwith destroyed. One hundred dollars fine for illegal use of this stamp", together with the words "Dominion of Canada, Department of Agriculture". The Inspection Legend with the penalty clause may be printed on the reverse side of the tag but the Inspection Legend shall not be separated from the penalty clause.

(16) Labels or tags on meats or meat food products intended for shipment out of Canada may, with the exception of the Inspection Legend, be printed in the language of the importing country.

(17) Labels or tags on meats or meat food products imported into or prepared for consumption in Canada shall bear the English translation of any language other than French.

(18) No word, picture or design which conveys a false or misleading impression as to the contents, quantity, weight, method or date of manufacture or place of origin of the contents shall be used on any label.

(19) Registered trade names, marks or brands used on any package shall be so identified.

(20) Pork shoulders shall be so designated.

(21) (a) The word "tenderloin" shall be used with a word indicating origin, e.g., "beef tenderloin", "pork tenderloin".

(b) The word "brains" shall be used with a word indicating origin, e.g. "pork brains", "calves' brains".

(c) The word "sweetbread" alone shall signify a calf's sweetbread.

(22) "Head cheese" shall contain not less than fifty per cent of head meat.

(23) Products containing more than one kind of meat, with the exception of those covered by a recognized trade name, shall be so described as to indicate their exact nature and the different ingredients shall be named in the order of the proportion in which they occur, thus "Ham, Tongue and Veal Pate" shall contain more ham than tongue, and more tongue than veal.

(24) When the wording on any label indicates flavour, it shall be that of the meat which has been used in the largest quantity.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

(25) The label of any loaf or mixture containing meat products, other than meat loaf, shall indicate the ingredients in the order of the proportion in which they occur in type of uniform size preceding the word "loaf" or other descriptive name.

(26) The label on any paste or spread shall indicate the ingredients. The generic terms "spices" and "edible oils" are permitted.

(27) The label on edible oils shall indicate the source from which they are obtained, whether domestic or imported. This declaration shall be shown in plain type on the main panel of the main label together with the net weight or liquid measure of the contents and the name of the packer or first dealer.

(28) Hermetically sealed containers of foods prepared from rejected carcasses or portions shall bear on the label the words "This product was approved only after it was thoroughly cooked under official supervision".

(29) Hermetically sealed containers of meats or meat food products shall, unless labelled immediately as filled, be so marked as to indicate the nature of the contents. If a code-marking be used the Inspector in Charge shall be supplied with a copy of the code.

(30) When commercial gelatin or any other gelling agent defined and permitted by the Regulations under the Food and Drugs Act is added to or used upon meats or meat food products, the applicable declaration shall appear on the label, e.g. "Gelatin Added", "Gelling Agent Added", "Gelatin Dipped", etc.

(31) Each ham or piece of bacon exported to the United States shall be stamped "Product of Canada".

(32) Except as provided in section 10, subsections (10) and (11), no edible carcasses, portions or products thereof, shall be exported out of Canada unless marked with the Inspection Legend.

(33) Labels of soup-cubes and bouillon-cubes shall contain a list of the ingredients used in the product. Four copies of printer's proofs of the labels shall be submitted to the Veterinary Director General for approval before use.

(34) The Inspection Legend shall in all cases be printed in English only.

(35) The following statement shall appear on the label of each can or container of pork and beans, mincemeat, soups or other products packed under Exemption Order: "The meat contained herein has been inspected and approved at an establishment where government inspection is maintained". Such labels shall not bear the Inspection Legend.

(36) The label or marking of every package of lard or shortening to which an approved stabilizer has been added shall display a statement in immediate conjunction with the name of the product naming the stabilizer: e.g. "Contains propyl gallate".

(37) The Minister may prescribe, amend or modify the markings to be placed on any package of meats or meat products intended for export to the United Kingdom.

(38) (a) The following canned food products shall be offered for sale in Canada only in containers of the sizes and dimensions specified hereunder, (over-all dimensions are expressed in the manner used in the industry, e.g. "211" means $2\frac{11}{16}$ inches).

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

Metal Containers

Product	Size	Dimensions
Soups, condensed.....	Canada Size— 10 fluid ozs. 20 “ “ 48 “ “ 105 “ “	211 x 400 307 x 409 404 x 700 603 x 700
Soups, ready-to-serve.....	Canada Size— 8 fluid ozs. 28 “ “ 105 “ “	211 x 304 401 x 411 603 x 700
Spaghetti with Meat or Meat Sauce.....	Canada Size— 10 fluid ozs. 15 “ “ 20 “ “ 28 “ “ 105 “ “	211 x 400 300 x 407 301 x 406 404 x 206 307 x 409 401 x 411 603 x 700
Pork and Beans, Weiners and Beans, Chili Con Carne and Beans, Other meats with beans.....	Canada Size— 10 fluid ozs. 15 “ “ 20 “ “ 28 “ “ 105 “ “	211 x 400 300 x 407 301 x 406 404 x 206 401 x 212 307 x 409 401 x 411 603 x 700
Infant Foods and Junior Foods containing meats with or without other food products.....	Canada Size— 5 fluid ozs. 8 “ “	202 x 214 211 x 304
Infant Foods containing meats and natural juices only..	Net Weight 3½ ozs.	202 x 202

- (b) Glass or other types of containers shall correspond to the same fluid ounce size for the products listed.
- (c) Other containers of dimensions specified on applications for approval of labels therefor may, on approval by the Minister, be used in an establishment.

Packers and Establishments

8. (1) These Regulations, so far as they affect establishments, shall not apply to any abattoir, packing or slaughter-house other than those in which animals are slaughtered for export or in which carcasses, portions or products thereof are prepared or stored for export.

(2) (a) The Minister shall assign a number to each establishment;

When establishments have one or more branches the Minister shall assign to each branch the same number with the addition of a serial letter.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

(3) The Minister shall assign an inspector to each establishment together with such assistants as may be deemed necessary.

(4) Every animal slaughtered and every carcass, portion or product thereof prepared for any purpose in an establishment shall be subject to inspection during the whole course of preparation and packing and shall be dealt with as required in these Regulations or as directed by the Minister.

(5) (a) Abattoirs, packing or slaughter-houses shall conform to the requirements of these Regulations with regard to construction, sanitation, equipment and volume of business before inspection is provided therein.

(b) Blue-prints shall be furnished in triplicate showing the plan of buildings, equipment, yards, drainage and such other details as may be deemed necessary when application is made for inspection or when alterations or additions are planned and at any other time required by the Department.

(6) (a) Packers shall furnish suitable accommodation for inspectors including the exclusive use of a room or rooms suitable for office purposes together with such office and washroom fittings, as may be required for the proper conduct of the business of the Department or the accommodation of the inspectors assigned to the establishment.

(b) The Inspector in Charge shall be kept fully informed by the management of all details regarding the actual operation of the establishment, and no operations shall be carried on without the knowledge and supervision of the Inspector in Charge or of an inspector detailed by him for that purpose.

(c) Reasonable arrangements regarding hours of work and other details of operation shall be made for the mutual convenience of the management and the inspectors. The management shall give sufficient notice to the Inspector in Charge concerning the arrival of animals and time of slaughter in order that he may make arrangements for inspection.

(7) Yards or pens on the premises of an establishment shall not be used for the fattening of animals nor shall offal or other refuse be utilized for feeding purposes.

(8) Packers shall notify the Inspector in Charge not later than 4 p.m. of the time at which killing or other operations will commence on the following day. In cases of emergency special arrangements shall be made with the Inspector in Charge.

(9) Establishments in which operations may become necessary between midnight on Saturday and midnight on Sunday shall apply to the Veterinary Director General for inspection service which may be provided if permission has been obtained from the local authority.

(10) (a) Packers shall pay for inspection service provided during overtime operation on the basis of \$2.25 an hour for each veterinary inspector necessarily so engaged, and \$1.50 an hour for each inspector then employed in a lay capacity.

(b) "Overtime inspection" means inspection service exceeding that provided during nine hours of operation between the regular time of commencing operations in any establishment and 6 p.m. Monday to Friday inclusive, and exceeding that provided during five hours

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

of operation between the regular time of commencing operations in any establishment and 1 p.m. on Saturday, except that lay supervision of operations not requiring veterinary supervision may be provided without charge between 12.01 a.m. and 7 a.m. on Monday and between 6 p.m. and 7 a.m. on Monday to Saturday inclusive, and between 1 p.m. and 12 midnight on Saturday when operations during all or any of these periods form part of the regular working schedule of the establishment, and when the working-hours of an inspector so employed can be comprised within a regular daily shift not exceeding nine hours Monday to Friday inclusive and five hours on Saturday.

- (c) Application for overtime inspection shall be in writing and shall be submitted to the Inspector in Charge not later than 4 p.m. on the day for which such overtime inspection is desired and, on Saturday, not later than 10 a.m.
 - (d) When an establishment is operated at night for a period of not less than one month during at least five nights each week for eight hours or more nightly in addition to full regular daytime operation, night inspection service shall be provided on the same basis as for regular daytime operation.
 - (e) Where any Provincial Statute requires a working day of less than nine hours, Monday to Friday inclusive, or of less than five hours prior to 1 p.m. on Saturday the schedule of inspection service provided in the Province shall be adapted to comply with the Provincial Statute.
- (11) Packers shall pay for inspection service performed on the following legal holidays:
- New Year's Day
 - Good Friday
 - Easter Monday
 - Victoria Day
 - Dominion Day
 - Labour Day
 - Remembrance Day
 - Christmas Day
 - Thanksgiving Day (when proclaimed)
 - King's Birthday (when proclaimed).

(12) Artificial refrigeration operated by mechanical means of a type and capacity adequate to the needs of an establishment shall be regarded as essential equipment to be installed before inspection is granted.

(13) Packers shall upon request furnish to the Inspector in Charge accurate information regarding receipts of stock, shipments and products on hand. They shall also furnish to the Veterinary Director General such information regarding processes of manufacture and other matters of a like nature as may be deemed reasonable and necessary in the public interest.

(14) No animal which has entered the yards or pens of an establishment shall be removed without permission in writing from the Inspector in Charge. Establishments shall provide suitable facilities for separating healthy animals from those showing symptoms of or suspected of being affected with disease.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

(15) Special rooms, compartments or spaces, to be known as the "Detention" or "Condemned" room, compartment or space, shall be provided in establishments for the accommodation of carcasses, portions or products thereof marked "Held" or "Condemned", respectively. Such rooms, compartments or spaces shall be well lighted and so constructed as to facilitate cleansing and disinfection. All doors thereto shall be fitted for locks supplied by the Department. Such locks and keys shall be in the custody of the Inspector in Charge.

(16) No carcass, portion or product thereof, shall be removed or so placed or treated by an employee of an establishment as to prevent its ready identification.

(17) Every establishment shall be equipped with facilities satisfactory to the Veterinary Director General for the tanking of all inedible portions and products as well as diseased carcasses, portions and products. Tanks for this purpose shall be placed and operated so that no odours or fumes shall pervade any room wherein carcasses, portions or products thereof are prepared or stored for food purposes, and these tanks shall be entirely separate and detached from any pipe or conduit connected with any pipe, tank or conduit in which edible products are prepared, conveyed or stored. No employee of an establishment shall seal or break the seal of any tank in use for tanking unless thereto authorized by an inspector.

(18) Packers shall in the manufacture of inedible grease effect the denaturing of the product by an agent authorized by the Veterinary Director General.

- (19) (a) Black gut and organs or portions of the genital system shall not be used in establishments as ingredients of meat by-products.
- (b) Inspected and approved spleens, cow udders, and lungs of cattle and sheep, may be used as ingredients only in prepared meat by-products approved and designated for export out of Canada to countries where such products are accepted as articles of food.

(20) Sausages, canned or prepared meats, meat by-products and portions intended for cure, shall be prepared only from carcasses or portions which have been marked with the Inspection Legend, or which have been admitted to an establishment in accordance with these Regulations and which on re-inspection are found fit for food.

(21) Prepared meat products, prepared meat by-products or any article of food containing a meat product or meat by-product shall conform to the moisture, cereal or other requirements defined or prescribed by the regulations under the Food and Drugs Act. Milk powder, skimmed milk powder, buttermilk powder and whey powder may replace cereal in such products. If cereal and any preparation of milk be present in the same product they shall not together constitute more than the maximum for cereal prescribed thereunder as determined by the method employed by the Food and Drug Laboratory.

(22) No food shall contain any deleterious substance nor, except as permitted by these Regulations, shall any drug or preservative be used in the preparation thereof.

(23) Upon request of the Inspector in Charge, packers shall furnish free samples of any food or of any ingredient used in the preparation thereof.

(24) Packers shall be responsible for all expenses incidental to the control and inspection of carcasses, portions or products thereof stored in any cold storage or warehouse outside the premises of the establishment.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

(25) Packers shall affix all labels under the supervision of an inspector.

(26) Packers shall be responsible for the cost of brass stamps lost by employees.

(27) Containers or equipment made of lead, zinc, copper or brass which may come in contact with meat or meat food products shall not be used in any establishment.

(28) Separate equipment shall be used in the manufacture of pure lard and shortening, unless facilities are such as to preclude the possibility of pure lard becoming mixed with shortening.

(29) When carcasses, portions or products thereof are shipped from an establishment to a cold storage or warehouse, whether pending export from Canada or domestic delivery, packers shall provide separate compartments for the storage of inspected carcasses, portions or products thereof exclusively, and shall maintain thermographs or recording thermometers in the room or compartment of any cold storage or warehouse in which their products are held.

(30) Packers shall not move any carcasses, portions or products thereof out of any cold storage or warehouse without the authority of the Veterinary Director General.

(31) Properly constructed floor and wall racks shall be provided, when necessary, for the protection of products.

Sanitation

9. (1) Every establishment shall be adequately lighted and ventilated. All equipment shall be of such material and construction as will facilitate thorough cleansing. All operations shall be conducted with strict cleanliness.

(2) All rooms in which carcasses, portions or products thereof are prepared or placed shall be scraped, scrubbed or painted as may be deemed necessary by the Inspector in Charge and all facilities necessary for cleansing shall be provided.

(3) All rooms shall be kept, as far as possible, free from steam and vapour. Chill rooms and refrigerating rooms shall be kept free from excessive moisture.

(4) No carcass, portion or product thereof, and no ingredient used in the production of food shall be exposed to contamination or deterioration. All implements, utensils, equipment and containers used in any way in the preparation of food products shall be cleansed before use to the satisfaction of an inspector.

(5) All parts of an establishment used for rendering or preparing inedible products shall be entirely separate from those used in rendering or preparing edible products. Except for conveyance of material from the "edible" to the "inedible" parts of the establishment and for pipes, or chutes incidental to water or heating purposes, there shall be no connection between those parts of the establishment used for the preparation of edible and inedible products, and each part shall have a separate entrance.

(6) Copies of blueprints or plans showing all pipe lines, sumps, tanks, valves, pumps, covered or exposed, existing or proposed, shall be forwarded to the Veterinary Director General for approval.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

(7) All yards or pens used in connection with an establishment shall be suitably constructed and equipped, and regularly cleaned.

(8) Dressing-room, lavatory and toilet accommodation shall be adequate, fully equipped and sanitary, with direct outside light and ventilation, or forced ventilation, and shall be entirely apart from any room or compartment used for the storage or production of food. Forced air ventilation without direct outside light may be accepted for lavatory and toilet rooms if considered necessary and satisfactory. Ample artificial light shall be provided for all such accommodation.

(9) No person suffering from tuberculosis or other communicable disease shall be engaged in handling or preparing foods, and any employee may be required to produce a medical certificate of health at any time if requested by the Inspector in Charge. Employees shall observe such general rules as to sanitation as may be deemed necessary by the Inspector in Charge.

(10) Coverings used by employees to protect their clothing or persons shall be of material easily cleaned.

(11) All outside doors and windows shall be screened and fly traps placed wherever required by the inspector. Accumulation of fly breeding material in or around the plant premises or yards of an establishment is prohibited.

(12) Catch basins shall not be placed in rooms in which edible products are prepared or handled.

(13) Blood prepared for use in food products shall not be defibrinated by the hands.

(14) Knife-scabbards shall be of metal or other impervious material and so designed as to facilitate thorough cleansing and sterilization.

(15) Dogs and cats shall be excluded from establishments.

(16) Every practicable precaution, including vermin-proofing of buildings, shall be taken to maintain establishments free of rats, mice, flies, cockroaches and other vermin; but only those poisons approved by the Veterinary Director General shall be used for their eradication.

(17) All knives, saws or other utensils which have been in contact with diseased or infected material shall be immediately sterilized.

(18) Containers used for shipment of boneless meats shall be of such type and material as will afford adequate protection for the meats shipped in them.

Transportation

10. (1) Every person, firm or corporation which ships or transports out of one province or territory to another in Canada or exports out of Canada, or imports any carcass, portion or product thereof, unless the shipment is covered by an inspection certificate under section 4, subsections (29) and (31), and except as provided by subsections (10) and (11) hereof, shall issue in duplicate the appropriate certificate as prescribed hereunder to be handed to the carrier or transporter with such shipment.

(2) No carrier or other person shall, within Canada, ship, transport or accept for shipment or transportation or carry for export or import any carcass, portion or product thereof unless such carrier or person shall furnish

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

or have a certificate in duplicate in one of the forms prescribed in the Schedule hereto (Forms A, B, C, D, E, or, in the case of Form “B”, an approved certificate from the country of origin).

(3) Certificates issued by farmer-owners shall be made out in duplicate, one copy to be kept by the farmer-owner, the other to accompany the shipment and to be delivered to the consignee. The duplicate shall be forwarded to the Veterinary Director General by the consignee.

(4) In addition to the requirements of section 7, subsection (13), hereof, inedible carcasses, portions or products thereof shall be accompanied by the certificate set out in Form “E” of the Schedule hereto.

(5) The original of all certificates, except farmer-owner certificates and those issued by inspectors, shall be held by the initial carrier for at least one year. The duplicate shall be forwarded by him to the Veterinary Director General immediately.

(6) Way bills, transfer bills, running slips or conductors’ cards accompanying any shipment of carcasses, portions or products thereof shall have stamped thereon or attached thereto one of the following certificates:

(a) In the case of duly inspected and marked carcasses, portions or edible products thereof:

“Shipment inspected and marked with the Inspection Legend as evidenced by shipper’s certificate on file with initial carrier.

Railway Company
.....
(Agent)”

(b) In the case of shipments made by farmer-owners:
“Uninspected, as evidenced by shipper’s certificate on file with initial carrier.

Railway Company
.....
(Agent)”

(c) In the case of shipments of foreign origin:
“Shipments inspected and marked in
(Country of origin)

as evidenced by certificate on file with carrier.

Railway Company
.....
(Agent)”

(d) In the case of shipments of inedible products:
“Shipment of inedible products, as evidenced by shipper’s certificate on file with initial carrier.

Railway Company
.....
(Agent)”

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

(e) In the case of shipments inspected but not marked:

“Shipment inspected but unmarked, as evidenced by inspector’s certificate on file with initial carrier.

Car sealed with Government seals.

Railway Company

No. of Government Seal

.....
(Agent)”

(7) Before being used for the transportation of edible carcasses, portions or products thereof, railway cars, wagons and other vehicles shall be thoroughly cleaned and, if necessary, disinfected. They shall be provided with sufficient racks for the proper care and disposition of the contents, and suitable facilities for refrigeration shall be provided and maintained when necessary.

(8) Collectors of Customs shall not permit issue of Customs Export entry Form B.13 to cover export of any carcass, portion or product thereof under the Meat and Canned Foods Act unless such shipment is accompanied by a certificate as prescribed by these Regulations.

(9) All certificates required by these Regulations to be handed to a carrier shall, unless otherwise specified, be in duplicate.

(10) Ships’ stores and provisions for railway dining cars may be exported out of Canada without being marked with the Inspection Legend, and without certificate.

(11) The following may, unless otherwise ordered, be accepted for shipment or transportation for export without certification or markings:—

- (a) Undrawn dressed poultry
- (b) Carcasses or portions of game or reindeer
- (c) Pork and Beans
- (d) Mincemeat
- (e) Gelatin (edible)
- (f) Concentrated soups containing not more than five per centum of chicken fat as the sole meat product
- (g) Dry concentrated soup mixtures containing meat not in excess of ten per centum.

(12) Cars of meats shipped from one establishment to another under seal and certificate shall not be tampered with during transit but shall be delivered intact to the establishment to which they are consigned as shown on the official certificate.

(13) (a) *Bona fide* commercial samples of manufactured meat products intended for examination or analysis, but not for sale, may be transported anywhere in Canada without certificate if the container be clearly marked “Samples—not for sale”. The net weight of the product in any such individual sample shall not exceed one pound, but samples of different manufactured meat products, aggregating more than one pound in weight, may be shipped in one container if the container be clearly marked “.....Samples—
(No. of samples)
not for sale”.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

- (b) Samples of meat or of manufactured meat products addressed to an officer of the Dominion Government or to any Provincial Analyst or Bacteriologist shall be deemed to be official samples for which no marking or certification is required.

OFFENCES

11. Every person shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable as in the Act provided who

- (a) violates any of these Regulations;
- (b) moves or causes to be moved any carcass, portion or product thereof or article on which a "Held" tag has been placed or removes a "Held" tag unless thereto authorized by an inspector;
- (c) moves or removes or causes or allows to be moved or removed any carcass, portion or product thereof, except in compliance with the provisions of the Act and these Regulations;
- (d) knowing it to be false or misleading issues, signs, or uses any statement or certificate that is false or misleading with respect to any carcass, portion, or product thereof; or
- (e) uses illegally or improperly any Government mark.

SCHEDULE

PRESCRIBED FORMS

Form "A"

(To accompany shipments of inspected and marked carcasses, portions or edible products thereof)

Place Date

Name and address of shipper

Name and address of consignee

Name of carrier

I do hereby certify that the following described shipment consists of carcasses, portions or products thereof which have been duly inspected and are now marked with the Inspection Legend according to the Meat and Canned Foods Act and that they have not been tampered with or treated since they were so marked in any way other than as permitted under the said Act and Regulations made thereunder, and that they are at this date wholesome and fit for food.

No. of packages

Weight

Description

Shipping marks

.....
(Signature of shipper)

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

Form "B"

(To accompany shipments of foreign origin consisting of inspected and marked carcasses, portions or edible products thereof which have passed a Government inspection in the country of origin satisfactory to the Minister).

Place Date

Name and address of shipper

Name and address of consignee

Name of carrier

I hereby certify that the following described shipment consists of carcasses, portions or products thereof which have been duly inspected

(country of origin) ..

and are marked which is the official export marking (markings)

of that country establishing that they have passed government inspection and that they are at this date to the best of my knowledge and belief sound, wholesome and fit for food.

No. of packages

Weight

Description

Shipping marks

.....
(Signature of shipper)

Form "C"

(To accompany shipments in interprovincial trade in Canada by a farmer-owner himself or through a transportation company, common or other carrier, consisting of carcasses of animals over six months of age or portions thereof.)

Place Date

Name and address of farmer-owner

Name and address of consignee

Name and address of carrier

I hereby declare that I am a farmer and the owner and shipper of the following described carcasses or portions which are from animals over six months of age which were owned by me and were, previous to slaughter, fed by me and were slaughtered upon my own premises and are wholesome and fit for human food.

No. of carcasses or portions

Description

Witness

.....
(Signature of farmer-owner)

Address

.....
Signature of agent or transportation company, common or other carrier.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

Form "D"

(To accompany shipments in interprovincial trade in Canada by a farmer-owner himself or through a transportation company, common or other carrier, consisting of carcasses of animals under six months of age or portions thereof.)

Place Date

Name and address of shipper

Name and address of consignee

Name and address of carrier

I hereby declare that I am a farmer and the owner and shipper of the following described carcasses or portions. I further declare that they were born on my farm and are the progeny of dams owned by me and that they were at least three weeks and not more than six months of age at the time of slaughter and had been fed by me on my own farm during the entire time, and that they were slaughtered by me upon my own premises and are at this date wholesome and fit for human food.

No. of carcasses or portions

Description

Witness

.....
(Signature of farmer-owner)

.....
Signature of agent or transportation com-
pany, common or other carrier.

Form "E"

(To accompany shipments of inedible carcasses, portions or products thereof offered for transportation for export.)

Place Date

Name and address of shipper

Name and address of consignee

Name of carrier

I hereby certify that the following described shipment consists of inedible carcasses, portions or products thereof, that they were obtained from animals that were free from contagious diseases as defined in the Animal Contagious Diseases Act, and that the containers are marked in accordance with the Regulations made under the Meat and Canned Foods Act.

No. of packages

Weight

Description

Shipping marks

.....
(Signature of shipper or inspector)

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

Form "F"

(To accompany shipments forwarded direct from the country of origin, or forwarded in bond through a country other than the country of origin.)

Place Date

I appointed and authorized by the National Government of to issue certificates covering the export of carcasses, portions and products thereof, do hereby certify that the carcasses, portions or products thereof herein described were given efficient ante and post-mortem inspection; that the handling and manufacture were carried on under sanitary conditions, and that the description of the shipment is true and correct and conforms to the requirements as set forth in the Regulations made under the Meat and Canned Foods Act of the Dominion of Canada, and that such carcasses, portions or products thereof bear the official inspection mark of as herein shown and that they are at this
(name of country of origin)
date wholesome and fit for human food.

.....
(Facsimile of Inspection mark)

.....
Description and kind
No. of pieces or packages
Weight
Identification marks
Shipped by Address
Shipping marks

.....
(Signature of Official)

.....
(Rank or Title)

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

Form "G"

(To accompany shipments entering Canada from a country other than the country of origin.)

Place Date

I, an inspector duly appointed and authorized by the National Government of

(Name of country)

do hereby certify that the carcasses, portions or products thereof herein described were received in direct shipment from duly

(Country of origin)

certified and marked by a duly accredited official of that country, establishing that the carcasses, portions or products thereof had been handled in accordance with the requirements of the Regulations made under the authority of the Meat and Canned Foods Act of the Dominion of Canada, and I further certify that the carcasses, portions or products thereof have not been handled or dealt with in any manner other than that permitted under the aforementioned Act and Regulations while in this country.

.....
(Facsimile of Inspection mark)

Description and kind of product

No. of pieces or packages

Weight

Identification marks

Shipped by Address

Shipping marks

.....
.....
(Signature of Official)

.....
(Rank or Title)

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

Form "H"

(To accompany shipment uninspected in the country of origin and intended solely for the personal use of the consignee.)

Place Date

I, hereby certify that the
(Name of shipper)

carcasses, portions or products thereof described herein were obtained from animals owned and slaughtered by me and that they have been handled and prepared in a manner permitted by the Regulations made under the Meat and Canned Foods Act of the Dominion of Canada, and that they are at this date wholesome and fit for human food, and they are intended for the exclusive use of

.....
(Name and address)

Description and kind of product

No. of pieces or packages

Weight

.....
(Signature of shipper)

Form "J"

(To accompany shipments of pork and beans, mincemeat or plum puddings imported into Canada.)

I, hereby certify that the
pork, suet or other meat used in the manufacture of the following described shipments of pork and beans or mincemeat or plum pudding was purchased from an establishment operating under National inspection. I further certify that the said pork or suet or other meat was found by the duly accredited inspectors of the National Government of to be sound, wholesome and fit for food.

(Name of country)

Description and kind of products

No. of packages

Weight

.....
(Signature of shipper)

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

Form “K”

(To accompany shipments of edible gelatin imported into Canada.)

Place Date

I, hereby certify that the described shipment consists of edible gelatin, that it meets the requirements of edible gelatin established under the authority of the Food and Drugs Act of the Dominion of Canada, and that the packages are plainly and legibly marked as required by the Meat and Canned Foods Act.

Description

No. of packages

Weight

.....
(Signature of shipper)

Form “L”

(To accompany shipments of inedible animal products imported into Canada.)

Place Date

I, hereby certify that the
(Name of shipper)
following described shipment consists of
(Name of product)
that it is inedible and unfit for human food and is intended for
.....
(description of use)

Description and kind of product

No. of packages or pieces

Weight

.....
(Signature of shipper)

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

Form "M"

(To accompany shipments of concentrated soup originating in the United States containing not more than five per centum of chicken fat as the sole meat product.)

Place Date

I, hereby certify that the shipment of soup to which this certificate refers contains not more than five per centum of chicken fat as the sole meat product; that such product can legally be sold in the United States of America and is wholesome and fit for human consumption.

Description of product

No. of packages

Weight

Consignee

Address

.....
(Signature of shipper)

.....
(Name of firm)

.....
(Address)

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued**4. Regulations governing the inspection of canned fish and shellfish
and the operation of canneries**

P.C. 5701

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

TUESDAY, the 8th day of November, 1949.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Fisheries and under the authority of the Meat and Canned Foods Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 77, is pleased to order as follows:

1. The Regulations governing the inspection of canned fish and shellfish and the operation of canneries, established by Order in Council P.C. 5364 of 31st December, 1947, as amended, are hereby revoked; and

2. The annexed "Regulations governing the Inspection of Canned Fish and Shellfish and the Operation of Canneries" are hereby made and established in substitution for the Regulations hereby revoked.

N. A. ROBERTSON,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE INSPECTION OF CANNED FISH
AND SHELLFISH AND THE OPERATIONS OF CANNERIES.

In these regulations unless the context otherwise requires,

"Minister" means the Minister of Fisheries.

"sardine" means any small clupeoid fish.

"processing" means the sterilization and necessary cooking of the contents of the cans in a steam retort, after they are filled and closed.

"swells" means cans, the tops and bottoms of which bulge outwards some time after being processed, as a result of bacterial spoilage.

"dead-heads" means cans with such large leaks in them that they do not bulge during processing.

"fat cans" means cans of sardines that are overfilled and closed so quickly that the surplus contents cannot escape.

"do-overs" means canned fish or shellfish reprocessed in new cans.

"flipper" means a can one end of which bulges with or without jarring after being processed and cooled, due to over-filling or failure to exhaust the can.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

“lobster” means the shellfish known as “Homarus”, or any part of such shellfish.

“clams” (Atlantic Coast) means soft-shell, longneck or squirt clams (*Mya Arenaria*); bar clams (*Mactra Solidissima*); and quahaugs or hard-shell clams (*Venus Mercenaria*).

“brine” or “pickle” means a solution of common salt (sodium chloride) in clean fresh water or, clean sea water with or without the addition of salt.

“brogueing” means the venting of a heated can to permit the escape of air therefrom and immediately closing the vent by means of solder.

“laboratory” means the Canned Fish Inspection Laboratory of the Department of Fisheries, including Canned Fish Inspectors employed therein.

“Canned Fish Inspector” means and includes the Chief Chemist and the Senior Laboratory Assistants employed in the Laboratory.

“finnan haddie” means canned smoked haddock, or smoked cod, or smoked cusk, or smoked hake, or smoked pollock, or any combination of the above.

“chicken haddie” means canned haddock, or cod, or hake, or cusk, or any combination of the above, which has not been ground.

“tomalley” or “tomali” means a by-product of lobster, the ingredients of which have not been ground to a smooth consistency.

“fish cannery” or “shellfish cannery” means any building or premises where “cans” and “canned fish or shellfish”, as defined by Section two of the Meat and Canned Foods Act, are packed, processed or prepared for market.

“inspecting officer”, “local fishery officer” or “inspector” shall mean any Supervisor of Fisheries, Fisheries Inspector or Fisheries Official authorized by the Minister to undertake the enforcement of these regulations.

“Fish Inspection Laboratory” means the Fish Inspection Laboratory (Atlantic Coast) of the Federal Department of Fisheries, including the officers and inspectors employed therein, who are appointed under authority of Section 5 of the Meat and Canned Foods Act.

“canned lobster” means the meat of the shellfish known as “Homarus” after canning.

“lobster paste” means a ready-to-use by-product of lobster which may contain filler and which may be designated by other trade names.

“filler”, as permitted in the preparation of Lobster Paste, means cereals and/or edible fats.

“drained weight” means the weight in avoirdupois of any fish contained in a can, after being processed and allowed to cool, and after the can has been opened and the liquid in it allowed to drain away freely for not less than one minute and not more than one and one-half minutes.

“flaked fish” means canned haddock, or cod, or hake, or cusk, or any combination of the above, which has not been ground.

“export” means to send, ship or otherwise convey or cause to be sent, shipped or otherwise conveyed from or out of any province of Canada to any place outside that province.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued*Cannery Sanitation and Operating Methods*

1. Canning operations shall be conducted in a building or a separate portion of a building maintained exclusively for canning purposes or for manufacturing cans; but during the time that canning is not being carried on the building may be used for storage or other purposes not injurious to its use as a cannery, subject to the approval of an inspecting officer.

2. (a) Canneries and the wharves, stages and houses used in connection therewith and all vehicles and containers shall at all times be kept in a clean sanitary condition and canneries shall have effective ventilation satisfactory to the inspecting officer.

(b) The ground and the beach connected with and under control of any cannery under and within twenty-five yards of either side of any cannery shall be kept free from all objectionable matter.

3. There shall be provided at each fish or shellfish cannery separate flush toilets or latrines for male and female employees which shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition satisfactory to the inspecting officer. Provided, that in connection with canneries where the waters adjacent to the cannery are used for retaining live shellfish or used within the cannery, flush toilets or latrines shall not empty or be emptied into the water. At such canneries latrines shall be equipped with zinc or galvanized receptacles to fit closely under each seat and such receptacles must be emptied daily and thoroughly cleansed with a suitable disinfecting solution.

4. (a) All canneries shall have an abundant supply of clean water.

(b) If the water supply is from a dug well, such well must be properly protected above the surface with cement to save it from becoming contaminated.

(c) If the water supply is from a bored well, such well must be properly cased to save it from becoming contaminated.

5. (a) The washing of fish, or shellfish meat, for canning purposes shall be done under running water, either clean fresh water or clean sea water, from a source approved by an inspecting officer.

(b) Tables, equipment and all utensils used in connection with the operation of fish or shellfish canneries shall be thoroughly washed with clean boiling water immediately after each day's operations, and the floor shall be thoroughly washed with clean hot water or steam at least once each day the cannery is in operation.

6. (a) Can fillers or packers shall thoroughly wash their hands with soap and warm water before beginning to fill or pack. This shall be done also on each occasion following a stoppage of filling or packing for any reason, and all operators shall wear an overall apron or coat and a suitable cap to cover the hair, all of which shall be thoroughly washed before each day's use.

(b) When gloves are used in filling and packing they shall be thoroughly washed before use each day.

7. Wash basins supplied with hot and cold water and soap together with clean towels shall be provided at convenient places in all canneries for the use of employees.

8. Where fish or shellfish meat is packed by hand it shall be conveyed to the fillers or packers in individual trays and the contents of each tray

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

shall be packed before the contents of another tray are used. Each tray shall be thoroughly washed when emptied and sterilized at least twice each day during packing operations. Flakes that are used for cooking fish in sardine canneries shall be thoroughly cleaned, at least twice each day that packing operations are carried on, by means of mechanically operated brushes or other equally effective method.

9. (a) Before sealing adequate measures shall be taken to create a vacuum of at least four inches (mercury) after the can has been processed and cooled; provided that this requirement shall not apply to flat, drawn cans. In all cases the can must be hermetically sealed.
- (b) All fish and shellfish in hermetically sealed cans shall be so processed as to make sure that the contents are thoroughly sterilized.
- (c) All cans shall be inspected for defects as soon as they are removed from the retort and all defective cans withdrawn.
- (d) Dead-heads shall be immediately repacked in new cans and reprocessed.
- (e) Flippers shall be either brogued and reprocessed or reprocessed in new cans.
- (f) Swells shall be immediately destroyed.
10. (a) No children under eight years of age nor any dogs shall be allowed inside a cannery.
- (b) No person shall be employed in a cannery who has any infectious or contagious disease.
11. (a) 1. In the Provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, no person shall can fish or shellfish for export except under permit from the Minister issued for each cannery operated by such person.
2. The Minister may grant such permit if he is satisfied that the sanitary, operating and other conditions of the cannery, and all other requirements prescribed by the Meat and Canned Foods Act and the Regulations, are complied with.
3. A canner to whom such permit has been issued shall be assigned a permit number for each cannery operated by him. Such number shall not be used by any other canner.
4. The permit number so assigned shall be embossed on all cans of fish and shellfish unless the Minister exempts the canner from this requirement, which he may do if he is satisfied that such canner markets only his own product under his own label and that daily sampling for quality is carried out in respect thereof and that the canner is able at any time to identify the pack so marketed.
5. Such permits shall be issued subject to the cannery attaining and maintaining the minimum mark of 70 per cent for construction and sanitation, and 70 per cent for equipment and operating methods as determined by the use of a grading form approved by the Minister.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

6. A provisional permit may be issued by the Minister authorizing the operation of a fish or shellfish cannery for not more than one week from the commencement of canning operations, to provide for the cannery being graded. If, upon grading, the cannery should fail to attain the required minimum marks mentioned in paragraph 5 of this subsection, or in the case of a lobster cannery, the marks mentioned in paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of this section, such provisional permit shall immediately terminate.
 7. Paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of this subsection shall not apply to the canning of lobster.
- (b) Permits for canneries in which canned lobster, tomalley or lobster paste are packed shall be issued under the following restrictions and conditions:
1. That the cannery has been graded and has obtained a minimum of 75 marks for Construction and Equipment and a minimum of 85 marks for Operating Methods and Cannery Sanitation, as determined by the use of a grading form approved by the Minister;
 2. That each can of canned lobster, tomalley or lobster paste, packed under the permit shall be embossed with the letter "L" and the number of the permit and, furthermore, that each can of tomalley or lobster paste so packed shall be embossed with the letter "T". For the purpose of this Section, it shall be considered that there has been intent to deceive if any can of lobster, tomalley or lobster paste has not been so embossed, and such can shall be subject to seizure and confiscation under the authority of Section 27 of the Meat and Canned Foods Act. No one shall buy, sell, ship, export or have in his possession any can of canned lobster, tomalley or lobster paste, unless such can is embossed as required by this Section. Any can of canned lobster, tomalley or lobster paste that is not so embossed shall be subject to seizure and confiscation under the authority of Section 27 of the Meat and Canned Foods Act.
 3. Each case or carton of canned fish or shellfish, before being removed from the cannery in which the cans were packed shall be marked on one end, in a plain and conspicuous manner, with the registered mark and/or number of the cannery or the permit number of the lobster cannery; provided that where the name and address of the packer is clearly shown on the case or carton such registered mark and/or number or permit number need not be shown.
- (c) The Department of Fisheries may furnish to the owner of each cannery where canned lobster, tomalley or lobster paste is packed, as a condition of the cannery permit, one embossing machine for marking cans as required by this Section. Such machine shall be the property of the Department of Fisheries and shall be returned to the Department by the permittee at the termination of each canning season at the request of any inspecting officer. It shall be unlawful to use any such embossing machine except for the purpose stated herein or to use such machine to emboss cans other than those that are packed under the cannery permit, pro-

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

vided that any packer may elect to have cans embossed as required by this Regulation by a can manufacturer, in which case, however, the size of the letters and numbers embossed and the form of embossing must conform in detail to the requirements of this section.

- (d) Application for a permit to operate a fish or shellfish cannery shall be made in writing to the inspecting officer in whose district the cannery is located. Such officer may obtain for the applicant at his request plans of a suitable cannery layout, technical advice on canning methods and information as to the adequacy and suitability of water supply.
- (e) Permits for canneries in which fresh or frozen lobster meat is produced shall be issued subject to the conditions set forth in section 34 of these Regulations.
- (f) Permits for canneries in which "chicken haddie" and mackerel are packed shall be issued under the following conditions and restrictions:

That the canner shall have available an adequate supply of ice from an approved source for icing down mackerel and fish for packing chicken haddie as soon as these come under his control.

- (g) All fish and shellfish canneries shall be equipped with a steam retort.
- (h) All fish and shellfish canneries shall be equipped with a steam boiler.
- 12. (a) The floors of all canneries shall be watertight and sloped to a drain or drains which shall carry away all drainage to a point below high water mark.
- (b) The portion of the drain inside a cannery connecting with the drain to high-water mark may be constructed of wood lined with galvanized iron and made watertight by soldering the joints so as to be sanitary and easily flushed. The portion of the connecting outside drain to high-water mark may also be of wood or wood lined with galvanized iron and made watertight, provided that canneries built over the water may have direct drainage from the tables to the tide water underneath and suitable openings in the floor to carry off the flushing or other water.
- (c) No floor or part of a floor of any cannery shall be of earth.

- 13. (a) The inside bottom of fishing boats and smacks carrying fish or shellfish to be canned, except of those carrying sardines and/or herring, shall be either lined or fitted with a flooring in such manner as to keep the fish or shellfish free from bilge or other offensive water. The use of bags for carrying such fish or shellfish is prohibited.
- (b) Lobsters must be removed from the boiling vats immediately after they have been properly boiled.
- (c) The water in the boiling vats shall not be used for boiling more than two batches of lobsters.

14. All sinks or receptacles for holding fish or shellfish meat in the course of packing shall be of non-corrosive rust-resisting materials, excepting wood, or of galvanized iron free from rust.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

15. Coolers in shellfish canneries shall be covered with galvanized iron, zinc, or rust-resisting wire allowing of thorough cleansing, and steaming. It is preferable that the sides and bottoms of coolers be open to permit quick drainage and cooling.

16. (a) In localities where it is impracticable to keep lobsters alive in the water adjacent to the cannery, lobsters which have been cooked after four o'clock in the afternoon of any one day may be allowed to remain on the coolers until the following day but shall be packed and processed before ten o'clock in the forenoon. Shellfish meat that has been removed from the shell shall be immediately packed and processed. No such meat shall be allowed to remain in an unpacked or unprocessed condition overnight. Lobsters which are weak or dead shall be regarded as unfit for human food and shall not be used for canning purposes.
- (b) The cracking block must be of smooth wood and must be steamed or boiled daily in clean water and kept odourless.
- (c) Cannery tables on which cooked fish or shellfish meat is handled shall be covered with rust-resisting, non-corrosive metal or other impervious material, provided that wooden table tops may be used if impregnated to make them waterproof to the satisfaction of the inspecting officer. Such tables shall have proper drainage and all joints shall be watertight.
- (d) Over the tables for handling fish or shellfish in canneries that are not provided with a sheeted and painted ceiling there shall be canopies of suitable material to prevent dust, etc., from falling on the tables.
- (e) Outside doors, windows and other openings of canneries, operating between June 15 and November 1 in any year, shall be properly screened and the screens maintained to exclude flies and other insects.
- (f) In the preparation and canning of tomalley, only the liver (green), roe, meat from the legs, thumbs and body, and other edible parts of the lobster that are fresh, clean and sound, shall be used. The gills, guts, stomach, shell particles, cartilage or other unsuitable or unsound parts of the lobster shall not be used. The use of filler or other ingredients in the preparation and canning of tomalley is prohibited.
- (g) In the preparation and canning of lobster paste, only those parts of the lobster permitted in the preparation of tomalley under subsection (f) of this section shall be used. The lobster paste shall be ground to a smooth consistency, shall be of uniform colour, and may contain filler, not exceeding two per cent by weight of the finished paste. Spices and artificial colouring may be added.
- (h) Each batch of tomalley or lobster paste shall, within two hours of the time the raw material is steamed or boiled, be packed sealed and processed. All cans must be filled so as to leave no excessive head space.

17. Offal from canneries in British Columbia, including waste, entrails, parts, scales, etc., shall be carried away from the cleaning tables or cleaning machinery in watertight receptacles. It shall be either deposited below low-water mark or removed in scows or retained in boxes or chutes for removal in scows. If retained in boxes or chutes such boxes or chutes shall be high enough to enable scows to be placed under them at any stage of the tide.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

Canneries on the Atlantic coast shall have suitable receptacles, satisfactory to the inspecting officer for offal and all such receptacles shall be regularly emptied and thoroughly cleansed and limed during March and April and daily during the balance of the season.

18. (a) Sardines containing what is commonly known as "red feed" shall be regarded as unfit for human food.
 - (b) Sardines and/or herring to be ground and canned for human consumption shall be gutted, headed, tail trimmed, scaled and washed.
 - (c) In the canning of mussels, so-called pearls and the byssus (a tendril growing from mussels to fasten them to a fixed object) shall be entirely removed.
 - (d) In the canning of soft-shelled clams, the dark coloured portion of the so-called neck and all the mantle cover shall be removed.
 - (e) Clams or mussels which contain excessive amounts of green algae shall not be canned.
 - (f) In the canning of chicken haddie or flaked fish, large hake, commonly known as "dark hake" or "sow hake", shall not be used.
 - (g) In canning clam juice, only the strained natural liquid obtained by cooking live clams shall be used.
 - (h) In the preparation of Atlantic tuna for canning, the well bled fish shall be thoroughly precooked and in the packing, edible oil shall be added to each can in the proportion of at least one-half ounce of oil to seven ounces of cooked meat.
 - (i) 1. Canned flaked Atlantic tuna shall be packed from small wholesome pieces of cooked light meat and shall be labelled as "flaked" or "grated" or "shredded" tuna or with similar designations to distinguish it from solid pack.
 2. Canned tuna packed from the dark meat shall be labelled: "TUNA DARK MEAT" in letters of equal size.
19. (a) Fish or shellfish found, during the process of preparing and packing, to be unsound or unfit for human food may be seized and confiscated on view and destroyed by any inspecting officer.
 - (b) Canned fish or shellfish found at any time to be unsound or unfit for human food shall be seized by any inspecting officer and subject to appeal for reinspection may be confiscated on view and destroyed. If a proportion of cans in any one case or cases of canned fish or shellfish is found, after adequate test, to be unsound or unfit for human food the whole may be seized, confiscated and destroyed. For this purpose samples shall be withdrawn from the suspected lot in accordance with the schedule set forth in section 37 (a). Two such sets of samples shall be withdrawn, one to be submitted to the Fish Inspection Laboratory, and the other to be retained by the inspector pending further instructions.
 - (c) Canned fish or shellfish which do not conform to the requirements of these Regulations as to quality, shall be deemed unsound and may be seized and confiscated on view by any inspecting officer, and be disposed of as the Minister may direct.

Sizes of Cans

20. (a) (1) There shall be four sizes of cans used for canning lobsters; namely, those commonly known as three, six, nine and twelve ounce cans. The cans of each size, in the order named, shall

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- contain not less than three, six, nine and twelve ounces drained weight. Such cans may be labelled to show the weight of meat contents in accordance with the requirements of this section.
- (2) No other size of can shall be used for canning lobster without the written permission of the Minister. Such written permission shall state the net weight of lobster meat each size of can so authorized shall contain; and each such can may be labelled to show the weight of meat contents in accordance with the requirements of this section.
- (b) (1) There shall be one size of can used for canning clams or mussels in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec; namely, four inches in height and two and eleven-sixteenths of an inch in diameter. Each can shall contain not less than five ounces drained weight.
- (2) For export out of Canada, the Minister may grant a permit authorizing the use of other sizes of cans used for canning clams or mussels; such permit shall specify the size of can authorized to be used and the minimum drained weight of the contents thereof.
- (c) Except when packed for export outside of Canada, there shall be two sizes of cans used for canning chicken haddie and finnan haddie; namely, those commonly known as "one flat" and "half flat" cans. The one flat can shall contain not less than fourteen ounces avoirdupois nor less than thirteen ounces drained weight; and the half flat can shall contain not less than seven ounces avoirdupois nor less than six and one-half ounces drained weight.

Minimum Weights

21. (a) The following minimum weights, in ounces avoirdupois, of the contents of each size of can used in the canning of fish designated in this section are hereby established.

	Can size	Min. net weight	Min. drained weight
(1) Flaked fish.....	lb. tall.....	14	13
	1 flat.....	14	13
	$\frac{1}{2}$ flat.....	7	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
(2) Mackerel.....	lb. tall.....	15	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1 flat.....	15	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
	lb. tall.....	15	12
(3) Mackerel Fillets.....	1 flat.....	15	12
	No. 1 picnic.....	10	8
	lb. tall.....	15	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
(4) Herring and Gapsereau.....	1 flat.....	15	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
	lb. oval.....	13	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
	No. 1 picnic.....	10	8

- (b) For other sizes of cans than those provided for in this section and in the previous section, whether for export or not, the Minister may establish the minimum net weight and drained weight of contents of each size of can used in the canning of fish or shellfish, for which "Standards of Quality and Grade" have been herein designated.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

Underweights

22. (a) If a proportion of the cans in any case or cases of a particular lot of canned lobster, clams, mussels, chicken haddie, finnan haddie, herring, mackerel or mackerel fillets, packed on the Atlantic Coast, is found to contain less than the weight prescribed by these Regulations for each size of can, and in the case of fish or shellfish other than the kinds mentioned above which contain less than the weight shown on the label, the whole lot may be seized and held by an inspecting officer and, subject to reinspection, be disposed of in the following manner:
- (i) Two sets of samples shall then be withdrawn from the cans under seizure, one set to be submitted to the Fish Inspection Laboratory for weight test, and the other set to be held by the Inspector making the withdrawal pending further instructions. The average shortweight of the underweight samples shall be deemed to be the shortweight of the cans under seizure.
 - (ii) If the lot has been found underweight by the Fish Inspection Laboratory, each can under seizure shall be labelled as required by the Meat and Canned Foods Act and these Regulations and each label shall be plainly marked with the words "Contents . . . ounces Shortweight". The seized goods may then be returned to the owner or packer under a certificate issued by the inspecting officer who made the seizure. The shipment or transfer of canned fish or shellfish marked as required by this section shall be accompanied by certificate to its final destination. Such certificate shall show the number of packages covered by it and the name and address of the packer, consignor and consignee.
- (b) Unlabelled cans of fish or shellfish, seized and ordered to be held as being underweight shall not be moved, caused or allowed to be moved, by the packer or owner, or his agent, from the premises where the cans were ordered to be held unless permission has first been given by direction of the Minister and the shipment or transfer is accompanied by a certificate issued by the inspecting officer who gave the order to hold the cans.

General

23. (a) If a dispute should arise between an inspecting officer and the packer or owner of canned fish or shellfish as to the condition, quality or weight of the contents of the can after canning, such packer or owner may appeal to the Minister who may order a reinspection and such reinspection shall be final: Provided however, that there shall be no appeal unless the Minister is satisfied that the identity of the goods under appeal has been carefully preserved. Provided further that, if deemed necessary for the preservation of identity, the goods under appeal may be removed by an inspecting officer to a place of safekeeping. No appeal shall be granted unless applied for within thirty days after the dispute arises.
- (b) Notwithstanding anything herein contained, the Minister may, at any time, order a reinspection of any lot of canned fish or shellfish wherever situated.

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(c) The schedule of withdrawals as set forth in section 37 of these Regulations, shall also apply to sampling for any inspection, by the Fish Inspection Laboratory.

24. Except as herein otherwise provided, cans of fish or shellfish that are to be exported for sale in markets outside of Canada are hereby exempted from the labelling provisions of section 18 of the Meat and Canned Foods Act, and may be exported without labels or with such labels as the buyer in the country of destination may desire, provided that such labels comply with the laws of the country of destination; provided further that the lid of every can of salmon, whether for export or not, shall be embossed with the word "Canada".

25. Collectors of Customs shall not clear any importation of fish or shellfish preserved for food in cans, or such like hermetically-sealed containers, unless such shipment is accompanied by an affidavit taken before a Justice of the Peace or other person duly authorized in the country of origin to administer oaths, in the following form:

Place

Date

I (or we) hereby swear that the shipment described herein was manufactured from sound raw materials, and that its manufacture was carried on under proper sanitary conditions, and under proper supervision; that the products are, at the time of shipment, sound, wholesome and fit for human food; that the containers show thereon the name and address of the packers, or of the importer, the place of origin, a true description of the contents and the weight as required by section 26 of the Meat and Canned Foods Act, of the Dominion of Canada.

.....
(Signature and Address of Packer or Shipper)

Name and address of Consignee

No. of packages

No. of containers in such package

Name of product

Sworn to before me this day of 19....

.....
(Signature of Commissioner or Justice of the Peace)

All importations of fish or shellfish preserved for food in cans, or such like hermetically-sealed containers, shall be subject to such inspection, in the Dominion of Canada as may be deemed necessary or advisable and any such fish or shellfish that does not conform to the declaration required in this regulation shall, upon condemnation by a properly authorized inspector, be forfeited to His Majesty and may be disposed of as the Minister may direct.

Canned Salmon

26. British Columbia salmon when packed in cans shall be designated as follows:—

(a) Sockeye Salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka*) as "Sockeye".

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- (b) Quinнат, Spring or King Salmon (*O. tshawytscha*) as either "Fancy Red Spring", "Standard Red Spring" or "White Spring" in accordance with colour of flesh.
- (c) Coho or Silver Salmon (*O. Kisutch*) either as "Coho" or "Silver Salmon". In addition thereto the name "Medium Red" or "Red" may be used.
- (d) Humpback Salmon (*O. gerbuscha*) as "Pink".
- (e) Dog Salmon (*O. keta*) as "Chum" or "Qualla" or "Keta".
- (f) Steelhead (*Salmo rivularis*) as "Steelhead" or "Sea Trout".
- (g) Provided that the name "Blueback" may be used to designate the fish locally known as such, and whose flesh is not quite so red as that of sockeye, but redder than that of pinks.
- (h) Provided further that tips and tails may be packed separately, but shall be designated as such.
- (i) When the words "Fancy", "Choice", "Standard", "Red", "Medium Red", or other similar designations are shown on labels of canned salmon, the name of the variety of salmon shall be shown close to such words and in letters equally large and conspicuous.
- (j) The words "Fancy", "Choice", "Standard", or other similar designations shall not be shown on labels of canned salmon that fail to qualify for the certificate provided in section 27 (a) of these Regulations.

REGULATIONS FOR THE INSPECTION AND CLASSIFICATION OF CANNED SALMON AND CANNED HERRING PACKED IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

- 27. (a) All canned salmon and canned herring shall be inspected and for such as conform to the requirements of paragraph (a) of section 28 of these Regulations a certificate of inspection will be issued before it passes from the control of the producer and before it is delivered to a buyer or agent for sale in either the Canadian or foreign market. This certificate shall be in accordance with the report of the Laboratory and shall be signed by the Chief Supervisor of Fisheries for the Province, or by an officer authorized by the Minister to sign for him.
- (b) Each shipment of canned salmon or canned herring to a destination outside Canada shall be inspected on a public wharf or in a public warehouse at the port of final shipment from the Province.
- (c) Each shipment of canned salmon or canned herring for a destination in Canada shall be inspected at the port of final loading in British Columbia, when shipped by water, or in public warehouse, where the railway cars are loaded and sealed, if shipped by railway, provided that, where canneries or private warehouses of the producers are connected by railway siding with a railway system of Canada, inspection may be in the said canneries or private warehouse if the railway cars are to be loaded at and despatched from the said canneries or private warehouses direct to destinations in Canada.
- (d) Each day's pack of canned salmon shall be identified by code marking the cans during the canning process in such a manner as to show the species of salmon contained therein, the date of canning and the name of the packer; and all canned herring shall be similarly identified to show the date of canning and name of the packer.

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(e) On all canned salmon the first letter of the code marking shall represent the species of salmon as follows:

Sockeye	S
Pinks	P
Cohoës	C
Chums	K
Spring	T
Bluebacks	B
Steelhead Trout	H

(f) Cans containing salmon tips and tails only shall, in addition to the foregoing code marking, be embossed with the words "Tips and Tails" in letters at least three-sixteenths of an inch in height, and the word "Canada" shall not appear.

(g) Each day's pack of canned salmon when cased, shall show on the cases the same identification mark, as to species, as is on the cans contained therein.

(h) Each day's pack of canned herring shall be identified by code marking the cases in which the cans are boxed for transport in such a manner as to show the date of canning, the name of the packer, and the name of the cannery at which packed, such code marking to be prefixed by the letters "B.C.H."

(i) Application for inspection of any parcel or parcels of canned salmon or canned herring shall be made in writing to the Chief Supervisor of Fisheries for the Province. Inspection shall be made as promptly as possible, but the Department of Fisheries shall not be responsible for any delays. The application shall show:

The number of cases of each species of canned salmon or the number of cases of canned herring in the parcel or parcels and the name of the cannery in which it was packed;

The warehouse or cannery in which the canned salmon or canned herring is;

The identification marks on the parcel or parcels of canned salmon or canned herring.

28. (a) Canned salmon that are found by the Laboratory to be fresh, firm, well packed and in good merchantable condition shall be approved and a certificate in the form of Appendix "A" hereto shall be issued therefor; and canned herring that are found by the Laboratory to be of fair average quality, well packed and in good merchantable condition shall be approved and a certificate in the form of Appendix "B" hereto shall be issued therefor.

(b) No certificate shall be issued for canned salmon or for canned herring that are found by the Laboratory to be sound, wholesome and fit for human food but that are below the requirements of the immediately foregoing paragraph. These, however, may be reconditioned and presented for re-examination within six months of the date of their original inspection. No certificate shall be issued for cans containing salmon tips and tails.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 24 of these Regulations before any parcel of canned salmon, which has failed to qualify for a certificate, but which has been found by the Laboratory to be sound, wholesome and fit for human food, is shipped

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

from the port of final shipment, the cannery or the private warehouse of the producer as the case may be, there shall be permanently attached to each can an additional cover fitted tightly inside the rim and completely soldered all round the edge, on which shall be embossed in letters at least three-sixteenths of an inch in height the designation "Grade B".

The additional cover shall be attached at the end of the can on which the word "Canada" is embossed. Should the word "Canada" appear on both ends of the can then an additional cover, as described above, shall be attached on both ends of the can.

- (d) Before any parcel of canned herring which has failed to qualify for a certificate, but which has been found by the Laboratory to be sound, wholesome, and fit for human food, is shipped from the port of final shipment, the cannery or the private warehouse of the producer as the case may be, each can thereof shall be labelled, and the wording of such labelling shall include the description "Grade B" in conspicuous letters, not less than three sixteenths of an inch in height; and in addition both ends of the cases in which such cans are boxed shall be conspicuously marked by the designation "Grade B" immediately beneath the code marking required by section 27 (h) hereof.

Salmon tips and tails if graded by the Laboratory as "Grade B" shall be so marked as provided above.

Parcels of salmon that have been classified by the Laboratory as "Grade B" shall be submitted for final examination after additional Grade B covers have been attached. A canner, if he so desires, may provide himself with empty cans previously embossed on the bottom with the designation "Grade B" in place of the word "Canada" in which to pack salmon of a quality which in his judgment would not be passed by the Laboratory as above that grade.

When cans containing Grade B salmon are labelled, they shall be so labelled that the top of the label will be at the end bearing the designation "Grade B".

- (e) Parcels of canned salmon, including tips and tails, found by the Laboratory to require an additional cover or covers, as provided in paragraph (c) hereof, or parcels of canned herring which have been classified by the Laboratory as "Grade B" shall not be moved from where they were sampled whether for reconditioning or any other purpose until the canner has obtained a permit from the Chief Supervisor of Fisheries. When the canner has obtained such a permit, he shall keep the Chief Supervisor advised of the movement of such parcels until the Grade B covers have been attached in the case of canned salmon or for canned herring until the requirements of paragraph (d) hereof have been fulfilled to the satisfaction of the Chief Supervisor.
- (f) Canned salmon or canned herring that are found by the Laboratory not to be sound, wholesome and fit for human food shall be confiscated and destroyed or may be used by the Department of Fisheries for purposes other than human food.

29. (a) In the event of the Laboratory decision being challenged by the canner of a parcel of salmon or herring failing to obtain a Certificate the said canner may appeal to the Minister who may

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

order a reinspection which shall be final. There shall be no appeal unless the Minister is satisfied that the identity of the parcel in dispute has been carefully preserved. The final reinspection shall be made by three qualified persons, one of whom shall be selected by the Chairman of the Salmon Cannery Operating Committee in British Columbia, one by the appellant and the other by the Chief Supervisor of Fisheries for British Columbia.

- (b) The remuneration for conducting a reinspection under appeal shall be five dollars to each of the three persons appointed as provided above. If the reinspection on appeal confirms the decision on the original inspection the cost of reinspection shall be paid by the appellant, but if the original decision is not confirmed the cost shall be paid by the Department of Fisheries. The Chief Supervisor of Fisheries shall take the initiative in constituting the appeal board in each case.

- 30.** (a) Withdrawals from any parcel of canned salmon or canned herring submitted for inspection shall be made by the Laboratory or by its direction in the following manner:

When parcels contain up to 25 cases, a minimum of 3 cases shall be withdrawn;

When parcels contain from 26/50 cases, a minimum of 6 cases shall be withdrawn;

When parcels contain from 51/100 cases, a minimum of 12 cases shall be withdrawn;

When parcels contain from 101/500 cases, a minimum of 18 cases shall be withdrawn;

When parcels contain from 501/1,000 cases, a minimum of 24 cases shall be withdrawn;

When parcels contain from 1,001/5,000 cases, a minimum of 48 cases shall be withdrawn;

When parcels contain from 5,001/10,000 cases, a minimum of 96 cases shall be withdrawn.

- (b) One can from each such withdrawn case shall be opened and examined, and if the Laboratory is satisfied, the lot may be classified on the condition of the cans examined. The Laboratory is, however, not restricted to this scale. If it is not satisfied as to the quality of the parcel by the withdrawals made, it may withdraw as many cases therefrom and open as many cans as it may deem necessary to satisfy itself as to how the lot should be classified.

31. A fee at the rate of one-half cent per case of forty-eight one-pound cans, or the equivalent thereof, shall be charged for the inspection of each parcel of canned salmon or canned herring. In instances where inspection is made or samples are withdrawn by direction of the Laboratory at a cannery or private warehouse of the producer, in addition to this fee the producer shall also pay the actual travelling and living expenses incurred by the Canned Fish Inspector or his sampler in making the sampling or inspection. This fee and the aforesaid expenses shall, within thirty days of the date of inspection, be paid by the applicant to the Receiver General of Canada through the Chief Supervisor of Fisheries for the Province on all parcels inspected; also, no inspection certificate shall be issued before the fee and expenses are paid.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

32. Where code markings are provided for by section 27 of these Regulations the producer shall furnish the Chief Supervisor of Fisheries for the Province with a key to his code for each cannery each year at least thirty days prior to the date on which canning operations will be begun therein.

REGULATIONS FOR THE INSPECTION AND CLASSIFICATION OF
CANNED SALMON IMPORTED INTO CANADA

33. (a) Each shipment of canned Pacific salmon imported for sale in Canada shall be inspected by the Laboratory.
- (b) All shipments of canned Pacific salmon imported for sale in Canada shall enter through a British Columbia port only.
- (c) On arrival of any shipment of canned salmon at a British Columbia port of entry the Collector of National Revenue for such port shall notify the Chief Supervisor of Fisheries for the Province of its arrival. The said Collector of National Revenue shall hold the shipment until it has been inspected and classified by the Laboratory and, if necessary, any or all cans therein have been marked as hereinafter required.
- (d) Imported canned salmon that are found by the Laboratory to be fresh, firm, well packed and in good merchantable condition shall be approved.
- (e) Imported canned salmon that are found by the Laboratory to be sound, wholesome and fit for human food, but that are below the requirements of paragraph (d) hereof, shall have permanently attached to each can an additional cover fitted tightly inside the rim and soldered in not less than four places, on which shall be embossed in letters at least three-sixteenths of an inch in height the designation "Grade B".
- (f) Imported canned salmon that are found by the Laboratory not to be sound, wholesome and fit for human food shall not be cleared for importation but may be returned to the shipper.
- (g) The provisions of section 29 of these Regulations shall apply in the event of the Laboratory's decision being challenged by an importer of a parcel of salmon failing to secure approval.
- (h) Withdrawals from any parcel of imported canned salmon for inspection purposes shall be made as prescribed in section 30 of these Regulations.
- (i) A fee at the rate of one-half cent per case of forty-eight one-pound cans, or the equivalent thereof, shall be charged for the inspection of each parcel of imported canned salmon. In instances where inspection is made or samples are withdrawn by direction of the laboratory at a point in British Columbia other than Vancouver, in addition to this fee the importer shall also pay the actual travelling and living expenses incurred by the Canned Salmon Inspector or his sampler in making the sampling or inspection. This fee and the aforesaid expenses shall be paid by the applicant to the Receiver General of Canada through the Chief Supervisor of Fisheries for the Province and no shipment of imported canned salmon shall be released by a Collector of National Revenue until such fee and expenses are paid.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued**REGULATIONS FOR THE INSPECTION AND MARKING OF FRESH
AND FROZEN LOBSTER MEAT**

34. (a) All canneries for the purpose of cooking and preserving lobster meat for sale, either in the fresh or frozen state, shall be subject to inspection by an inspecting officer duly authorized to undertake such work, and shall be subject to all the sanitary requirements for canneries as provided in the Meat and Canned Foods Act and the Regulations made thereunder. In addition, all lobster meat cooked and preserved for sale in a fresh or frozen state in such canneries must be washed only in running water from a potable supply meeting the standards approved by the Department of National Health and Welfare.
- (b) All cooked lobster meat to be sold as "fresh lobster meat" shall, after being packed, be immediately chilled to and maintained at a temperature of not more than 45° Fahrenheit nor less than 32° Fahrenheit. All cooked lobster meat to be sold as "frozen lobster meat" shall be sharp frozen and maintained at a temperature of 10° Fahrenheit or less.
- (c) All containers of fresh or frozen lobster meat shall be marked or labelled with,—
- Name and address of packer.
 - Registered mark and/or number of the cannery where packed.
 - The words "Fresh Lobster Meat" or "Frozen Lobster Meat".
 - The net weight in avoirdupois of Lobster meat.
- (d) If it is established to the satisfaction of the Minister that the marking or labelling of containers of fresh or frozen lobster meat, as prescribed by this section, hinders the sale of the same in markets outside of Canada, he may, upon request of the packer or owner, exempt such containers of fresh or frozen lobster meat as are exported to such markets from any, or all, of the provisions of paragraph (c) of this section, provided that the number of the cannery permit shall be legibly marked on the container.
- (e) After cooking, each batch of lobsters shall be immediately cooled by means of cold clean water and if not packed within one hour, shall be stored at a temperature not warmer than 45° F.

**REGULATIONS FOR THE GRADING OF CANNED FISH AND SHELLFISH AND THE
LABELLING OF GRADED CANNED FISH AND SHELLFISH**

35. Canned fish and shellfish, for which standards of quality have been established, may be graded by the Fish Inspection Laboratory, on application made by a holder of a Canned Fish and Shellfish Grading Permit. To obtain such permit the applicant shall furnish, on a form provided by the Department, evidence that will satisfy the Minister that he is established in the Canned Fish or Shellfish Industry on the Atlantic Coast, and has sufficient warehousing, labelling and shipping facilities to handle a minimum of five hundred cases of canned lobster each of ninety-six half-pound cans, or the equivalent thereof, or a minimum of one thousand cases of canned fish or shellfish other than lobster, each of forty-eight one-pound cans or the equivalent thereof, during the calendar year covered by the permit and that he agrees to conform to the requirements of these Regulations.

36. Application for the grading of each parcel of canned fish or shellfish shall be made by the holder of a Canned Fish and Shellfish Grading

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

Permit, or his agent, hereinafter called the Applicant, in writing on a form provided by the Department, to the Fish Inspection Laboratory at Halifax, N.S. The application shall show:

- (a) The kind of canned fish or shellfish, the number of cases and the number and size of cans contained therein, that are to be graded;
- (b) The warehouse where the cases are stored;
- (c) The embossed cannery permit number on the cans of lobster, or the registered mark and/or number of the cannery in the case of canned fish or shellfish other than lobster;
- (d) The warehouse lot or code number of the parcel to be graded.

37. (a) Withdrawals from any parcel of canned fish or shellfish submitted for grading shall be made by the Fish Inspection Laboratory or by its direction in the following manner:

When the parcel contains up to 100 cases, a minimum of 12 cases shall be withdrawn;

When the parcel contains 101/500 cases, a minimum of 18 cases shall be withdrawn;

When the parcel contains 501/1,000 cases, a minimum of 24 cases shall be withdrawn;

When the parcel contains over 1,000 cases, a minimum of 48 cases shall be withdrawn;

- (b) At least one can from each such withdrawn case shall be opened and examined, and if the Fish Inspection Laboratory is satisfied, the lot may be graded on the condition of the cans examined. If the Fish Inspection Laboratory is not satisfied with the withdrawals made, it may withdraw as many cases and open as many cans as may reasonably be required to determine the grade as prescribed by these regulations. For the purpose of this section, a case shall contain forty-eight cans.
- (c) Cans submitted for examination shall be supplied to the Fish Inspection Laboratory by the applicant and delivered thereto, at his expense.

STANDARDS OF QUALITY AND GRADE

Lobster

38. (a) (1) "Extra Fancy Quality" canned lobster shall be packed in tall cans from select stock of whole, sound, firm, well-washed claws and tails only. The gut shall be removed from all tails. The can contents shall be properly and uniformly arranged, the tails in "cup" or "coil" fashion, and the claws clapboard style, darker side up. They shall be free from fine meat, leg and thumb meat, guts, shell pieces, scrap meat and inedible parts. The contents shall have a characteristic odour and flavour, shall be free from discoloration and shall show not more than traces of blood. The liquid shall be clear and the pigment of the meat bright and natural.
- (2) "Fancy Quality" canned lobster shall be packed from sound, firm, well-washed claws and tails and clean arm and body meat, the gut shall be removed from all tails. The white meat may be slightly straw coloured. The can contents shall be properly and uniformly arranged, the tails in "cup" or "coil"

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

fashion, the claws clapboard style, with not more than one-third (by count) of the claws and tails torn or broken and not more than one-fifth (by count) of the claws light side up. Practically all the fine meat shall be in the centre of the can. The amount of fine meat shall not exceed one and three-quarter ounces for six-ounce cans and a proportionate amount for other size cans. It shall be free from leg and thumb meat, guts, scrap meat and inedible parts and not more than one-tenth of the cans may contain shell pieces. The can contents shall have a characteristic odour and flavour, shall be free from discoloration, and shall show not more than traces of blood. The liquid shall be reasonably clear and the pigment of the meat bright and natural.

- (3) "Standard Quality" canned lobster shall be packed from sound lobster meat which may be slightly soft, slightly straw coloured and shall be reasonably free of blood. The gut shall be removed from all tails. The can contents shall be reasonably well arranged with not more than one-half (by count) of the claws and tails torn or broken. Practically all the fine meat shall be in the centre of the can. The amount of fine meat shall not exceed two ounces for six-ounce cans and a proportionate amount for other size cans. It shall be reasonably free from thumb and leg meat, free from guts, scrap meat and inedible parts, and not more than one-fifth of the cans may contain shell pieces. The odour and flavour may be weak. There shall be no more than traces of discoloration. The liquid may be slightly cloudy and the red pigment slightly dull.
- (4) All parcels or lots of canned lobster falling below Standard Quality but found to be sound, wholesome and fit for human food, shall be designated as "Sub-standard".

Chicken Haddie

- (b) (1) "Fancy Quality" chicken haddie shall be packed from fresh sound, well-washed and white-napped fish. The can contents shall be firm. The odour and flavour of the can contents shall be appetizing and characteristic of sound fish. The colour of the meat shall be practically white. The cans may not contain more than traces of bones and skin particles and the contents shall be entirely free from discoloration, fork marks and other defects. The can shall be paper lined.
- (2) "Standard Quality" chicken haddie shall be packed from sound fish. The can contents may be slightly soft. The odour and flavour of the can contents may be weak and the flavour may be flat or salty. The colour may be slightly dark, with no more than traces of discoloration. The can contents shall be reasonably free of bones, skin particles and fork marks. The cans shall be free of other defects to the satisfaction of the Fish Inspection Laboratory.
- (3) All parcels or lots of canned chicken haddie falling below Standard Quality but found to be sound, wholesome and fit for human food, shall be designated as "Sub-standard".

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

Mackerel Fillets

- (c) (1) "Fancy Quality" canned mackerel fillets shall be packed from fresh, sound, firm, well-washed mackerel, from which the fins and the entire backbone have been removed. In packing in tall cans, the fillets shall be cut to a length corresponding to the inside height of the can, shall be packed uniformly and any small pieces shall be enclosed in the centre. The odour and flavour of the can contents shall be characteristic of canned fresh mackerel. The contents shall be firm and the light-coloured portions of the meat shall be practically white.
- (2) "Standard Quality" canned mackerel fillets shall be packed from reasonably fresh and sound, well-washed mackerel, from which the entire backbone has been removed. In packing tall cans, the pieces of fillets shall be packed uniformly and any small pieces shall be enclosed in the centre. The can contents may be slightly soft and the "white meat" may be slightly dark. The odour and flavour may be weak and the flavour may be flat or salty.
- (3) All parcels or lots of canned mackerel fillets falling below Standard Quality but found to be sound, wholesome and fit for human food, shall be designated as "Sub-standard".

Mackerel

- (d) (1) "Fancy Quality" canned mackerel shall be packed from fresh, sound, firm, well-washed mackerel from which fins and all blood along the backbone have been removed. The fish shall be cut into pieces of a length corresponding to the inside height of the can, and all small pieces shall be packed in the centre of the can. The odour and flavour of the can contents shall be characteristic of canned fresh mackerel. The contents shall be firm, the light-coloured portion of the meat practically white and the liquid reasonably clear and light in colour.
- (2) "Standard Quality" canned mackerel shall be packed from reasonably fresh and sound, well-washed mackerel, from which most of the blood along the backbone has been removed. Practically all small pieces shall be packed in the centre of the can. The contents may be slightly soft and the "white meat" and liquid slightly dark. The odour and flavour may be weak and the flavour may be flat or salty.
- (3) All parcels or lots of canned mackerel falling below Standard Quality but found to be sound, wholesome and fit for human food, shall be designated as "Sub-standard".

Herring (Plain) in Tall Cans

- (e) (1) "Fancy Quality" canned plain herring shall be packed from fresh, sound, well-washed, gutted fish, from which heads, tails, blood and scales have been removed. The contents shall be firm and the odour and flavour characteristic of canned fresh herring. The fish shall be cut to a length corresponding to the inside height of the can. All small pieces shall be packed in the centre of the can. The cans shall be enamel lined.
- (2) "Standard Quality" canned plain herring shall be packed from reasonably fresh, sound, well-washed fish, from which heads,

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

tails, blood, scales and most of the viscera have been removed. The contents shall be reasonably firm, and there shall be no stale, rancid and other “off” odours and flavours. The fish shall be cut to a length corresponding to the inside height of the can. Practically all small pieces shall be packed in the centre of the can. The cans shall be enamel lined.

- (3) All parcels or lots of canned herring falling below Standard Quality but found to be sound, wholesome and fit for human food, shall be designated as “Sub-standard”.

Herring in Tomato Sauce in Tall Cans

- (f) (1) “Fancy Quality” canned herring in tomato sauce shall be packed from fresh, sound, well-washed fish, from which heads, tails, blood, scales and practically all of the viscera have been removed. The can contents shall be firm and their odour and flavour characteristic of canned fresh herring. The amount of tomato sauce or puree, having a specific gravity of 1·05 added to one-pound tall cans shall be not less than two and one-half ounces. The fish shall be cooked enough to soften the bones. All cans shall be enamel lined.
- (2) “Standard Quality” canned herring in tomato sauce shall be packed from reasonably fresh, sound, well-washed fish, from which heads, tails, blood, scales and most of the viscera have been removed. The can contents shall be reasonably firm and there shall be no stale, rancid or other “off” odours or flavours. The amount of tomato sauce or puree, having a specific gravity of 1·05 added to one-pound tall cans shall be not less than two and one-half ounces. The backbones may be slightly hard. All cans shall be enamel lined.

Flaked Fish

- (g) The labels attached to all cans of flaked fish shall show the vernacular names of the kinds of fish contained in the cans.
- (1) “Fancy Quality” flaked fish shall be packed from fresh, sound, well-washed and white-naped fish. The can contents shall be firm. The odour and flavour of the can contents shall be appetizing and characteristic of sound fish. The colour of the contents shall be practically white. The cans may not contain more than traces of bones and skin particles, and the contents shall be entirely free from discoloration, fork marks and other defects. The cans shall be paper lined.
- (2) “Standard Quality” flaked fish shall be packed from sound fish. The can contents may be slightly soft. The odour and flavour of the can contents may be weak and the flavour may be flat or salty. The colour may be slightly dark, with no more than traces of discoloration. The can contents shall be reasonably free of bones, skin particles and fork marks. The cans shall be free of other defects to the satisfaction of the Fish Inspection Laboratory.
- (3) All parcels or lots of canned flaked fish falling below Standard Quality but found to be sound, wholesome and fit for human food, shall be designated as “Sub-standard”.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

Lobster Paste

- (h) (1) "Fancy Quality" lobster paste shall be prepared from fresh, sound, edible parts of the lobster including the roe. The mixture shall be ground thoroughly to a smooth consistency and uniform reddish colour. The odour and flavour shall be appetizing and characteristic of sound lobster paste. The texture shall be that of a smooth, easily spreading paste.
- (2) "Standard Quality" lobster paste shall be packed from sound, edible parts of the lobster, with or without roe. The texture may be slightly soft and the colour greenish. The mixture shall be well ground to a smooth consistency and fairly uniform colour. The odour and flavour shall be good.
- (3) All parcels or lots of canned lobster paste falling below Standard Quality but found to be sound, wholesome and fit for human food, shall be designated as "Sub-standard".

Atlantic Salmon

- (i) (1) "Fancy Quality" canned Atlantic salmon shall be packed from fresh, sound, firm, well-washed fish. All blood along the backbone, the fins and scales shall be removed. The fish shall be cut into steaks corresponding to the inside height of the cans. The can contents shall be firm. The odour and flavour shall be characteristic of canned Atlantic salmon. The bones shall be fairly soft. The flesh shall be free from fork marks, bruises and discoloration.
- (2) "Standard Quality" canned Atlantic salmon shall be packed from fresh, sound, well-washed fish. The fish shall be cut into steaks corresponding to the inside height of the cans. The can contents shall be practically free from blood and scales. They may be slightly soft. The odour and flavour shall be good. The bones may be slightly hard. The flesh shall be practically free from fork marks, bruises and discoloration.
- (3) All parcels or lots of canned Atlantic salmon falling below Standard Quality but found to be sound, wholesome and fit for human food, shall be designated as "Sub-standard".

Atlantic Tuna—Solid Pack

- (j) (1) "Fancy Quality" Atlantic tuna shall be packed from the light meat of sound, well-bled, and well-washed fish. The can contents shall be firm and consist of not more than three pieces. The amount of edible oil in the half-pound can shall be at least one-half ounce. The colour of the meat shall be light. The flavour and odour shall be characteristic of canned Atlantic tuna packed in edible oil.
- (2) "Standard Quality" canned Atlantic tuna shall be packed from the light meat of sound, well-washed fish. The can contents shall be fairly firm and consist of not more than six pieces. The amount of edible oil in the half-pound can shall be at least one-half ounce. The colour of the meat may be slightly dark. The meat may contain small amounts of blood. The odour and flavour of the can contents shall be good.
- (3) All parcels or lots of canned Atlantic tuna falling below Standard Quality but found to be sound, wholesome and fit for human food, shall be designated as "Sub-standard".

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued*Atlantic Tuna (Flaked)*

- (k) (1) "Fancy Quality" flaked Atlantic tuna shall be packed from the light meat of sound wholesome, well-bled, well-washed, cooked fish. The can contents shall be firm and free from bones skin, extraneous tissue and dark meat. The amount of edible oil contained in the half flat can shall be at least one-quarter of an ounce. The colour of the meat shall be light and the flavour and odour characteristic of canned Atlantic tuna packed in edible oil.
- (2) "Standard Quality" flaked Atlantic tuna shall be packed from the light meat of sound, wholesome, well-washed, cooked fish. The can contents may be slightly soft and the colour slightly dark. The cans shall be free from bones, skin, extraneous tissue and dark meat. The amount of edible oil in the half flat can shall be at least one-quarter of an ounce. The odour and flavour of the can contents may be weak and the flavour may be flat or salty.
- (3) All parcels or lots of canned flaked Atlantic tuna falling below Standard Quality but found to be sound, wholesome and fit for human food, shall be designated as "Sub-standard".

Gaspereau

- (l) (1) "Fancy Quality" canned gaspereau shall be packed from fresh, sound, well-washed, gutted fish, from which heads, tails, blood and scales have been removed. The contents shall be firm and the odour and flavour characteristic of canned fresh gaspereau. The fish shall be cut to a length corresponding to the inside height of the can. All small pieces shall be packed in the centre of the can. The cans shall be enamel lined.
- (2) "Standard Quality" canned gaspereau shall be packed from reasonably fresh, sound, well-washed fish, from which heads, tails, blood, scales and most of the viscera have been removed. The contents shall be reasonably firm, and there shall be no stale, rancid or other "off" odours or flavours. The fish shall be cut to a length corresponding to the inside height of the can. Practically all small pieces shall be packed in the centre of the can. The cans shall be enamel lined.
- (3) All parcels or lots of canned gaspereau falling below Standard Quality but found to be sound, wholesome and fit for human food, shall be designated as "Sub-standard".

Small Herring (Plain)

In No. 1 Picnic Cans

- (m) (1) "Fancy Quality" canned plain small herring shall be packed from fresh, sound, well-washed fish from which heads, tails and scales have been removed. The contents shall be firm and the odour and flavour characteristic of canned fresh herring. The meat shall be practically white, and shall be free from reddening along the backbone. The liquid shall be reasonably clear. The number of fish per can shall be not less than eight. All small pieces shall be packed in the centre of the can. The cans shall be enamel lined.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

- (2) "Standard Quality" canned plain small herring shall be packed from reasonably fresh, sound, well-washed fish from which heads, tails and most of the scales have been removed. The contents shall be reasonably firm, and there shall be no stale, rancid and other "off" odours and flavours. The meat may be slightly dark, and there may be not more than traces of reddening along the backbone. The number of fish per can shall be not less than eight. Practically all small pieces shall be packed in the centre of the can. The cans shall be enamel lined.
- (3) All parcels or lots of canned small herring falling below Standard Quality but found to be sound, wholesome and fit for human food, shall be designated as "Sub-standard".

Herring Fillets

- (n) (1) "Fancy Quality" canned herring fillets shall be packed from fresh, sound, firm, well-washed herring from which the fins, scales and the entire backbone have been removed. In packing tall cans, the fillets shall be cut to a length corresponding to the inside height of the can, shall be packed uniformly and any small pieces shall be enclosed in the centre. The odour and flavour of the can contents shall be characteristic of canned fresh herring. The contents shall be firm and the liquid reasonably clear. The cans shall be enamel lined.
- (2) "Standard Quality" canned herring fillets shall be packed from reasonably fresh, sound, well-washed herring from which most of the scales and the entire backbone have been removed. In packing tall cans, the pieces of fillets shall be packed uniformly and any small pieces shall be enclosed in the centre. The can contents may be slightly soft and the liquid slightly turbid. The odour and flavour may be weak and the flavour may be flat or salty. The cans shall be enamel lined.
- (3) All parcels or lots of canned herring fillets falling below Standard Quality but found to be sound, wholesome and fit for human food, shall be designated as "Sub-standard".

Shad Fillets

- (o) (1) "Fancy Quality" canned shad fillets shall be packed from fresh, sound, well-washed shad, from which fins, scales and the entire backbone have been removed. In packing tall cans, the fillets shall be cut to a length corresponding to the inside height of the can and any small pieces shall be packed in the centre. The odour and flavour of the can contents shall be characteristic of canned fresh shad. The contents shall be firm. The cans shall be enamel lined.
- (2) "Standard Quality" canned shad fillets shall be packed from reasonably fresh and sound, well-washed shad, from which fins, scales and the entire backbone have been removed. In packing tall cans, the fillets shall be cut to a length corresponding to the inside height of the can and any small pieces shall be packed in the centre. The contents shall be reasonably firm, and there shall be no stale, rancid or other "off" odours or flavours. The cans shall be enamel lined.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

- (3) All lots of canned shad fillets falling below Standard Quality but found to be sound, wholesome and fit for human food, shall be designated as "Sub-standard".

Shad

- (p) (1) "Fancy Quality" canned shad shall be packed from fresh, sound, firm, well-washed fish. The fins, scales and all blood along the backbone shall be removed. The fish shall be cut into steaks corresponding to the inside height of the can, and all small pieces shall be packed in the centre. The can contents shall be firm. The odour and flavour shall be characteristic of canned shad. The bones shall be soft. The cans shall be enamel lined.
- (2) "Standard Quality" canned shad shall be packed from reasonably fresh, sound, firm, well-washed fish. The fish shall be cut into steaks corresponding to the inside height of the can, and all small pieces shall be packed in the centre. The can contents shall be practically free from fins, blood and scales and they shall be reasonably firm. There shall be no stale, rancid or other "off" odours or flavours. The bones shall be soft. The cans shall be enamel lined.
- (3) All lots of canned shad falling below Standard Quality but found to be sound, wholesome and fit for human food, shall be designated as "Sub-standard".

Kipperd Snacks

- (q) (1) "Fancy Quality" canned kippered snacks shall be prepared from fresh, sound, well-washed herring from which fins, scales and the entire backbone have been removed and which have been mildly smoked. In packing the flat drawn cans, the fillets shall be placed uniformly, skin side down. The contents shall be firm and the odour and flavour shall be characteristic of mildly smoked fresh herring. The colour shall be uniform and not darker than golden brown. The amount of edible oil in five-ounce cans shall be at least one-quarter of an ounce. The cans shall be enamel lined.
- (2) "Standard Quality" canned kippered snacks shall be prepared from reasonably fresh, sound, well-washed herring from which the fins, scales and the entire backbone have been removed and which have been mildly smoked. In packing the flat drawn cans, the fillets shall be placed uniformly, skin side down. The contents may be slightly soft. The odour and flavour may be weak and the flavour may be flat or salty. The colour need not be uniform and may be darker than golden brown. The amount of edible oil in five-ounce cans shall be at least one-quarter of an ounce. The cans shall be enamel lined.
- (3) All lots of canned kippered snacks falling below Standard Quality but found to be sound, wholesome and fit for human food, shall be designated as "Sub-standard".

Billfish

- (r) (1) "Fancy Quality" canned billfish shall be packed from fresh, sound, firm, well-washed fish. The fins and all blood along the backbone shall be removed. The fish shall be cut correspond-

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

ing to the inside height of the can and all small pieces shall be packed in the centre. The can contents shall be firm. The odour and flavour shall be characteristic of canned billfish and the bones shall be soft. The can shall be enamel lined.

- (2) "Standard Quality" canned billfish, shall be packed from reasonably fresh, sound, firm, well-washed fish. The fish shall be cut corresponding to the inside height of the can and all small pieces shall be packed in the centre. The can contents shall be practically free from blood and they shall be reasonably firm. There shall be no stale, rancid or other "off" odours or flavours. The cans shall be enamel lined.
- (3) All lots of canned billfish falling below Standard Quality but found to be sound, wholesome and fit for human food, shall be designated as "Sub-standard".

Gaspereau Fillets

- (s) (1) "Fancy Quality" canned gaspereau fillets shall be packed from fresh, sound, firm, well-washed gaspereau from which the fins, scales and the entire backbone have been removed. In packing tall cans, the fillets shall be cut to a length not less than the inside height of the can; they shall be packed uniformly and any small pieces shall be enclosed in the centre. The odour and flavour of the can contents shall be characteristic of canned fresh gaspereau. The meat shall be practically white and free from reddening along the backbone. The can contents shall be firm and the liquid reasonably clear. The cans shall be enamel lined.
- (2) "Standard Quality" canned gaspereau fillets shall be packed from reasonably fresh, sound, well-washed gaspereau from which most of the scales and the entire backbone have been removed. In packing tall cans the pieces of fillets shall be packed uniformly and any small pieces shall be enclosed in the centre. The can contents may be slightly soft and the liquid slightly turbid. The odour and flavour may be weak and the flavour may be flat or salty. The meat may be slightly dark and shall be practically free from red discoloration. The cans shall be enamel lined.
- (3) All parcels or lots of canned gaspereau fillets falling below Standard Quality and found to be sound, wholesome and fit for human food shall be designated as "Sub-standard".

Small Herring in Tomato Sauce in No. 1 Picnic Cans

- (t) (1) "Fancy Quality" canned small herring in tomato sauce shall be packed from fresh, sound, well-washed fish from which heads, tails, and scales have been removed. The contents shall be firm and the odour and flavour characteristic of canned fresh herring in tomato sauce. The meat shall be practically white and free from reddening along the backbone. The number of fish per can shall be not less than eight. The amount of tomato sauce or puree, having a specific gravity of 1.05 added to ten ounce tall cans shall be not less than one and three-quarter ounces of the equivalent thereof for puree of different specific gravity. Cans shall be enamel lined.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

- (2) "Standard Quality" canned small herring in tomato sauce shall be packed from reasonably fresh, sound, well-washed fish from which heads, tails and most of the scales have been removed. The contents shall be reasonably firm. The meat may be slightly dark and shall be practically free from red discoloration along the backbone. The number of fish per can shall not be less than eight. The amount of tomato sauce or puree, having a specific gravity of 1·05 added to ten ounce tall cans shall be not less than one and three-quarter ounces or the equivalent thereof for puree of different specific gravity. There shall be no stale, rancid or other "off" odours or flavours. The can shall be enamel lined.
- (3) All parcels or lots of canned small herring in tomato sauce falling below Standard Quality but found to be sound, wholesome and fit for human food shall be designated as "Sub-standard."

Finnan Haddie

- (u) (1) "Fancy Quality" finnan haddie shall be packed from sound, well-washed, lightly smoked (in natural smoke) fish or fillets. The can contents shall be firm but not dry. The odour and flavour of the can contents shall be appetizing and characteristic of lightly smoked sound fish. The colour of the can contents shall be light brown on the smoked surface portions and yellowish-white on the interior parts of the smoked fish. The cans may not contain more than traces of bones, skin particles, or trimmings, and the contents shall be free from discolorations, fork marks and other defects. The cans shall be paper lined.
- (2) "Standard Quality" finnan haddie shall be packed from sound smoked fish, or suitable trimmings of smoked fish in natural smoke. The can contents may be slightly soft. The odour and flavour may be weak or fairly strongly smoky and/or salty. The colour may be slightly dark. The can contents shall be reasonably free of bones, skin particles, fork marks and dark trimmings.
- (3) All parcels or lots of canned finnan haddie falling below Standard Quality but found to be sound, wholesome and fit for human food, shall be designated as "Sub-standard."

Pollock

- (v) (1) "Fancy Quality" canned pollock shall be packed from fresh, sound, well-washed and whitenaped fish. The can contents shall be appetizing and characteristic of sound fish. The cans may not contain more than traces of defects such as bones and skin particles, and the contents shall be free from discoloration and fork marks.
- (2) "Standard Quality" canned pollock shall be packed from sound fish. The can contents may be slightly soft. The odour and flavour of the can contents may be weak and the flavour may be flat or salty. The can contents shall be reasonably free from defects such as bones, skin particles, discoloration and fork marks.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

- (3) All parcels or lots of canned pollock falling below Standard Quality but found to be sound, wholesome and fit for human food, shall be designated as "Sub-standard."

Gaspereau in Tomato Sauce

- (w) (1) "Fancy Quality" canned gaspereau in tomato sauce shall be packed from fresh, sound, well-washed fish from which heads, tails, blood, scales and practically all of the viscera have been removed. The can contents shall be firm and their odour and flavour characteristic of canned fresh gaspereau. The amount of tomato sauce made from puree, having a specific gravity of 1.05, added to one-pound tall or oval cans shall be not less than two and one-half ounces, nor less than one and one-quarter ounces, for half-pound cans, or the equivalents thereof for puree of higher specific gravity. The fish shall be cooked enough to soften the backbones. Oval cans shall have not less than one and one-half inches vacuum. All cans shall be enamel lined.
- (2) "Standard Quality" canned gaspereau in tomato sauce shall be packed from reasonably fresh, sound, well-washed fish, from which heads, tails, blood, scales and most of the viscera have been removed. The can contents shall be reasonably firm and there shall be no stale, rancid, or other "off" odours or flavours. The amount of tomato sauce made from puree, having a specific gravity of 1.05, added to one-pound tall or oval cans shall be not less than two and one-half ounces, nor less than one and one-quarter ounces for half pound cans, or the equivalents thereof for puree of higher specific gravity. The backbones may be slightly hard. Oval cans shall have not less than one inch vacuum. All cans shall be enamel lined.
- (3) All parcels or lots of canned gaspereau in tomato sauce falling below Standard Quality but found to be sound, wholesome and fit for food shall be designated as "Sub-standard."

39. Before application is made for the grading of a parcel of canned fish or shellfish under the Standards of Quality named in section 38 each can shall be examined for external defects and all defective cans shall be withdrawn by the Applicant.

40. Each parcel of canned fish or shellfish submitted for grading, and from which the samples have been withdrawn for such purpose, shall be held, and its identity preserved, at the warehouse of the Applicant until the Standard of Quality has been determined by the Fish Inspection Laboratory and a grading certificate issued, and until all cans in the parcel have been labelled in accordance with the provisions of section 42 of these Regulations.

41. For each parcel of canned fish or shellfish that has been graded in accordance with these Regulations a grading certificate shall be issued by the Fish Inspection Laboratory in the form of Appendix "C" hereto and shall be delivered to the Applicant.

Labelling

- 42.** (a) The labels to be used on each can of fish or shellfish graded under these Regulations must conform to the requirements of the Meat and Canned Foods Act and the Regulations made there-

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

under, and also be marked with one of the following designations to show the Standard of Quality determined by the Fish Inspection Laboratory: A crown enclosing the words "Extra Fancy Grade", "Fancy Grade", or "Standard Grade" and the words "Government" and "Inspected" above and below the crown respectively, as illustrated:



Provided that if "stickers" are used to mark graded canned fish or shellfish with the above designations of the Standards of Quality, such "stickers" may be used on the can tops or on the labels: and provided also that all cans of a parcel or lot designated as "Sub-standard" shall be plainly and indelibly marked on the label with the words: "Government Inspected—Sub-standard" in letters not less than one-quarter of an inch in height.

All such labels shall be registered with and approved by the Department of Fisheries and shall not be used until they are so registered and approved. For this purpose each Applicant shall supply the Minister with ten copies of each kind of label to be used by him on graded canned fish or shellfish.

Labels showing any of the above designations shall not be used other than on cans of fish or shellfish that have been graded as required by these Regulations.

- (b) Each can of fish or shellfish contained in a parcel for which a grading certificate has been issued to the Applicant, whose right to appeal for a regrading has expired, shall be labelled at the warehouse of the Applicant with the approved label; provided, however, that graded but unlabelled canned fish or shellfish may, at the written request of the permit holder concerned, be transferred under certificate authorized by the Minister to an approved destination to be labelled at that destination.
 - (c) No person shall label any can of fish or shellfish that has been graded as required by these Regulations with a label showing any other standard of quality, of those herein designated, than that determined by the Fish Inspection Laboratory regrading.
43. (a) In the event of the Fish Inspection Laboratory decision as to the grade of any parcel of canned fish or shellfish being challenged by the Applicant, he may, within fourteen days after the delivery of the grading certificate to him, appeal to the Minister for a regrading.
- (b) The fee for such regrading shall be ten dollars.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

- (c) The regrading may be authorized if the Minister is satisfied that the identity of the parcel in dispute has been preserved and that the samples had been withdrawn as prescribed by these Regulations. This regrading, which shall be final, shall be conducted at the Fish Inspection Laboratory, in the presence of three persons, one of whom shall be selected by the Appellant, one by the Minister and one by the Fish Inspection Laboratory; provided that where the Appellant waives, in writing, his right to appoint a representative, the regrading shall be conducted in the presence of the other two persons.
- (d) If the regrading places the parcel in the higher grade than the original grading the fee will be returned to the appellant.

44. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing Regulations, an Inspector may, if he has reason to believe that any canned fish or shellfish have been packed or dealt with in any way not in accordance with the provisions of the Meat and Canned Foods Act or the Regulations made thereunder, or, if he deems it necessary for the purpose of preserving the identity of canned fish or shellfish as required by these Regulations, detain at any time and in any place, any such canned fish or shellfish by placing thereon a numbered "Held" tag and any person who moves or causes to be moved any such canned fish or shellfish, or removes the "Held" tag without the authority of the Minister shall be guilty of an offence under the Act.

- 45. (a) Canned Atlantic fish and shellfish for which no standards of quality and grade have been established under section 38 of these Regulations may be submitted for inspection to the Fish Inspection Laboratory.
- (b) Application for inspection of each parcel of canned fish or shellfish shall be made in writing, on a form provided by the Department, to the Fish Inspection Laboratory.
- 46. (a) For each parcel of canned Atlantic fish or shellfish that has been inspected and found to be of fair average quality, well-packed and in good merchantable condition, an Inspection Certificate shall be issued by the Fish Inspection Laboratory in the form of Appendix "D" hereto and shall be delivered to the Applicant.
- (b) All parcels or lots of canned Atlantic fish or shellfish submitted for inspection and falling below the standards of quality required above, but found to be sound, wholesome and fit for human food, shall be designated and marked as "Class B" and the Inspection Certificate shall be marked accordingly.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

Appendix “A”

DOMINION OF CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

CANNED SALMON INSPECTION CERTIFICATE

Vancouver, B.C.,

Date.....

This is to certify that the parcel of canned salmon described herein—the word “Canada” being embossed on the lids of the cans,—was produced in British Columbia, was examined by the Dominion Government Canned Fish Inspection Laboratory, and was approved by it as being:

FRESH
FIRM
WELL PACKED

and as meeting the Regulations of the Dominion of Canada for the Inspection of British Columbia Canned Salmon.

Marks	Quantity	Description
.....	.....pounds	
.....	.....cases	

Chief Supervisor of Fisheries for British Columbia.

Appendix “B”

DOMINION OF CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

CANNED HERRING INSPECTION CERTIFICATE

Vancouver, B.C.,

Date.....

This is to certify that the parcel of canned herring described herein was produced in British Columbia, was examined by the Dominion Government Canned Fish Inspection Laboratory, and was approved by it as being:

FAIR AVERAGE QUALITY
WELL PACKED
GOOD MERCHANTABLE CONDITION

and as meeting the Regulations of the Dominion of Canada for the Inspection of British Columbia Canned Herring.

Marks	Quantity	Description
.....	.....pounds	
.....	.....cases	

Chief Supervisor of Fisheries for British Columbia

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

Appendix "C"

DOMINION OF CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

CANNED FISH AND SHELLFISH GRADING CERTIFICATE

Certificate No..... Halifax, N.S.
 Issued to..... Date.....19.....
 Address.....

This is to certify that the parcel of canned.....
 described herein was graded by the Fish Inspection Laboratory of the Department of
 Fisheries and was determined by it to be:

.....QUALITY

as defined by Section 38 of the Regulations Governing the Inspection of Canned Fish
 and Shellfish and the Operations of Canneries, under the Meat and Canned Foods Act.

DESCRIPTION OF PARCEL

Canned Fish and Shellfish Grading Permit No.
 Marks Lot No. Cannery Permit No.
 Kind of Product Cannery Registered No.
 cases of ounce cans
 cases of ounce cans
 cases of ounce cans

.....
 Fish Inspection Laboratory.

(Countersigned)

Chief Supervisor of Fisheries.

This certificate was delivered to
 at on 19.....

.....
 Inspector of Fisheries.

Appendix "D"

Certificate No. B.....

DOMINION OF CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

CANNED FISH INSPECTION CERTIFICATE

Issued to.....(Place)
 Address..... Date.....19.....

This is to certify that the parcel of canned.....
 described herein was produced in Canada, was examined by the Fish Inspection Laboratory
 of the Department of Fisheries, and was approved by it as being

FAIR AVERAGE QUALITY
 WELL PACKED
 GOOD MERCHANTABLE CONDITION

and as meeting the provisions of the Meat and Canned Foods Act, and the Regulations
 made thereunder governing the inspection of canned fish and shellfish and the operations
 of canneries.

DESCRIPTION OF PARCEL

Marks..... Lot No..... Kind of Fish.....
cases of.....cans (contents.....oz.) Cannery Reg. No.....
cases of.....cans (contents.....oz.) Cannery Reg. No.....
cases of.....cans (contents.....oz.) Cannery Reg. No.....

.....
 Fish Inspection Laboratory.

This certificate was delivered to.....at
on....., 19.....

.....
 Inspector of Fisheries.

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

GRADING FORM FOR LOBSTER CANNERIES

(As required by subsection (b) of section 11 of the Regulations Governing the Inspection of Canned Fish and Shellfish and the Operations of Canneries, and approved by Order in Council of.....)

Permit No.....Province.....Name of Owner.....
Year.....County.....Name of Manager.....
Location of Cannery.....

Construction and Equipment	Score	
	Perfect	Allowed
Location.....	5	
Construction.....	30	
Equipment.....	65	
LOCATION— Over or near tide-water, removed from sewer effluents, dumps, swamps, stables, unsanitary fish dressing and baiting stands.....	5	
CONSTRUCTION— Building: on solid footings, of sound and solid construction, water-tight walls and roof.....	3	
Lay-out: of plant in proper order to insure continuous flow of operations through cannery.....	4	
Separate Rooms: for cooking and shelling, packing and processing, storage, each with adequate floor space to handle pack efficiently.	5	
Floors: cement, or tongued and grooved, watertight, guttered and sloped evenly to drain.....	4	
Walls and Ceilings: sheeted and painted; or joists, studding, rafter and roofing exposed, but painted or white-washed.....	4	
Drain: Discharging below highwater mark; or into running water; or into cesspool 50 feet from cannery; all points of discharge 100 feet from seawater intake. Constructed water-tight, metal or metal-lined with soldered seams.....	4	
Ventilation: hoods or ventilators over cooking vats; screened doors and windows (in late season districts).....	3	
Privies: dry earth closet, over 100 yards from cannery and from water supply; or water closet if no seawater used and no live lobsters kept in water.....	3	
EQUIPMENT— Crates or Cars: to keep lobsters alive in clean seawater until ready for packing.....	3	
Cooking Vats: preferably two, with drain; equipped with crane where lobsters are boiled; near water tap.....	3	
Cooler: metal construction, or covered with galvanized iron with water-tight seams, sloped to drain.....	2	
Cracking Tables; free from rust, soldered seams sloped to drain, rust-free knives and pickers; clean-cut and odourless block.....	4	
Refuse Barrels: metal (to obtain full marks); cleaned daily.....	3	
Shell Bin: sufficient capacity for daily pack; easily accessible to teams or boats; of solid construction, scows or wagons.....	3	
Sinks; enamel or galvanized iron with soldered seams, free from rust; running water with tap over each sink.....	5	
Packing Table; enamel, glass, zinc or galvanized iron top with soldered seams sloped to drain; no wooden racks.....	3	
Scales: for weighing meat, in good condition, sensitive to 1/8 oz....	3	
Water Pump and Tank: gasoline or steam pump or steam ejector on boiler; water tank overhead.....	5	

Meat and Canned Foods Act—continued

GRADING FORM FOR LOBSTER CANNERIES—Continued

Construction and Equipment	Score	
	Perfect	Allowed
EQUIPMENT—		
Plumbing: all water and steam pipes galvanized, free from rust.....	3	
Steam Boiler.....	5	
Exhaust Apparatus: (exhaust box or vacuum sealer).....	4	
Retort: (two retorts or more in large plants).....	4	
Steam Hose: for scalding floors, walls, tables, etc., with live steam..	3	
Dishes: agateware (rust-free, not chipped), aluminum, zinc, galvan- ized iron.....	4	
Wash Basin or Sink: with outlet to drain, running water, soap, towel	3	
Aprons, Caps for meat handlers, cleaned daily, not to be worn out- side cannery—clean overalls or aprons for male help, also for manager or foreman.....	5	
Total Score.....	100	

Signature of Inspecting Officer.....

Date of this return.....19.....

Operating Methods and Cannery Sanitation	Score	
	Perfect	Allowed
Cannery Sanitation.....	38	
Packing Operations.....	62	
CANNERY SANITATION—		
Boats: free from bilge water, kept clean provided with crates or baskets to carry lobsters protected from sunlight.....	5	
Crates or Cars: anchored in clean current sea-water, cleaned out regu- larly.....	3	
Refuse: removed daily, shell bin cleaned daily, white-washed; clean surroundings.....	4	
Cannery Walls and Floors: cleaned daily, limed or scalded with live steam.....	3	
Tables: washed and scalded several times daily, especially before start of work.....	4	
Dishes and Utensils: cleaned frequently, sterilized at least once a day.....	3	
Water Supply: preferably bored well or spring with tightly cased mouth. If sea-water or water from dug well or from brook, tested before use. Water tanks emptied and cleaned daily.....	7	
Help: cleanliness in dress and person, meat handlers washing hands frequently.....	3	
Foreman and Manager: of clean appearance.....	3	
Smoking and Spitting: prohibited in and around cannery.....	3	

Meat and Canned Foods Act—concluded

GRADING FORM FOR LOBSTER CANNERIES—Concluded

Operating Methods and Cannery Sanitation	Score	
	Perfect	Allowed
PACKING OPERATIONS—		
Lobsters culled before cooking, all dead and “weak” lobsters discarded.....	4	
Lobsters cooked (boiled or steamed) immediately before packing only, at the same rate as packers handle meat.....	5	
Boiling Water: renewed every 1 or 2 batches, vat not overfilled.....	3	
Cooking Vats: drained and cleaned daily.....	2	
Lobsters removed simultaneously from vat.....	2	
Cooked lobsters cooled rapidly, shelled, washed and packed without delay.....	5	
Meat washed under spray or running water: not allowed to soak in water, all blood, guts, tomalley removed.....	6	
Cans lined: immediately before use only.....	2	
Pickle: of uniform strength, not over 2½% salt.....	2	
Meat weighed: separately on plates, or in cans before adding pickle.	3	
All cooked meat being packed and processed before intermissions (lunch hour).....	4	
Cans exhausted in exhaust box or vacuum sealer, to prevent flippers	5	
Can closing machine: properly adjusted, chucks and rolls in good condition; frequent inspection of can seams; gasoline engine outside packing room.....	5	
Efficient Sterilization; in small batches.....	5	
Processed cans cooled immediately: with cold water from hose or in tank.....	3	
Cans cleaned and inspected: for leaks, flippers, swells, etc., before boxing and storing the cases.....	3	
Cans stored in coolest place possible (above freezing).....	3	
Total score.....	100	

Year	Construction and Equipment	Cannery Sanitation, Packing Operations
Current year 19.....		
Last year 19.....		
Year before last 19.....		

CANADA MEDICAL ACT. (R.S.C., 1927, c. 129)

Rules and Regulations relating to registration under the *Canada Medical Act* were made by the Medical Council of Canada on September 7, 1938, and approved by the Governor in Council on November 25, 1938, (Order in Council P.C. 2951). These rules and regulations and information respecting the examinations of the Medical Council of Canada may be obtained from The Registrar, The Medical Council of Canada, Medical Arts Building, 180 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa.

MERCHANT SEAMEN COMPENSATION ACT. (1946, c. 58)

By section 50 of *The Merchant Seamen Compensation Act* (enacted by chapter 38 of the Statutes of 1947) The Merchant Seamen Compensation Regulations, 1945, established by Order in Council P.C. 4755 of 17th July, 1945, are deemed to have been revoked on the 31st August, 1946, and for the purposes of section 19 of the *Interpretation Act* this Act is deemed to be substituted for the said Regulations.

MERCHANT SEAMEN VOCATIONAL TRAINING ORDER

See VETERANS (Department of Veterans Affairs Act).

MERCHANT SERVICE—MERCANTILE MARINE

See SHIPPING (Canada Shipping Act).

MIGRATORY BIRDS CONVENTION ACT. (R.S.C., 1927, c. 130)

1. *Enforcement transferred to R.C.M.P.*
2. *Appointment of game officers ex officio.*
3. *Protection of migratory birds.*
4. *Regulations for bird sanctuaries.*
5. *Bird sanctuaries and public shooting grounds—further Orders in Council:*
 - (1) *establishing, amending or discontinuing bird sanctuaries;*
 - (2) *establishing, amending or discontinuing public shooting grounds.*

1. Enforcement of provisions of Act transferred to Royal Canadian Mounted Police

P.C. 2283

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

FRIDAY, the 14th day of October, 1932.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS all matters relating to the administration and enforcement of the Migratory Birds Convention Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, and Regulations thereunder, are now under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior;

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

And whereas through the recent extension of the operations of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police that force is now in a position to give special attention to the police work connected with the Migratory Birds Convention Act:

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Justice and under the provisions of section 2 (a) of chapter 165, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is pleased to order that the responsibility for the police work in connection with the enforcement of the provisions of the Migratory Birds Convention Act and Regulations thereunder throughout Canada be and it is hereby transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, all other responsibilities under the said Act to remain with the Department of the Interior.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

**2. Appointment of certain provincial officers as game officers
*ex officio***

P.C. 5364

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

TUESDAY, the 23rd day of November, 1948.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Mines and Resources and by virtue of the powers conferred by subsection (6) of section 5 of the Migratory Birds Convention Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 130, is pleased to order as follows:

1. Order in Council P.C. 1485 of 8th April, 1948, extending the provisions of section 5 of the Migratory Birds Convention Act to the Game and Fishery Officers of the provinces named therein and appointing such officers Game Officers *ex officio* under the said Act, is hereby revoked; and

2. The following Order is hereby made in substitution for the Order hereby revoked:

The provisions of section 5 of the Migratory Birds Convention Act are hereby extended to the Game and Fishery Officers of the Provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Quebec and Saskatchewan, and such Game and Fishery Officers are hereby appointed game officers *ex officio* under the said Act.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

3. Regulations for the protection of migratory birds

P.C. 5681

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

TUESDAY, the 8th day of November, 1949

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Mines and Resources and pursuant to the provisions of the Migratory Birds Convention Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 130, is pleased to order as follows:

1. The Regulations for the protection of migratory birds, established by Order in Council P.C. 4118 of 17th August 1949, as amended, are hereby revoked.

2. The annexed "Regulations for the Protection of Migratory Birds" are hereby made and established in substitution for the Regulations hereby revoked.

N. A. ROBERTSON,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF MIGRATORY BIRDS

SHORT TITLE

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Migratory Bird Regulations.

EFFECTIVE DATE

2. These Regulations shall take effect from the first day of September, 1949.

INTERPRETATION

3. In these Regulations

- (a) "Act" means The Migratory Birds Convention Act;
- (b) "eggs" means the eggs of migratory birds;
- (c) "game officer" means a person who is a game officer under the Act;
- (d) "migratory birds" or "birds" includes "migratory game birds", "migratory insectivorous birds" and "migratory non-game birds" as defined in the Act and includes any part or parts of such birds;
- (e) "nests" means the nests of migratory birds, or portions thereof;
- (f) "open season" with respect to any migratory bird means the period prescribed for any area by these Regulations during which it is lawful to kill, hunt, capture, injure, take or molest such bird in such area;
- (g) "permit" means a valid permit issued under the Act or under these Regulations;

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

- (h) “permit-holder” means a person to whom a permit is issued, and
- (i) “hunting” includes chasing, pursuing, worrying, following after or on the trail of, stalking, or lying in wait for the purpose of taking a migratory bird, and trapping, attempting to trap, or shooting at a migratory bird, whether or not the migratory bird is then or subsequently captured, killed or injured.

OPEN SEASONS

4. (1) Except as provided in these Regulations, no person shall kill, hunt, capture, injure, take or molest a migratory game bird at any time except during the open season for that bird specified in Schedule A or unless he is the holder of a permit authorizing him to do so.

(2) Indians and Eskimos may take scoters or “siwash ducks” for food at any time but shall not sell or offer to sell or trade scoters so taken.

5. No person shall kill, hunt, capture, injure, take or molest migratory insectivorous birds at any time unless he is the holder of a permit that authorizes him to do so.

6. (1) Subject to subsection two, no person shall kill, hunt, capture, injure, take or molest migratory non-game birds at any time unless he is the holder of a permit that authorizes him to do so.

(2) Indians and Eskimos may take auks, auklets, guillemots, murres and puffins and their eggs at any time for human food or clothing, but they shall not sell, offer to sell or trade birds or eggs so taken and they shall not take such birds or eggs within a bird sanctuary.

7. To lie in wait with a firearm, whether or not decoys are also present, for migratory birds is *prima facie* evidence of hunting such birds.

8. No person shall destroy, take, injure or molest nests or eggs unless he is the holder of a permit that authorizes him to do so.

SPECIAL SEASONS

9. A close season shall continue until the thirty-first day of January, 1951, in respect of little brown, sandhill and whooping cranes, swans, curlew, greater and lesser yellow-legs, black-bellied and golden plover and all shore birds except Wilson’s snipe and woodcock.

10. (1) Subject to subsection two, a close season shall continue until the thirty-first day of January, 1951, in respect of wood ducks.

(2) In the Province of Ontario, wood ducks may be taken during the open season designated in Schedule A and in the numbers designated as bag limits in Schedule B.

11. Loons may be killed by shooting in the Province of Quebec, from one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset, on any day during the period commencing on the first day of April and ending on the thirty-first day of October, both dates inclusive, by the following persons:

- (a) a superintendent of a fish hatchery situated in the Province of Quebec;
- (b) a salaried game officer employed either by the Government of Canada or by the Government of the Province of Quebec to carry out the duties of his office in the Province of Quebec;
- (c) an owner or lessee or *bona fide* employee of an owner or lessee of a fishing area in the Province of Quebec; or

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

- (d) a member of a fishing club that leases fishing rights in the Province of Quebec.

12. (1) Great black-backed gulls may be killed by shooting in the county of Saguenay, in the Province of Quebec, from one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset, on any day during the period commencing on the fifteenth day of June and ending on the thirty-first day of October, both dates inclusive, by a British subject domiciled in that county.

(2) Great black-backed gulls may be killed by shooting in the Province of Newfoundland, from one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset, on any day during the period commencing on the thirty-first day of May and ending on the thirtieth day of November, both dates inclusive, by a British subject domiciled in the Province of Newfoundland.

13. American mergansers and red-breasted mergansers may be killed by shooting in the Provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, from one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset, on any day during the period commencing on the first day of April and ending on the day prior to the first day of the open season for ducks respectively in those provinces or in parts thereof as designated in Schedule A, both dates inclusive, by the following persons:

- (a) a British subject domiciled in one of the said provinces who owns, leases or is employed to guard a fishing area in that province, on the property that he owns, leases or is employed to guard;
- (b) a salaried game officer employed by the Government of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick; or
- (c) a fishery officer or guardian authorized so to act by the Minister of Fisheries of the Government of Canada.

14. (1) American mergansers and red-breasted mergansers may be killed by shooting on any day, from one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset, in the Provinces of Quebec and British Columbia, by the following persons and in the following places:

- (a) a British subject domiciled in one of the said provinces who owns, leases or is employed to guard a fishing area in that province, on the property that he owns, leases or is employed to guard;
- (b) a salaried game officer employed by the Government of one of the said provinces, anywhere in that province; or
- (c) a fishery officer or guardian authorized so to act by the Minister of Fisheries of the Government of Canada, anywhere in the said provinces.

(2) American mergansers and red-breasted mergansers may be captured by trapping or killed by shooting in the counties of Rimouski, Matane, Matapédia, Bonaventure, Gaspé North, Gaspé South and Saguenay in the Province of Quebec, from one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset, on any day during the period commencing on the first day of April and ending on the day prior to the first day of the open season for ducks in those counties as designated in Schedule A, both dates inclusive, by a British subject domiciled in the Province of Quebec.

(3) American mergansers and red-breasted mergansers may be killed by shooting in the Province of Newfoundland, from one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset, on any day during the period commencing on the first day of April and ending on the day prior to the first day of the open season for ducks in that province as designated in Schedule A, both dates inclusive, by a British subject domiciled in the Province of Newfoundland.

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

15. American mergansers and red-breasted mergansers may be killed by shooting on any day, from one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset, in the Province of Ontario by the following persons:

- (a) a salaried game officer employed by the Government of the Province of Ontario; or
- (b) a fishery officer or guardian authorized so to act by the Minister of Fisheries of the Government of Canada.

16. Migratory birds which are killed under the provisions of sections eleven to fifteen inclusive shall not be sold, offered for sale, shipped or transported by any person, except as a gift to any other person who holds a permit for scientific purposes.

BAG LIMITS

17. In any area in Canada no person shall kill, in the aggregate, during any day or during any open season migratory game birds in excess of the numbers designated as bag limits for that area in Schedule B.

18. Notwithstanding the bag limits referred to in section seventeen a person who hunts in more than one province of Canada during any one year shall not kill migratory birds throughout Canada in excess of the following bag limits:

- (a) with respect to ducks (exclusive of mergansers), one hundred in the aggregate, subject to the exception that a resident of the Northwest Territories may take an aggregate of one hundred and fifty ducks in the Northwest Territories and a resident of the Yukon Territory may take an aggregate of one hundred and twenty-five ducks in the Yukon Territory;
- (b) with respect to geese and brant, twenty-five in the aggregate, subject to the exception that a resident of the Northwest Territories may take an aggregate of fifty geese and black brant in the Northwest Territories and a resident of the Yukon Territory may take an aggregate of forty geese and black brant in the Yukon Territory;
- (c) with respect to woodcock, one hundred in the aggregate; and
- (d) with respect to Wilson's snipe, fifty in the aggregate.

POSSESSION IN CLOSE SEASON

19. (1) Migratory game birds lawfully killed may be had in possession in a province during the open season and for the further period of time after its termination designated as follows:

Provinces of Newfoundland Alberta Saskatchewan	{ an unlimited period.
Province of Prince Edward Island	{ From the close of the open season up to and including the thirty- first day of January next follow- ing.
Provinces of Nova Scotia New Brunswick Quebec Ontario	{ From the close of the open season up to and including the thirty- first day of March next follow- ing.

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

Province of Manitoba	{ For four months after the close of the open season.
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory	{ From the close of the open season up to and including the fourteenth day of April next following.
Province of British Columbia	{ Subject to the provisions of subsection two of this section, for six months after the close of the open season.

(2) No person shall have any migratory game bird in the Province of British Columbia in or upon the premises of a shop, public market, market stall, market place, storehouse, warehouse, restaurant, hotel, eating-house, logging camp, construction camp or social club, or upon a delivery cart, wagon or automobile in use for or belonging thereto or upon any dining car belonging to any railway company, or in any galley or dining room of any vessel, or among the ship's stores of any vessel, unless he is authorized so to do under a permit issued by the Minister or a person authorized by the Minister.

(3) No person shall place in cold storage or receive for cold storage, in the Province of Saskatchewan, any migratory game bird during the period from the first day of March to the day prior to the first day of the next open season for migratory game birds of that species, both dates inclusive.

(4) Migratory game birds that are killed in an area in a province during the open season may be transported to and possessed in some other area in the same province although in that area the open season for such migratory game birds has not at that time commenced.

(5) In this section, the onus of proof that the migratory game birds were lawfully killed is on the person having such migratory game birds in his possession.

POSSESSION LIMITS

20. No person shall have in his possession in a province at any time more ducks, geese, rails, coots, woodcocks or Wilson's snipe than the number of each set out for that Province in Schedule C.

SALE

21. (1) In the provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, and in the Yukon Territory no person, who is not otherwise permitted under these Regulations to do so, shall at any time sell, expose for sale, offer for sale, buy, trade or traffic in migratory game birds.

(2) In that part of the Province of Newfoundland comprising the Island of Newfoundland no person, who is not otherwise permitted under these Regulations to do so, shall at any time sell, expose for sale, offer for sale, buy, trade or traffic in migratory game birds except scoter ducks and eider ducks.

(3) In the Northwest Territories no person, who is not otherwise permitted under these Regulations to do so, shall, in a close season, sell, expose for sale, offer for sale, buy, trade or traffic in migratory game birds.

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

(4) For the purpose of these Regulations, the Island of Newfoundland means all that part of the Province of Newfoundland that is not included in the Labrador; and the Labrador means that part of the Province of Newfoundland on the mainland of North America and the islands and territorial waters adjacent thereto, including Belle Isle and Lark Island and all islands and waters of the Province of Newfoundland north of the centre line of the Strait of Belle Isle.

SHIPMENT

22. (1) No person shall ship, transport or offer for shipment or transportation a package or container of any kind that contains a migratory bird or a nest or egg thereof unless the exterior of the package or container is clearly marked with the name and address of the shipper and an accurate statement of the contents of the package or container.

(2) When a package or container referred to in subsection one is shipped, transported or offered for shipment or transportation under the authority of a permit issued for scientific purposes, or for the purpose of propagation, the package or container shall clearly show the number of the permit.

(3) No person shall accept for shipment or transportation a package or container that contains a migratory bird or nest or egg thereof unless the provisions of this section are complied with.

23. (1) No person shall ship, transport or offer for shipment or transportation migratory birds or nests or eggs from any place in a province to a place outside of that province unless

- (a) they are migratory game birds taken in the open season designated for that province and the shipment is made during that open season or within five days after its termination; or
- (b) the shipper is the holder of a permit issued for scientific purposes or for the purpose of propagation.

(2) No person shall traffic in any way between Canada and the United States in migratory birds, nests or eggs that have been captured, killed, taken or shipped contrary to the laws of the area in Canada or the United States in which such birds, nests or eggs were captured, killed, taken or shipped.

SHOOTING RESTRICTIONS APPLICABLE THROUGHOUT CANADA

24. (1) Throughout Canada, no person shall kill, hunt, capture, injure, take or molest or attempt to kill, hunt, capture, injure, take or molest a migratory game bird

- (a) during the open season except with a gun not larger than number ten gauge or with a bow and arrow;
- (b) by the use of a swivel gun, machine gun, battery, aeroplane, power-boat or sail-boat;
- (c) by the use or aid of night lights;
- (d) by the use or aid of live birds as decoys;
- (e) by the use or aid of baiting;
- (f) within one-half mile of any place, reserved or otherwise, where baiting is taking place or where it has taken place less than fourteen days before the first day of the open season for ducks and geese in the area in which such place is located;
- (g) from any motor vehicle or any wheeled vehicle or any vehicle to which a draft animal is attached;

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

- (h) by using a power-boat, aeroplane or motor vehicle to disturb birds with the object of driving them towards a hunter; or
- (i) with a shotgun of any description which has not been permanently plugged or altered, if necessary, so as to reduce its capacity to not more than three shells at any one time in the magazine and chamber combined.

(2) In this section, "baiting" means placing or exposing corn, wheat, oats or other grain or the products thereof, or any other food or materials that may attract wild birds.

SHOOTING RESTRICTIONS APPLICABLE IN ALL PROVINCES EXCEPT THE
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

25. (1) No person shall kill, hunt or attempt to kill a migratory game bird during the night, which, for the purpose of these Regulations, means from one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before the next sunrise.

(2) The possession of night-lights and firearms by any person during the night in places frequented by migratory game birds is *prima facie* evidence of hunting migratory game birds during the night.

(3) Subsections one and two of this section shall not apply in the Province of British Columbia.

ADDITIONAL SHOOTING RESTRICTION IN NEWFOUNDLAND

26. In the Province of Newfoundland, no person shall hunt, kill or attempt to kill a migratory game bird by the use of an automatic firearm including firearms loaded by recoil or "auto-loading".

ADDITIONAL SHOOTING RESTRICTIONS IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

27. In the Province of Prince Edward Island, no person shall hunt, kill or attempt to kill a migratory game bird by the use of:

- (a) a rifle;
- (b) a shotgun loaded with a single bullet;
- (c) an automatic firearm including firearms loaded by recoil or "auto-loading"; or
- (d) a device commonly known as a "sneak-boat".

ADDITIONAL SHOOTING RESTRICTIONS IN NOVA SCOTIA

28. (1) In the Province of Nova Scotia, no person shall hunt, kill or attempt to kill a migratory game bird by the use of:

- (a) a rifle;
- (b) a shotgun loaded with a single bullet; or
- (c) a device commonly known as a "sneak-boat".

(2) No person shall excavate duck-shooting blinds or shall sink casks, boxes or other similar devices to serve as duck-shooting blinds or use any such blinds for shooting black ducks on the tidal flats of Goose Bay, Little River Harbour and the other waters within a line drawn from Wedge Point southerly to Lobster Island, thence northwesterly to the north point of Tusket Island (locally known as Big Tusket Island), thence to the nearest point of Calf Island, thence along the easterly shore thereof to the northerly point thereof and thence to Pinkney Point in Yarmouth County in the Province of Nova Scotia; but duck-shooting blinds may be excavated or built at a distance of not more than twenty-five yards from channel banks at low water in the said area for the purpose of shooting ducks other than black ducks.

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

ADDITIONAL SHOOTING RESTRICTIONS IN NEW BRUNSWICK

29. (1) In the Province of New Brunswick, no person shall kill, hunt, or attempt to kill a migratory game bird by the use of:

- (a) a rifle;
- (b) a shotgun loaded with a single bullet; or
- (c) a device commonly known as a "sneak-boat".

(2) In the Province of New Brunswick, no person shall kill, hunt or attempt to kill a migratory game bird by the use of floating devices known as sink-boxes or by the use of sink-boxes resting upon land lying underneath water or by the use of any similar device or blind entirely surrounded by water, between the hour of one p.m. and one-half hour before the next sunrise.

(3) No person shall set or place sink-boxes or shooting contrivances for hunting migratory game birds in the area known as Tabusintac Lagoon, Northumberland County, in the Province of New Brunswick, during the close season for any such birds.

(4) No person shall kill, hunt or attempt to kill a migratory game bird in the area known as Tabusintac Lagoon and the Tabusintac River Estuary and its branches below the main highway bridge or from any bar, beach or point in the vicinity of the Tabusintac Lagoon and the Tabusintac River Estuary, Northumberland County, in the Province of New Brunswick, between the hour of one p.m. and one-half hour before sunrise but this restriction does not apply to the Black Lands or to the inland lakes in the Tabusintac area.

ADDITIONAL SHOOTING RESTRICTIONS IN QUEBEC

30. (1) In the Province of Quebec, no person shall kill, hunt or attempt to kill a migratory game bird by the use of a rifle.

(2) Unless authorized to do so in a permit issued for scientific purposes under these Regulations, no person who resides more than twenty-five miles from James Bay shall kill, hunt or attempt to kill a migratory game bird in the Province of Quebec within five miles of the shore of James Bay with respect to the following sections of shore:

- (a) between the north end of the Ontario-Quebec interprovincial boundary and the northwest bank of Cabbage Willows Creek which discharges into Cabbage Willows Bay; and
- (b) between the north bank of the mouth of the Eastmain River and Cape Jones.

ADDITIONAL SHOOTING RESTRICTIONS IN ONTARIO

31. (1) In the Province of Ontario, no person shall kill, hunt or attempt to kill a migratory game bird by the use of a rifle.

(2) In the Province of Ontario, no blinds or decoys for use in hunting ducks or other migratory game birds shall be placed at a greater distance than two hundred yards from the shore of a body of water or from a natural rush bed thick enough to conceal a boat or from a water line bounding private property.

(3) In the Province of Ontario, no person shall

- (a) set out more than one flock of decoys;
- (b) use a flock of decoys containing more than fifty unless two persons are hunting together in which case a flock may consist of up to but not exceeding one hundred decoys;

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

- (c) place a flock of decoys within one hundred yards of another flock of decoys; or
- (d) leave decoys in the water of Hamilton Bay during the hours in which shooting is prohibited.

(4) No water craft shall be used for chasing or hunting a wild duck, goose or other waterfowl in the waters of Rondeau Bay in the county of Kent, in the Province of Ontario, subject to the exception that water craft may be used to set decoys or to retrieve a wild duck, goose or other waterfowl that has been lawfully killed.

(5) Unless authorized to do so in a permit issued for scientific purposes under these Regulations, no person who resides more than twenty-five miles from James Bay shall kill, hunt or attempt to kill a migratory game bird in the Province of Ontario within five miles of the shore of James Bay with respect to the following sections of shore:

- (a) between the north end of the Ontario-Quebec interprovincial boundary and the east bank of the eastern mouth of the Harri-canaw River; and
- (b) between the north bank of the northern mouth of the Albany River and Cape Henrietta Maria.

ADDITIONAL SHOOTING RESTRICTIONS IN MANITOBA

32. (1) In the Province of Manitoba, no person shall kill, hunt or attempt to kill a migratory game bird by the use of:

- (a) a rifle;
- (b) a shotgun loaded with a single bullet; or
- (c) an automatic firearm, including firearms loaded by recoil or "auto-loading".

(2) No person shall use a boat to hunt migratory game birds on any of the waters or marshes of Whitewater Lake in the Province of Manitoba.

ADDITIONAL SHOOTING RESTRICTIONS IN SASKATCHEWAN

33. In the Province of Saskatchewan, no person shall kill, hunt or attempt to kill a migratory game bird by the use of:

- (a) a rifle;
- (b) a weapon loaded with a single bullet;
- (c) a firearm equipped with a device or mechanism designed to silence, muffle or minimize the report of the discharge; or
- (d) a sunken punt.

ADDITIONAL SHOOTING RESTRICTIONS IN ALBERTA

34. (1) In the Province of Alberta, no person shall kill, hunt or attempt to kill a migratory game bird by the use of:

- (a) a rifle; or
- (b) a shotgun loaded with a single bullet.

(2) No person shall shoot geese in the Province of Alberta within one hundred yards of the edge of the waters of the North Saskatchewan River, Red Deer River, Bow River, South Saskatchewan River or the Oldman River, or within one-half mile of the edge of the waters of Sullivan Lake.

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

ADDITIONAL SHOOTING RESTRICTIONS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

35. (1) In the Province of British Columbia, no person shall kill, hunt or attempt to kill a migratory game bird by the use of:

- (a) a rifle;
- (b) a shotgun loaded with a single bullet; or
- (c) a tracer shot shell.

(2) No person shall kill, hunt or attempt to kill a migratory game bird during the night, which for the purpose of these Regulations means during the period ending at sunrise and beginning the preceding evening at the following times:

(a) in those portions of British Columbia known as the Provincial Districts of Dewdney, Chilliwack, Delta, North Vancouver, New Westminster, Vancouver-Point Grey, Vancouver East and Burnaby

(i) From October fifteenth to October thirty-first, both dates inclusive, at ten minutes past six o'clock p.m. Pacific Standard Time,

(ii) from November first to November fourteenth, both dates inclusive, at forty-five minutes past five o'clock p.m. Pacific Standard Time,

(iii) from November fifteenth to December thirty-first, both dates inclusive, at twenty minutes past five o'clock p.m. Pacific Standard Time,

(iv) from January first to January fourteenth, both dates inclusive, at thirty minutes past five o'clock p.m. Pacific Standard Time,

(v) from January fifteenth to January thirty-first, both dates inclusive, at fifty minutes past five o'clock p.m. Pacific Standard Time,

(vi) from February first to February fourteenth, both dates inclusive, at twenty minutes past six o'clock p.m. Pacific Standard Time,

(vii) from February fifteenth to February twenty-eighth, both dates inclusive, at thirty minutes past six o'clock p.m. Pacific Standard Time; and

(b) in all remaining portions of British Columbia not referred to in paragraph (a) at one hour after sunset.

(3) The possession of firearms by any person during the night in a place in the Province of British Columbia frequented by migratory game birds is *prima facie* evidence of hunting such birds during the night.

(4) In that portion of the Lower Mainland known as Boundary and Mud Bays in the Municipalities of Delta and Surrey, in the Province of British Columbia, the following restrictions apply with respect to the shooting of brant:

(a) no person shall shoot or hunt brant or use brant decoys, or guide or assist in any way in the hunting of brant, on more than two days (or parts thereof) in succession and in no case on more than two days in each week;

(b) no person shall set out more than one flock of brant decoys;

(c) no flock of brant decoys shall exceed fifty in number;

(d) no person shall place a flock of brant decoys within two hundred yards of another flock of brant decoys; and

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

- (e) not more than one blind shall be used for each set of brant decoys unless blinds are so constructed that they are parallel to each other.
- (5) In the Province of British Columbia, no person shall kill, hunt or attempt to kill a migratory game bird in the following areas:
 - (a) below high-water mark in the waters on Vancouver Island known as Brentwood Bay and Tod Inlet extending south of a straight line running east and west from Sluggett Point to Willis Point;
 - (b) that strip of land, whether or not covered by water, that has a width of one thousand feet measured seaward from high-water mark of the easterly shore of Vancouver Island, extending from the northerly extremity of the Esquimalt Spit to Albert Head Lighthouse in the Esquimalt Land District; and
 - (c) that strip of land that has a width of three hundred feet measured inland from high-water mark of the easterly shore of Vancouver Island, extending from the southerly extremity of the Esquimalt Spit to Albert Head Lighthouse.
- (6) No person shall build or construct a blind of any kind that can be used in connection with the hunting of migratory game birds in any place or area of British Columbia before the day immediately preceding the first day of the open season for migratory game birds in that place or area.

ADDITIONAL SHOOTING RESTRICTION IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND
IN THE YUKON TERRITORY

36. In the Northwest Territories and in the Yukon Territory, no person shall kill, hunt or attempt to kill a migratory game bird by the use of any automatic firearm (including firearms loaded by recoil or "auto-loading") with a magazine that has not been permanently plugged or altered so that it cannot carry more than one cartridge.

PERMITS FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES

- 37.** (1) Notwithstanding any of the prohibitions contained in these Regulations, a permit may be issued which shall entitle the holder thereof:
- (a) to kill, hunt, capture, injure, take, molest, buy, sell, ship, transport or possess migratory birds or their eggs or nests for any scientific purpose; or
 - (b) to capture migratory birds for banding purposes.
- (2) Permits referred to in subsection one shall be issued to a person by the Minister or a person authorized by him only upon application by:
- (a) a recognized museum or scientific society;
 - (b) a person whose application is accompanied by written testimonials from two ornithologists of recognized standing;
 - (c) a department of the Government of Canada or of the Government of a province of Canada;
 - (d) a department of the Government of the United States or of the Government of a state in the United States; or
 - (e) a department of a Government of a country other than Canada or the United States.
- (3) Immediately after the expiration of a permit issued pursuant to this section, the person to whom the permit was issued shall make a report to the Minister of specimens taken under the permit, and such other information as the Minister may require.

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

PERMITS FOR PROPAGATION

Permits to Take

38. (1) The Minister or a person authorized by him may issue a permit to any person to take migratory birds or their eggs for purposes of propagation.

(2) The birds or eggs so taken may be possessed by the permittee and may be sold or transported by him to any person holding a permit issued pursuant to the section immediately following, but birds taken from the wild state under this section shall not be killed.

(3) A person to whom a permit is issued pursuant to this section shall keep books and records which shall correctly set forth at all times the total number of migratory birds or their eggs of each species taken, and shall furnish immediately after December thirty-first of the year for which the permit was issued, on a form to be supplied to him, a written report which shall show the total number of birds and eggs of each species taken during the calendar year for which the permit was issued and such other information as the Minister may require.

(4) An application for a permit to take migratory birds for propagation purposes shall show:

- (a) the full name and post-office address of the applicant;
- (b) the number and species of birds and eggs that it is desired to take;
- (c) the area in which the birds or eggs are to be taken.

Permits to Possess

39. (1) The Minister or any person duly authorized by him may issue a permit to any person to buy, sell, possess and transport migratory birds or their eggs for propagating purposes.

(2) Such birds other than birds taken under a permit issued pursuant to the preceding section may be killed by the holder of the permit, in any manner except by shooting, for consumption by himself or others.

(3) The unplucked carcasses or the plucked carcasses with head attached thereto of such birds and their eggs may be sold and transported for consumption by the permit-holder to any person, who may possess such carcasses and eggs for consumption without a permit.

(4) A person to whom a permit is issued pursuant to this section shall keep books and records which shall correctly set forth at all times the total number of migratory birds and their eggs of each species in his possession and shall furnish to the Minister immediately after December thirty-first of the year for which the permit was issued a written report which shall show:

- (a) the total number of birds of each species reared during the year;
 - (b) the number of birds killed for consumption and for sale;
 - (c) the number of live birds and eggs of each species purchased and sold during the year with the full name and address of each person from or to whom such birds or eggs were purchased or sold;
 - (d) the number of live birds in his possession at the end of the calendar year;
 - (e) such other information as the Minister may require.
- (5) An application for a permit under this section shall show:
- (a) the full name and post-office address of the applicant;

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

- (b) the species and number of birds (exclusive of their natural increase) which it is desired to possess. If the application is for the renewal of a permit it shall show the number of live birds in his possession at the close of the calendar year for which the subsisting permit was issued;
- (c) the area and location of the land to be used in the business and whether it is owned or leased by the applicant.

(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, migratory birds or their eggs shall not be sold alive or dead in the Province of Alberta for any purpose unless the person selling the same is in possession of a valid game farm licence issued by the Province of Alberta.

(7) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, carcasses of migratory birds shall not be sold in the Province of Ontario for consumption, but live migratory birds or their eggs may be sold in the Province of Ontario for propagating purposes only by a person who holds a permit under this section.

40. The holder of a permit issued under any one of the two preceding sections shall allow a game officer to enter and inspect at all reasonable times the premises used in his operations and to inspect the books and records kept by him pursuant to these Regulations.

41. (1) A permit-holder shall not sell a dead migratory bird that has been raised or killed in captivity unless a metal tag, of the type approved by the Minister and containing a number allotted to such holder, is attached to the bird sold.

(2) No person shall remove the metal tag referred to in subsection one from the carcass of a bird until it is being prepared for consumption.

42. (1) The Minister may require each applicant for a permit to take migratory birds or a permit to possess migratory birds for the purposes of propagation to furnish a bond in support of his application.

(2) A permit shall not be issued under section 38 or 39 to a person who has been convicted, within the two years immediately preceding his application for a permit, of an offence involving the killing, hunting or attempting to kill or hunt migratory birds by the use or aid of live birds as decoys.

(3) A permit issued under section thirty-eight or thirty-nine is rendered null and void by a conviction of the holder in respect of an offence involving the killing, hunting or attempting to kill or hunt migratory birds by the use or aid of live birds as decoys.

DAMAGE BY BIRDS

43. (1) The Minister, or a person authorized by him, may, upon application therefor, issue a permit to a person to use firearms or other equipment for the purpose of disturbing or killing migratory birds of any particular species, for any specified period and in any particular area where, in the opinion of the person issuing the permit, the applicant has established that such birds are seriously injuring agricultural, fishing or other interests.

(2) An application for a permit under subsection one shall be accompanied by a statement showing

- (a) the species and an estimate of the numbers of migratory birds that are causing the damage;

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

- (b) the nature and extent of the damage and the nature and extent of the agricultural, fishing or other interests involved; and
- (c) a legal description of the land or area on which the damage is occurring.

44. (1) Where a person to whom a permit has been issued under section forty-three is unable personally to prevent migratory birds from causing serious damage to his crops or other interests, he may, in writing, appoint not more than six other persons who are residents of the province in which the damage is occurring to assist him in protecting his crops or other interests and such persons shall have the same powers and be subject to the same limitations as the permit-holder.

(2) An appointment made under subsection one shall contain a description of the land or area with respect to which the assistance is to be given and shall be carried by the appointees during the effective period of the assistance.

(3) A copy of the written appointment made under subsection one shall be transmitted by the permit-holder within three days of its date of issue to the chief game official of the province in which the assistance is to be given.

45. On the expiration of a permit issued under section forty-three, the person to whom it was issued shall submit a written report to the Minister showing:

- (a) the numbers and species of migratory birds killed by him or by his assistants;
- (b) the dates upon which such birds were killed; and
- (c) the disposition of the carcasses of such birds.

46. No person shall sell or offer for sale migratory birds killed by the holder of a permit issued under section forty-three or by his assistants.

47. (1) At any time after the first day of August in any year the Minister may issue a permit applicable to the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta or any part thereof, authorizing owners or occupants of land who have a cereal crop growing or in stook to shoot wild ducks that they find causing serious damage to their crops, but wild ducks that are killed pursuant to this section shall not be killed outside the area on which the crop is being seriously damaged, and wild ducks that have been killed pursuant to this section shall not be sold or offered for sale by any person.

(2) Where a person who is entitled to shoot wild ducks on his land pursuant to subsection one of this section is unable by himself to prevent wild ducks from causing serious damage to his cereal crop, he may in writing authorize residents of the province in which the crop is situated to shoot wild ducks that they find doing serious damage to his cereal crop, growing or in stook upon his land, and he shall immediately notify the Game Commissioner of the province in which his crop is situated, giving the names and addresses of the persons so authorized and a description of the land upon which the ducks are doing damage.

(3) A permit issued pursuant to subsection one of this section and an authorization issued pursuant to subsection two of this section shall be valid only from the date of issue of such permit or authorization until the day prior to the date on which the open season for ducks begins in the area to which the permit or authorization applies, both dates inclusive.

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

TAXIDERMISTS

48. (1) No person shall engage in the business of a taxidermist unless he has a valid and subsisting permit issued by the Minister, or a person authorized by him, entitling him to engage in such business.

(2) A fee of one dollar shall be paid by the applicant before a permit is issued under subsection one.

49. A taxidermist shall not receive, prepare for exhibition purposes or possess migratory birds, nests or eggs unless such migratory birds, nests or eggs have been lawfully killed or taken either during an open season or under the authority of a permit.

50. (1) Every taxidermist shall keep books and records showing:

- (a) the species and numbers of all migratory birds, nests or eggs received by him;
- (b) the locality in which they were killed or taken;
- (c) the date on which they were received by him; and
- (d) the names and addresses of the owners of such birds, nests or eggs and of the persons from whom he received them.

(2) Every taxidermist shall make such annual or other returns as the Minister may require of him.

COLLECTION OF EIDERDOWN

51. The Minister, or a person authorized by him, may issue a permit to a person who owns or leases an eider duck breeding area to collect, possess, sell and transport eiderdown.

GENERAL PROVISIONS AFFECTING PERMITS

52. Every permit issued under the Act or these Regulations shall terminate upon the date of expiry set out in the permit or, where a permit does not contain a date of expiry, on the thirty-first day of December of the year in which it is issued.

53. A permit issued under the Act or these Regulations is not transferable.

54. The Minister has discretion and power to revoke, alter, extend, renew or re-issue permits.

FOREIGN SPECIES

55. No person, either individually or as a member of a group, association or other body, shall introduce into Canada for the purpose of sport or acclimatization a species of migratory bird not indigenous to Canada unless he has first obtained the consent in writing of the Minister or is otherwise authorized by permit to do so.

POLLUTION OF WATERS

56. No person shall knowingly place, cause to be placed or in any manner permit the flow or entrance of oil, oil wastes or substances harmful to migratory waterfowl into or upon waters frequented by migratory waterfowl or waters flowing into such waters or the ice covering either of such waters.

POSTERS

57. No person shall destroy, deface, tear down or damage a poster, notice board or sign that has been erected for the purpose of informing the public of any of the provisions of the Act or of these Regulations.

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

TERRITORIAL WATERS

58. (1) Where these Regulations apply to any province or part thereof, they also apply to the territorial waters of Canada lying adjacent to that province or part thereof.

(2) Where these Regulations apply to the Northwest Territories they also apply to Hudson Bay and James Bay.

SCHEDULE A

OPEN SEASONS IN NEWFOUNDLAND

All open seasons listed below include both the opening and the closing dates quoted.

	Ducks, Geese and Wilson's Snipe
<p>In the Avalon Peninsula, which means the peninsula in the southeastern part of Newfoundland, and includes the islands adjacent thereto and that part of the isthmus lying to the south and east of a line (the general direction of which is northeasterly) beginning at the village of Come-by-Chance near the mouth of Come-by-Chance River and following the main line of road from its nearest point to the mouth of the river to the railway station, thence along the public road to the settlement of Sunnyside in Bull Arm; and in the Burin Peninsula, which means the peninsula in the southern part of Newfoundland, and includes the area lying between Placentia Bay on one side and Fortune Bay and the Terenceville-Goobies Highroad from Terenceville to Piper's Hole Brook on the other side, and the islands adjacent thereto</p> <p>In the Labrador, which means that part of the Province of Newfoundland on the mainland of North America and the islands and territorial waters adjacent thereto, including Belle Isle and Lark Island and all islands and waters of the Province of Newfoundland north of the centre line of the Strait of Belle Isle</p> <p>In the remainder of the Province of Newfoundland</p> <p>Throughout the Province of Newfoundland, in coastal waters only</p>	<p>October 1 to October 31</p> <p>September 1 to October 31</p> <p>September 15 to October 31</p> <p>Scoter Ducks and Eider Ducks (additional to above)</p> <p>October 15 to November 30</p>

OPEN SEASONS IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

All open seasons listed below include both the opening and the closing dates quoted.

	Ducks (other than Wood Ducks)	Geese		Wilson's Snipe	Woodcock
		Brant	Other than Brant		
Throughout the Province of Prince Edward Island.....	October 1- November 24	November 1- November 30	October 20- December 5	October 16- November 15	October 1- November 7

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

SCHEDULE A—Continued

OPEN SEASONS IN NOVA SCOTIA

All open seasons listed below include both the opening and the closing dates quoted.

	Ducks (other than Wood Ducks)	Eider Ducks and Scoter Ducks (additional season)
In Inverness, Victoria, Cape Breton, Richmond, Guysborough and Cumberland Counties	October 1 to November 24	
In Antigonish, Pictou, Colchester, Hants, Kings, Annapolis and Digby Counties	October 15 to December 8	
In Halifax, Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne and Yarmouth Counties	November 15 to January 8, 1950	
In Halifax, Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne and Yarmouth Counties, including open coastal waters <i>only</i> , to seaward of straight lines joining the outer islands and headlands		October 15 to November 14
In Victoria, Cape Breton, Richmond and Guysborough Counties, including open coastal waters <i>only</i> , to seaward of straight lines joining the outer islands and headlands		November 25 to December 25

	Geese (other than Brant)	Brant	Wilson's Snipe and Woodcock
In Inverness, Victoria, Cape Breton, Richmond, Antigonish, Pictou, Colchester, Cumberland, Guysborough and Halifax Counties			October 1 to October 31
Throughout the remainder of the Province			October 12 to November 11
In Queens and Shelburne Counties	November 15 to January 8, 1950	November 1 to November 30	
In Nova Scotia, except Queens and Shelburne Counties	November 1 to December 25	November 1 to November 30	

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

SCHEDULE A—Continued

OPEN SEASONS IN NEW BRUNSWICK

All open seasons listed below include both the opening and the closing dates quoted.

	Ducks (other than Wood Ducks)	Geese	
		Brant	Other than Brant
That part of Saint John county lying south of No. 1 Highway and south of No. 2 Highway from the point of its intersection with No. 1 at Fairville to the Reversing Falls Bridge and west of Saint John Harbour, and that part of Charlotte County lying south of No. 1 Highway, except the Islands of the Grand Manan Group. (Zone 1)	November 21 to January 14, 1950	October 15 to November 14	November 21 to January 14, 1950
Islands of the Grand Manan Group	December 5 to January 28, 1950	October 15 to November 14	December 5 to January 28, 1950
Remainder of the Province of New Brunswick	October 1 to November 24	October 15 to November 14	October 1 to November 24
	Scoter Ducks and Eider Ducks (additional to above)		
In open coastal waters only, to seaward of straight lines joining the outer islands and headlands: Zone 1 (described above)	January 15 to February 14, 1950		
Grand Manan Islands	January 29 to February 28, 1950		

	Wilson's Snipe	Woodcock
Counties of Victoria, Madawaska, Restigouche and Gloucester	September 20 to October 20	September 20 to October 27
Grand Manan Islands	October 15 to October 31	October 15 to November 7
Remainder of the Province of New Brunswick	October 1 to October 31	October 1 to November 7

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

SCHEDULE A—Continued

OPEN SEASONS IN QUEBEC

All open seasons listed below include both the opening and the closing dates quoted.

	Ducks (other than Eider and Wood Ducks), Geese (other than Brant), Rails, Coots and Gallinules	Brant	Wilson's Snipe	Woodcock
<p>In the Northern District of Quebec, which comprises the Magdalen Islands, Red Islet, White Island, Hare Island, Seal Islands, and that part of the Province lying north and east of the line described as follows: Commencing at the point where the centre line of the transcontinental route of the Canadian National Railways intersects the west boundary of the Province of Quebec near La Reine Station; thence easterly and southerly along the said centre line of the transcontinental route of the Canadian National Railways to the point of intersection of the Quebec bridge with the southern boundary of Quebec County; thence north-easterly along the southern boundaries of the Counties of Quebec, Montmorency, Charlevoix and Saguenay to the east boundary of the Province of Quebec.</p>	<p>September 17 to November 10</p>	<p>October 11 to November 10</p>	<p>September 17 to October 17</p>	<p>September 25 to November 1</p>
<p>In the Central District of Quebec, which comprises all that part of the Province not included in the Northern District (described above) and the Southern District (described below).</p>	<p>September 24 to November 17</p>	<p>October 15 to November 14</p>	<p>September 24 to October 24</p>	<p>September 25 to November 1</p>
<p>In the Southern District of Quebec, which comprises that part of the Province lying between the International Boundary and the line described as follows: Commencing at the point where the centre line of Road Route 27 intersects the said International Boundary; thence northerly along the said centre line of Route 27 to its intersection with the centre line of Route 1 at East Angus; thence westerly along the said centre line of Route 1 to the Harbour Bridge at Montreal; thence westerly along the centre line of the said Harbour Bridge and the centre line of Delorimier Street to its intersection with the centre line of Sherbrooke Street; thence southerly along the centre line of Sherbrooke Street to its intersection with the centre line of Route 8; thence westerly along the centre line of Route 8 to its intersection with the east boundary of Chatham Township at Lachute; thence southerly along the east boundary of Chatham Township to the north bank of the Ottawa River at Carillon; thence in a straight line to the interprovincial boundary between Ontario and Quebec on the south bank of the Ottawa River at Pointe Fortune; thence southerly along the interprovincial boundary to its intersection with the International Boundary.</p>	<p>October 15 to December 8</p>	<p>October 18 to November 17</p>	<p>October 15 to November 14</p>	<p>September 25 to November 1</p>

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

SCHEDULE A—Continued

OPEN SEASONS IN QUEBEC—Concluded

All open seasons listed below include both the opening and the closing dates quoted.

	Eider Ducks
In the counties of Montmagny, l'Islet, Kamouraska, Rivière-du-Loup, Rimouski, Matane, Bonaventure, Gaspé North, Gaspé South and the Magdalen Islands.	September 17 to November 10

OPEN SEASONS IN ONTARIO

All open seasons listed below include both the opening and the closing dates quoted.

	Ducks, Rails, Coots and Gallinules	Geese	Wilson's Snipe	Woodcock
In the Northern District of Ontario which is defined as that part of the Province lying north of a line described as follows: Commencing at a point in the Ottawa River on the boundary between the Province of Ontario and the Province of Quebec due north of the centre of the right-of-way of Canadian National Railways at Pembroke Station, thence due south to the centre of the right-of-way of Canadian National Railways at Pembroke Station; thence following the centre line of the right-of-way of Canadian National Railways, via Golden Lake, Barry's Bay, Whitney, Scotia and South Parry to a point opposite the centre of Parry Sound station of Canadian National Railways; thence due west to the shore of Parry Sound Harbour; thence in a straight line north of west to a point one-half mile due north of Twomile Point of Parry Island; thence due west for a distance of two miles; thence in a straight line south of west to a point in mid-channel due south of Killbear Point; thence following the line of mid-channel in a westerly direction passing north of Rose Island, Sister Islands, Nias Islands, Reid Islands and Hooper Island, to the open waters of Georgian Bay; thence westerly in a straight line to a point 3 miles due north of the northernmost point of Cove Island, on the west side of Georgian Bay; thence due west to the international boundary.	September 17 to November 10	September 17 to November 10	October 1 to October 31	October 1 to November 7
In the Southern District of Ontario which is defined as that part of the Province which is not included in the Northern District.				
Essex County.	October 15 to December 8	November 7 to December 31	October 1 to October 31	October 1 to November 7
Remainder of Southern District.	October 15 to December 8	October 15 to December 8	October 1 to October 31	October 1 to November 7

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

SCHEDULE A—Continued

OPEN SEASONS IN MANITOBA

All open seasons listed below include both the opening and the closing dates quoted.

	Ducks (other than Wood Ducks), Geese, Rails and Coots
North of the 57th parallel of North Latitude.	Noon September 1 to October 8
Between the 53rd and 57th parallels of North Latitude.	Noon September 22 to November 8
South of the 53rd parallel of North Latitude, with the exception of the Delta Waterfowl Control Area.	Noon September 30 to November 16
In the Delta Waterfowl Control Area, which comprises all those portions of Townships 13, 14, 15, and 16, Ranges 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, west of the Principal Meridian, in Manitoba, described as follows: Commencing at the intersection of the west boundary of Section 22 in Twp. 14, Rge. 8, W.P.M., with the southerly shoreline of Lake Manitoba; thence southerly to the northeasterly limit of the gravel road crossing the said Section 22; thence southeasterly along the easterly limit of the said road to its intersection with the south boundary of Section 15; thence easterly to the southwest corner of Section 14; thence southerly to the southwest corner of Section 11; thence easterly to the southwest corner of Section 12; thence southerly to the southwest corner of Section 36, Twp. 13, Rge. 8; thence easterly to the southeast corner of Section 31, Twp. 13, Rge. 7; thence northerly to the southeast corner of Section 6, Twp. 14, Rge. 7; thence easterly to the southwest corner of the southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 1; thence southerly to the southwest corner of the northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 36, Twp. 13, Rge. 7; thence easterly to the southeast corner of the northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 31, in Twp. 13, Rge. 6; thence northerly to the southeast corner of Section 6, Twp. 14, Rge. 6; thence easterly to the S.E. corner of Section 6, Twp. 14, Rge. 5; thence northerly to the southeast corner of Section 18, Twp. 14, Rge. 5; thence easterly to the southeast corner of Section 16, Twp. 14, Rge. 5; thence northerly to the northeast corner of Section 33, Twp. 14, Rge. 5; thence northerly along the production northerly of the east boundary of said Section 33, to the south boundary of Section 3, Twp. 15, Rge. 5; thence easterly to the southeast corner of Section 3, Twp. 15, Rge. 4; thence northerly to the southeast corner of the northeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 10, Twp. 16, Rge. 4; thence westerly to intersect the southeast shoreline of the said Lake Manitoba; thence in a straight line to point of commencement.	Noon October 7 to November 16

OPEN SEASONS IN SASKATCHEWAN

All open seasons listed below include both the opening and the closing dates quoted.

	Ducks (other than Wood Ducks), Geese and Coots	Wilson's Snipe
In that portion of the Province of Saskatchewan lying north of the centre line of Highway No. 5, which passes through Kamsack, Humboldt, North Battleford and Lloydminster	September 10 to November 3	September 10 to October 24
In the remainder of the Province of Saskatchewan.	September 24 to November 17	September 24 to November 7

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

SCHEDULE A—Continued

OPEN SEASONS IN ALBERTA

All open seasons listed below include both the opening and the closing dates quoted.

	Ducks (other than Wood Ducks), Geese (other than Ross's Goose), Rails, Coots, Wilson's Snipe
<p>In the Northern District of Alberta, which is defined as that part of the Province lying north of the right bank of the Athabaska River going downstream to its intersection with the north boundary of Township 72 and north of the north boundary of Township 72 from the Athabaska River to its intersection with the inter-provincial boundary between Alberta and Saskatchewan.</p>	September 10 to November 5
<p>In the Edmonton District of Alberta, which is defined as that part of the Province lying south of the Northern District and north of a line described as follows: Commencing at the point where the centre line of Highway 12 intersects the east boundary of Alberta; thence westerly along the said centre line of Highway No. 12, through Coronation and Stettler, to the point of intersection of the centre line of Highway No. 12 with the centre line of Highway No. 2; thence southerly along the said centre line of Highway No. 2, to its intersection with the centre line of Highway No. 11; thence westerly along the said centre line of Highway No. 11, to Brazeau; thence due west to the west boundary of Alberta.</p>	September 17 to November 12
<p>In the remainder of the Province of Alberta.</p>	September 24 to November 19

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

SCHEDULE A—Continued

OPEN SEASONS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

All open seasons listed below include both the opening and the closing dates quoted.

	Ducks (other than Wood Ducks), Geese (other than Black Brant and Snow Geese), Coots	Black Brant and Snow Geese	Wilson's Snipe	Band-tailed Pigeons
<p>In the Western District of British Columbia, which is defined as all that part of the Province situate and lying to the west of the Summit of the Cascade Mountains and south of the Provincial Electoral District of Atlin, excluding that portion of the Provincial Electoral District of Lillooet situate and lying to the east of a line drawn north and south (astronomic) of the easterly Railway Yard Limit of Alta Lake Railway Station on the Pacific Great Eastern Railway and that portion of the Skeena River and its watershed situate and lying within the boundaries of the Provincial Electoral District of Skeena east of a line drawn north and south (astronomic) through the mouth of Kyhex River:</p> <p>in that portion situate and lying north of the 51st parallel of North Latitude, including all of the Queen Charlotte Islands, and in the Comox, Alberni, Cowichan-Newcastle, Esquimalt, Saanich, Victoria and Nanaimo and the Islands Provincial Electoral Districts.</p> <p>in the remainder of the Western District.</p> <p>In the Eastern District of British Columbia, which is defined as all that part of the Province not included in the Western District:</p> <p>in that portion situate and lying north of the 56th parallel of North Latitude.</p> <p>in that portion situate and lying south of the 56th parallel of North Latitude and north of the main line of the Canadian National Railway (Hope to Jasper).</p> <p>in the remainder of the Eastern District.</p>	<p>November 12 to January 10, 1950</p> <p>October 15 to November 13 and December 17 to January 3, 1950</p> <p>September 1 to October 30</p> <p>September 15 to November 13</p> <p>October 8 to December 6</p>	<p>December 17 to February 28, 1950</p> <p>December 17 to February 28, 1950</p> <p>September 1 to October 30</p> <p>September 15 to November 13</p> <p>October 8 to December 6</p>	<p>November 12 to December 12</p> <p>October 15 to November 13</p> <p>September 1 to September 30</p> <p>September 15 to October 15</p> <p>October 8 to November 6</p>	<p>September 10 to September 30</p> <p>September 10 to September 30</p>

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

SCHEDULE A—Continued

OPEN SEASONS IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

All open seasons listed below include both the opening and the closing dates quoted.

—	Ducks, Geese (other than Ross's Goose and White-bellied Brant), Black Brant, Rails, Coots
Throughout the Northwest Territories.	September 1 to October 15

OPEN SEASONS IN THE YUKON TERRITORY

All open seasons listed below include both the opening and the closing dates quoted.

—	Ducks, Geese, Black Brant, Rails, Coots
Throughout the Yukon Territory.	September 1 to October 15

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

SCHEDULE B
DAY AND SEASON BAG LIMITS

The words "Ducks" and "Geese" in this schedule include all species of ducks and geese respectively, unless otherwise specified in footnotes.

Province	Ducks (in the aggregate)		Geese (a) (in the aggregate)		Rails, Coots and Gallinules (in the aggregate)		Wilson's Snipe		Woodcock		Band-tailed Pigeons	
	Day	Season	Day	Season	Day	Season	Day	Season	Day	Season	Day	Season
Newfoundland—Island of Newfoundland.....	7	150(b)	5	25(c)			8	50				
Newfoundland—The Labrador.....	25	150(b)	5	25(c)			8	50				
Prince Edward Island.....	7(b)	100(b)	5	25			8	50				
Nova Scotia.....	7	100	5	25			8	50	8	100		
New Brunswick.....	7	100	5	25			8	50	8			
Quebec.....	7		5	25(d)			8	50	8			
Ontario.....	7(b)(e)		5	25	25		8	50	8			
Manitoba.....	8	40	5	15	25	60(f)	8	50	8			
Saskatchewan.....	8		5		15(f)							
Alberta.....	8	40	5	15	10(g)		5	50				
British Columbia.....	8	100	5	25(h)	10(f)	50(f)	5	50				
Northwest Territories—residents.....	25	150	{ 15(c) 15(i) }	50	25(g) 25(f)	150(g)	8	50	10	50		
Northwest Territories—non-residents.....	7	100	5(j)	25(j)	25(f)							
Yukon Territory—residents.....	25	125	{ 15(c) 15(i) }	40	25(f)							
Yukon Territory—non residents.....	7	100	5(j)	25(j)	25(f)							

(a) All brant are Geese.
(b) Exclusive of mergansers.
(c) Other than brant.
(d) Canada geese and brant only.
(e) Of which not more than one may be a wood duck.
(f) Rails and coots only.
(g) Coots only.
(h) Except that in the Provincial Electoral District of Nelson-Creston the daily bag limit for geese shall be three in the aggregate, and the season bag limit for geese shall be eighteen in the aggregate.
(i) Separate, additional limit for black brant.
(j) Excluding white-bellied brant.

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

SCHEDULE C

POSSESSION LIMITS

Province	Ducks	Geese	Rails and Coots	Wilson's Snipe	Wood- cock
Newfoundland.....	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island.....	14	10	—	—	16
Nova Scotia.....	14	10	—	—	—
New Brunswick.....	14	10	—	—	16
Quebec.....	14	10	—	—	16
Ontario.....	14	10	—	—	16
Manitoba.....	16	10	30	—	—
Saskatchewan.....	16	10	20 (a)	5	—
Alberta.....	16	10	20	10	—
British Columbia.....	16	10	—	—	—
Northwest Territories (non-residents).....	14	10	—	—	—
Yukon Territory (non-resident).....	14	10	—	—	—

(a) Coots only.

4. Regulations for the control and management of bird sanctuaries, etc.

P.C. 5989

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

THURSDAY, the 24th day of November, 1949.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Mines and Resources and pursuant to the provisions of the Migratory Birds Convention Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 130, is pleased to order as follows:

1. The Regulations for the control and management of bird sanctuaries and prescribing certain areas as bird sanctuaries, established by Order in Council P.C. 1536 of 13th April, 1948, as amended, are hereby revoked; and
2. The annexed "Regulations for the Control and Management of Bird Sanctuaries and Prescribing Certain Areas as Bird Sanctuaries" are hereby made and established in substitution for the Regulations hereby revoked.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT OF BIRD SANCTUARIES AND
PRESCRIBING CERTAIN AREAS AS BIRD SANCTUARIES

1. These Regulations may be cited as the "Migratory Bird Sanctuary Regulations".
2. In these Regulations,
 - (a) "Bird Sanctuary" means an area prescribed pursuant to the Migratory Birds Convention Act as an area in which the killing,

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

capturing, taking, injuring or molesting of migratory game birds, migratory insectivorous birds and migratory non-game birds, and the taking, injuring, destruction or molestation of their nests and eggs is prohibited except as in these Regulations it is otherwise provided;

- (b) "Director" means the Director of Lands and Development Services Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources;
- (c) "Migratory Game Birds"—"Migratory Insectivorous Birds" and "Migratory Non-Game Birds," have the same meaning given to them respectively in the Migratory Birds Convention Act;
- (d) "Minister" means the Minister of Mines and Resources.

3. The areas described in the Schedule hereto shall be bird sanctuaries and each bird sanctuary described in said Schedule shall be known by the name immediately preceding the description of the area or areas comprising that bird sanctuary.

4. Except as in these Regulations it is otherwise provided, no person shall in a bird sanctuary kill, capture, take, injure or molest migratory game birds, migratory insectivorous birds or migratory non-game birds, or take, injure, destroy or molest their nests or eggs.

5. Subject to the provisions of the Migratory Birds Convention Act and Regulations for the Protection of Migratory Birds made pursuant to said Act, the Director may, by permit, authorize in any year a person to shoot wild ducks and wild geese in such portion of a bird sanctuary and during such time as the Minister may from time to time decide, provided however, that no permit to shoot wild ducks or wild geese on Kingsmere Bird Sanctuary shall be issued.

6. No person shall have in his possession while within a bird sanctuary any firearms or any decoy or other appliances of a kind used for the killing, capturing or taking, of migratory game birds, migratory insectivorous birds or migratory non-game birds without having first received permission from the Director.

7. (1) No person shall take or bring upon a bird sanctuary a cat or dog or allow a cat or dog owned by him to run at large upon a bird sanctuary, provided that sporting dogs may be brought or taken upon a bird sanctuary or portion thereof where shooting is allowed by permit during the open season for wild ducks and wild geese within such bird sanctuary.

(2) Subsection (1) of this Section shall not apply to the following Bird Sanctuaries:

- Black Pond Bird Sanctuary
- Big Glace Bay Lake Bird Sanctuary
- Quoddy Bird Sanctuary
- Upnorth Bird Sanctuary
- Dorval Island Bird Sanctuary
- Isle Cadieux Bird Sanctuary
- Kingsmere Bird Sanctuary
- Britannia Bay Bird Sanctuary

8. No person shall without lawful excuse have in his possession on a bird sanctuary any migratory game bird, migratory insectivorous bird or migratory non-game bird or portion thereof, or the nest or egg of any such bird.

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

9. (1) No person shall use any part of a bird sanctuary which is vested in the Crown unless he has,

- (a) a permit therefor, issued by the Director; or
- (b) a licence or lease therefor, issued by the Department of Mines and Resources.

(2) Subsection one of this section shall not apply to Kingsmere Bird Sanctuary.

10. Bird sanctuaries shall, subject to the direction of the Minister, be under the control and management of the Director or such other person as the Minister may prescribe.

11. Notwithstanding the preceding sections of these Regulations nothing in such sections shall,

- (a) prohibit the trapping of fur-bearing animals in Akimiski Island Bird Sanctuary;
- (b) interfere with the use of Red Deer Bird Sanctuary, Britannia Bay Bird Sanctuary and Dionne Farm 4H Bird Sanctuary for agricultural purposes;
- (c) interfere with the rights of the lessees of Parcel "C" of Inglewood Bird Sanctuary, as described in the Schedule hereto;
- (d) interfere with the rights of the Department of Natural Resources of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to shoot muskrat on the said Parcel "C" of Inglewood Bird Sanctuary;
- (e) interfere with the use of Sutherland Bird Sanctuary and Indian Head Bird Sanctuary for forestry purposes or prevent the officials of the Forestry Branch of the Province of Saskatchewan from using firearms to destroy pests on such Bird Sanctuaries;
- (f) prevent wildfowl hunters who carry their firearms unloaded from crossing Grand Manan Bird Sanctuary by the secondary road which leaves the main highway at Mark Hill and crosses Lot No. 76 which forms part of the said Sanctuary.

SCHEDULE**PART I—NEWFOUNDLAND***St. Peter's Bay Bird Sanctuary*

That area of Labrador known as St. Peter's Bay, which shall include all the islands off and within St. Peter's Bay and the foreshore to a depth of one quarter of a mile inland, from Table Head to one mile southward of St. Peter's Point and seaward to a distance of three miles.

PART II—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND*Black Pond Bird Sanctuary*

All that parcel or tract of land being a part of Lot or Township forty-six (46) in the County of Kings and Province of Prince Edward Island which may be more particularly known and described as follows:

Commencing at a point on the shore of Northumberland Strait at the southeast corner of land now or formerly in the possession of Aeneas Campbell; thence northerly along the easterly boundary of the said land

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

to the northeasterly corner thereof; thence westerly along the northerly boundary of the said land and the northerly boundary of land owned by Peter Campbell to its intersection with the easterly boundary of land owned by Jerome Chapman; thence northerly along the last-mentioned easterly boundary to the southerly limit of the road leading from East Baltic to Greenvale; thence westerly along the said southerly limit to the north-westerly corner of land owned by Michael Foley; thence southerly along the westerly boundary of the said Michael Foley's land to the northerly boundary of land owned by Frank Warren; thence westerly along the last mentioned northerly boundary and the northerly boundaries of land owned by Atress Campbell and Thomas Campbell respectively to the easterly boundary of land owned by Frank Hennessy; thence northerly along the last mentioned easterly boundary to the northeasterly corner of Frank Hennessy's land; thence westerly along the northerly boundary of the said Frank Hennessy's land and the southerly limit of the road along the said northerly boundary to a point on the westerly boundary of the said land; thence southerly along the last mentioned westerly boundary to the northerly bank or shore of Little Harbour pond; thence southerly across said pond to the westerly limit of the sand beach; thence following the said westerly limit in a general southeasterly direction to the waters of Northumberland Strait; thence easterly along the southerly edge of the said sand beach to the point of commencement; the said land comprising the farms of land in possession of Frank Warren, Angus A. Campbell, Atress T. Campbell, Thomas Campbell, W. Sutherland, Michael J. Foley, Emanuel Sutherland, Clarence Ching, Tyler Ching, Peter J. Campbell, Aeneas Campbell, Edward LaPierre, John J. McGinnis, Angus and Jerome Sutherland, Jerome Chapman, Stephen LaPierre and Frank Hennessy, and that portion of the road from Souris to East Point which crosses the said farms; also Black Pond, Warren's Mill Dam and all streams running into same south of Greenvale Road, and also the sand beach south of the said farms and Black Pond.

PART III—NOVA SCOTIA

1. Amherst Point Bird Sanctuary

All that area and extent of land situate in the vicinity of Amherst Point, in the County of Cumberland and Province of Nova Scotia, and delineated in red ink by the letters "ABCDE" on topographic map, (Canada, Sheet 21 H/16) (AMHERST, Nova Scotia—New Brunswick) on file in the office of the Dominion Wildlife Service, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa, and being more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the junction of the Amherst-Amherst Point Main Highway with the Crawford Hill Road and at the centre lines of both Roads, thence by said centre line of said Main Highway south-westerly about 1.75 miles to Fowler's Corner, thence continuing about 1.1 miles by said Main Highway centre line southeasterly to its junction with the centre line of the Smith Road, thence by centre line of said Smith Road eastwardly about .85 mile to its crossing of the centre line of the Canadian National Railway's Main Track; thence by centre line of said Canadian National Railway's Main Track northwardly 1.25 miles, or thereabout, to the centre line of a large Culvert discharging the Fillmore Canal and thence from said intersection of the centre lines of the said Railway's Main Track and Culvert in a direct line of about North sixty degrees West (Astronomic) 1.14 miles more or less to the place of beginning.

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued**2. *Big Glace Bay Lake Bird Sanctuary***

All that tract of land situated in Cape Breton County in the Island of Cape Breton, in the Province of Nova Scotia, containing an area of two square miles more or less, and being comprised of Dyson Pond locally known as Big Glace Bay Lake and certain lands adjoining the same as shown on the Sydney Northeast map sheet No. 145a issued at Ottawa in 1919 by the Department of Militia and Defence, which tract may be more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at a point on the line of low water of Glace Bay due north of the intersection of Hines Road with the shore road from the town of Glace Bay to Port Caledonia as shown on the said map; thence due south to the said intersection; thence southwesterly along the northwesterly limit of the said road to the branch railway to Port Caledonia; thence continuing along the said limit to the right-of-way of the Sydney and Louisburg Railway; thence northwesterly along the easterly limit of the said right-of-way to a point three hundred feet beyond the mean high water line on the northerly side of McAskill Brook; thence northeasterly following the sinuosities of a line three hundred feet distant from mean high water line of the said Brook and of the westerly side of Dyson Pond to the northerly limit of the road from the town of Glace Bay to Port Caledonia; thence easterly along the said northerly limit to the line of low water of Glace Bay on the easterly side of the channel between Dyson Pond and Glace Bay, thence easterly along the said line of low water to the point of commencement.

3. *Kentville Bird Sanctuary*

Commencing at the intersection of the southerly limit of Brooklyn Street with the westerly limit of the right of way of the Cornwallis Branch of the Dominion Atlantic Railway in the town of Kentville; thence southerly along the said westerly limit to the northwesterly limit of the Dominion Atlantic Railway yards on the south side of Cornwallis River; thence southwesterly along the said northwesterly limit of the said yards to the northerly limit of the right of way of the Main line of the Dominion Atlantic Railway towards Coldbrook; thence westerly along the said northerly limit to the westerly limit of the town of Kentville, a distance of two and one-half miles, more or less; thence northerly along the said westerly limit and the production northerly thereof to the intersection with the southerly limit of Brooklyn Street; thence easterly along the said southerly limit to the point of commencement.

4. *Ken-Wo Country Club Bird Sanctuary*

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land at New Minas in Kings County, Province of Nova Scotia, more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the south limit of the road leading from Wolfville to Kentville, same being the northwest angle of land herein described and the northeast angle of lands of F. B. Millett, thence south six degrees and forty-five minutes west, seventeen chains and seventy links to a post, thence south fifty degrees east, three chains, thence south ten degrees west forty-two chains to the base line, thence by the base line, north sixty-nine degrees east, thirteen chains and sixty links to the southeast angle of the post herein described, thence returning to the place of beginning at the

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

road and running twenty-four chains eastwardly in the said south limit of the same to the northeast angle of lot herein described, same being the northwest angle of lands of John and George Bishop, thence south six degrees and thirty-five minutes west, nineteen chains and twelve links, thence by a very broken and irregular line the following courses and distances, S. 21-20E, 5 chains, S. 7-0 W. 3·15 chains: S. 38-0 W. 6·00 chains; S. 46-40 W. 3·00 chains: S. 11- E. 1·73 chains: N. 79-30 W. 3·53 chains, thence south twenty-four degrees west, thirteen chains, thence in a curved line bearing from end to end south ten degrees west thirteen chains and twenty links to the base line, and intersecting same at a point already named at the southeast angle of Lot herein described, being intended to include all the lands on the south side of the Main Post Road, owned by Althea G. Turner Willis, now in possession of The Ken-Wo Country Club, being and intended to be the same lands and premises as described in a certain Order granted by the Honourable T. Sherman Rogers, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, bearing date the 4th day of June A.D. 1925.

5. Port Joli Bird Sanctuary

Parcel 1.

All that parcel of land in the County of Queens in the Province of Nova Scotia covered at high tide by the waters of Port Joli Harbour which parcel lies to the north of a straight line from Forbes Point on the east side of the said Harbour to Scotch Point on the west side of the said Harbour together with all the waters overlying the said parcel and all islands, shoals or rocks contained therein.

Parcel 2.

All that parcel of land in the counties of Shelburne and Queens in the said province covered at high tide by the waters of Port Hebert Harbour which parcel lies to the north of a straight line drawn on an astronomic bearing N. 68° 15' E. (approximately due east and west, magnetic 1941) through the most northerly point in the high water mark on Timber Island so called in the said Harbour together with all the waters overlying the said parcel and all islands, shoals or rocks contained therein.

Parcel 3.

All that parcel of land covered at high tide by the waters of the said Port Hebert Harbour described as follows:—Beginning at high water mark on the west side of Port Hebert Harbour on the northern bank of Bill Tom's brook; thence easterly in a straight line through the south side of H. B. Nickerson's wharf, on the east side of the Harbour to the highwater mark; thence southerly along the said highwater mark to a point opposite the northern edge of William MacDonald's reef; thence westerly in a straight line through the said northern edge and through the spar buoy to the highwater mark on the westerly side of the said Harbour; thence northerly along the said highwater mark to the point of beginning; together with the waters overlying the said parcel, and all islands, shoals or rocks contained therein.

Parcel 4.

All that parcel of land in the county of Shelburne in the said Province covered by water at high tide in the mouth of Sable River which parcel lies between McAdam's Bridge, so called, across the said river, and a due east

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

and west line run astronomically through the most southerly point of an island approximately two and one half miles upstream from the said bridge; together with all the waters, overlying the said parcel and all islands shoals or rocks contained therein.

PART IV—NEW BRUNSWICK**1. *Aero Lake Bird Sanctuary***

Aero Lake in the County of Westmorland, Province of New Brunswick, as shown on map 269A, Moncton Sheet, issued in 1931 by the Geological Survey, Department of Mines, Ottawa.

2. *Bathurst Basin Bird Sanctuary*

All and singular that portion of Bathurst Bay lying to the south of the bridge connecting the village of Bathurst with the Town of Bathurst, the said bridge being known locally as the village bridge, together with that portion of Little River lying to the north of the covered bridge on the road locally known as the South Bathurst road which said bridge spans the said river near its mouth, also that portion of Middle River lying to the north of the covered bridge on the road locally known as the Basin Road which said bridge spans the said river near its mouth, all of which is shown on a map of Bathurst and vicinity, Gloucester County, New Brunswick, issued by the Geological Survey, Department of Mines, as map 26A dated 1911.

3. *Catons Island Bird Sanctuary*

The whole of Catons Isle (Fosters Island) situated near the head of the Long Reach in the Saint John River in Greenwich Parish, Kings County, Province of New Brunswick, together with all the surrounding waters extending to the middle of the navigation channels surrounding the said island, as shown by broken lines on Chart No. 444, published by the Canadian Hydrographic Service, Department of Marine, Ottawa, Canada, June, 1932.

4. *Grand Manan Bird Sanctuary*

All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises situate, lying and being on the Island of Grand Manan, in the Bay of Fundy, in the County of Charlotte, Province of New Brunswick, which parcels may be more particularly described as follows:

Parcel 1.

Commencing at a point on the southerly shore of the said Island known as Oxnard's Point; thence on a bearing north 55 degrees 30' east a distance of 16 chains 80 links to a post; thence on a bearing north 16 degrees west a distance of 66 chains 25 links to a post; thence on a bearing north 54 degrees west a distance of 27 chains 82 links to a post; thence on a bearing north 85 degrees west a distance of 6 chains 18 links to a post; thence on a bearing south 55 degrees west a distance of 7 chains 13 links to a post; thence on a bearing south 75 degrees west a distance of 15 chains to a post; thence on a bearing south 68 degrees west a distance of 23 chains to a post on the boundary of lot 76; thence on a bearing south 50 degrees east a

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

distance of 8 chains to a post in lot 76; thence southeasterly in a straight line a distance of 106 chains, more or less, to the point of commencement, containing by admeasurement 475 acres, more or less, as surveyed by E. J. Sawyer, Surveyor, Grand Harbour, Grand Manan, New Brunswick.

Parcel 2.

All those portions of lots 74 and 76 of the Island of Grand Manan, not comprised within Parcel One, described above.

Parcel 3.

All that part of lot 44 of the said island which lies to the east of a line drawn on a bearing south seventeen degrees west (Magnetic 1938) through a point in the northwesterly boundary of the said lot 44 distant 29.46 chains northeasterly from the southeasterly corner of lot 77.

5. Machias Seal Island Bird Sanctuary

The whole of Machias Seal Island, in the Province of New Brunswick, at the entrance to the Bay of Fundy, as said island is shown lying in north latitude forty-four degrees and thirty minutes, and in west longitude sixty-seven degrees and six minutes on chart number forty-three hundred and thirty-four, new edition, December the thirty-first, nineteen hundred and forty-three, of the Canadian Hydrographic Service, and all waters lying within a distance of one statutory mile of the line of highwater mark at ordinary tides bordering said island.

6. Quoddy Bird Sanctuary

All those parcels of land situate in the County of Charlotte, in the Province of New Brunswick, and comprising the following islands in the Bay of Fundy:

Parcel 1.

Frye Island formerly named Cailiff Island, together with the foreshore thereof and including all islands or rocks at high tide that become connected therewith at low tide.

Parcel 2.

Man of War Island and the foreshore thereof.

Parcel 3.

Flea Island and the foreshore thereof, and

Parcel 4.

McCann Island and the foreshore thereof, all as shown edged in red on a copy of a portion of British Admiralty Chart Number 1857 of L'Etang Harbour in the Bay of Fundy, on file in the office of the Dominion Wildlife Service, Department of Mines and Resources.

PART V—QUEBEC

1. Aylmer Road Bird Sanctuary

Commencing at the intersection of the east boundary of Lot 12 with the left bank of the Ottawa River; thence in a northerly direction following the said east boundary of the said Lot 12 to its intersection with the

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

southerly limit of the Provincial Highway, known as the Aylmer Road; thence following the said southerly limit of the said Aylmer Road in an easterly direction to its intersection with the west boundary of Lot 10; thence in a northerly direction following the said west boundary of the said Lot 10 to the intersection of the north boundary of the said Lot 10 and the south boundary of Road Concession 3; thence in an easterly direction following the north boundary of Lots 10 and 9 to the intersection with the east boundary of Lot 9; thence in a southerly direction following the said easterly boundary of said Lot 9 to its intersection with the southerly limit of the said Aylmer Road; thence following the southerly limit of the said Aylmer Road in a southwesterly direction to its intersection with the west boundary of said Lot 9; thence in a southerly direction following the said west boundary of said Lot 9 to its intersection with the southern limit of the right of way of the Hull Electric Railway; thence in a southwesterly direction following the said limit of the said Hull Electric Railway to the east boundary of Mr. C. K. Graham's property located on the Aylmer Road; thence in a southeasterly direction following the said east boundary of said Mr. C. K. Graham's property located on the Aylmer Road to its intersection with the left bank of the said Ottawa River; thence following the left bank of the said Ottawa River in a southwesterly direction to the point of commencement; together with the islands belonging to the Country Club lying to the south of the shore line where the above described property fronts on the said Ottawa River. All of the areas above described are situated in the Township of Hull, in the County of Hull, in the Province of Quebec.

2. Betchouane Bird Sanctuary

Consists of and includes two small islands called the Perroquets St. Charles, together with an island close northeast of them called Ile au Bois. These islands are situated in longitude approximately $63^{\circ} 13'$ W. and in latitude approximately $50^{\circ} 12'$ N.

3. Birch Islands Bird Sanctuary

Consists of and includes Great Birch Island or Grande Ile aux Bouleaux, Little Birch Island or Petite Ile aux Bouleaux, and the small island which is close west of Great Birch Island and which is known locally as "Le Pain de Sucre", all of which islands are situated nearly due south of Mingan, P.Q., in longitude approximately 64° W. and in latitude approximately $50^{\circ} 14'$ N., together with all waters within two miles of any part of said islands.

4. Bird Rocks Bird Sanctuary

The Bird Rocks, in Iles-de-la-Madeleine County, Province of Quebec, and a one-mile zone surrounding the same. The Bird Rocks are situated in north latitude $47^{\circ} 51'$, west longitude $61^{\circ} 8'$.

*5. Bonaventure Island and Percé Rock Bird Sanctuary**Parcel 1.*

A strip of land ten feet in depth, along the cliff and the cliff itself on the north and east sides of Bonaventure Island in the County of Gaspé South, Province of Quebec.

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

Parcel 2.

Percé Rock, in the County of Gaspé South, Province of Quebec, and a one-mile zone surrounding the said Percé Rock, except that where the mainland is distant less than one mile from Percé Rock, the shore of such mainland shall constitute the boundary of the zone.

6. Bradore Bay Bird Sanctuary

Consists of and includes Perroquet Island, in Bradore Bay, and Greenly Island, lying south of Long Point, Blanc Sablon. Perroquet Island is situated in longitude approximately $57^{\circ} 14' W.$, latitude approximately $51^{\circ} 26' N.$ Greenly Island is situated in longitude approximately $57^{\circ} 10' W.$, latitude $51^{\circ} 22' N.$

7. Carillon Island Bird Sanctuary

The following group of islands, shoals, bays and islets at the west end of Lake of Two Mountains, immediately adjacent to the main channel of the Ottawa River:

Carillon Island, Jones Island, Ile Paquin, and two small unnamed islands lying immediately east of Ile Paquin, the unnamed islet west of Jones Island, the islet west of Carillon Island, the islet between Carillon Island and Ile Paquin, the marsh lying between Carillon Island and Ile Paquin, the main channel of the Ottawa River lying between Jones Island and Carillon Island, also the water area around the above described islands extending out 200 feet from low water mark of the said islands. The area of land and marsh containing 1,200 acres, more or less, all of which is shown upon plan No. 49 of the Canadian Hydrographic Service.

8. Carrousel Island Bird Sanctuary

All that parcel of land and water situate in Saguenay County in the Province of Quebec, in latitude $50^{\circ} 05' 30''$, longitude $66^{\circ} 23'$, and being composed of Carrousel Island in St. Lawrence River, together with the adjoining waters and rocks above water contained within an area bounded on the north by a line midway between the said island and Manowin Island and on the east, south and west by a line half a mile distant from the nearest points of land on the said Carrousel Island, as shown on the 1924 edition of Marine Chart No. 214, published by the Canadian Hydrographic Service.

9. Charlesbourg Zoological Garden Bird Sanctuary

Parcel 1.

Number 422 of irregular shape, bounded on the northeast by the Charlesbourg road, on the southeast by Lot number 425, on the southwest and northwest by Lot number 426, containing by admeasurement 1.13 acres.

Parcel 2.

Number 425 of irregular shape, bounded on the north and the west by Lot number 426, on the east partly by Lot number 426 and partly by the balance of Lot number 425, on the south partly by the balance of Lot number 425 and partly by Lot number 420, containing by admeasurement 1.06 acres.

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued*Parcel 3.*

Number 426 of irregular shape, bounded on the northeast by the Charlesbourg road, on the east by Lots numbers 422-425, on the southeast by Lot number 420, on the southwest by Lot number 431 and on the northwest by Lot number 430, containing by admeasurement 15·83 acres.

Parcel 4.

Number 430, of irregular shape, bounded on the northeast by the Charlesbourg road, on the southeast by Lot number 426, on the southwest by Lots numbers 431, 432 and 433, and on the northwest by Lot number 438, containing by admeasurement 16·45 acres.

Parcel 5.

Number 431, of irregular shape, bounded on the northeast by Lots numbers 426, 430, on the southeast by Lot number 420 and on the southwest by Lot number 100 of the Orsainville fief and on the northeast by Lot number 432, containing by admeasurement 33·09 acres.

Parcel 6.

Number 432, of irregular shape, bounded on the northeast by Lot number 430, on the southeast by Lot number 431, on the southwest by Lot number 100 of the Orsainville fief and on the northwest by Lot number 433, containing by admeasurement 8·48 acres, all in the Parish of St. Pierre de Charlesbourg, Province of Quebec.

10. Dautraie Bird Sanctuary

That certain parcel of land fronting on the St. Lawrence river and lying in the County of Berthier and Province of Quebec, being composed of lot one (1) of the Cadastre of the Municipality of Berthier-en-Haut, and lot eighteen (18) of the Cadastre of the Parish of St. Joseph-de-Lanoraie, comprising an area of 124 acres, more or less.

11. Dionne Farm 4H Bird Sanctuary

All that parcel or tract of land situate in the townships of Eaton and Westbury, in the county of Compton, in the province of Quebec, being composed of the whole of lots seven-D and eight-B, range ten, the whole of lots seven and eight, range eleven, in said township of Eaton, and the south twenty-five acres of lot twenty-one-B, range one, in said township of Westbury, lying to the south of the portion of said lot held by Maurice Menard; saving and excepting thereout and therefrom all those parts of said lots seven-D and eight-B formerly sold to Aylmer B. Hunt and Thomas H. Vandyke, under a contract before J. I. MacKie, N.P. on the second day of February nineteen hundred and seven, registered at Cookshire under number twenty-five thousand, one hundred and one; the lands herein described containing together by admeasurement five hundred and seventeen acres, more or less.

12. Dorval Island Bird Sanctuary

The whole of Dorval Island situate in latitude 45° 26' longitude 73° 45' in Lake St. Louis, County of Jacques Cartier, in the Province of Quebec.

13. Ferme Yamaska Bird Sanctuary

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land lying and being within lot 310 of the Parish of St. Romuald of Farnham, County of Missisquoi, Province of Quebec, which may be more particularly described as follows:

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

Commencing at a point on the southerly limit of lot 310, said point being distant 2 arpents in an easterly direction from the point of intersection of the southerly limit of said lot 310 with the easterly limit of St. Cesaire road; thence northerly at right angles to the said southerly limit of lot 310 a distance of 2 arpents to a point; thence easterly parallel to the southerly limit of said lot 310 a distance of 7 arpents to a point; thence southerly at right angles to the said southerly limit of lot 310 a distance of 2 arpents to a point on the southerly limit of said lot; thence westerly following the southerly limit of said lot 310 to the point of commencement; containing by admeasurement 14 square arpents more or less.

14. Fog Island Bird Sanctuary

Consists of and includes Ile à la Brume or Fog Island and all islands, islets and rocks above water, and water areas within two miles of Ile à la Brume. Ile à la Brume is situated in longitude approximately 60° 31' W., latitude approximately 50° 10' N.

15. Harrington Lake Bird Sanctuary

Parcel 1.

Harrington Lake in the Township of Eardley, County of Gatineau, Quebec; the islands in the said lake and the following lands:

Lots Numbers One A, Two A, Two B, Three, Four and Five all in the Tenth Range of the Township of Eardley, according to the Official Plan and Book of Reference of that Township, with the exception of the portion of said Lot Number Three described in a Deed of Sale from Charles Flynn to Tristram Carleton Coffin, registered in the Registry Office for the Present County of Gatineau on the twenty-eighth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and three, in Liber. B. Vol. 7, under No. 5968; also the portion of Lot Number Six in the said Tenth Range, (part Lot 6, Range 10, Eardley), which lies north of the line run by the late Provincial Land Surveyor, Alfred Driscoll, bounded on the north by Lot Number Six B in the Eleventh Range, on the south by the remainder of said Lot Number Six in the Tenth Range, on the east by the portion of Lot Number Five in the Tenth Range lying north of the said Driscoll line and on the west by the portion of Lot Number Seven in said Tenth Range lying north of the same line, also that portion of said Lot Number Six in the Tenth Range, being the southwest corner of said Lot and containing twenty-five acres in superficies, more or less, and bounded to the west by part of Lot Number Seven in the Tenth Range, to the east by part of said Lot Number Six in the Tenth Range, belonging to Joseph E. Smith or representatives, to the south by lands in the Ninth Range and to the north by part of the remainder of said Lot Number Six in the Tenth Range, hereby sold and described above.

Parcel 2.

Lots Numbers One A, One B, Three A, Three B, Four, Five, Six, Seven, Eight, Nine and Ten, all in the Eleventh Range of the said Township of Eardley, also part of Lot Number Two B in the same Range (part Lot Two B, Range 11, Eardley), containing within the following bounds, to wit: commencing at a point on the southerly boundary of said Lot Two B in the Eleventh Range, where the westerly side of the public road (called Masham Road), intersects the said southerly boundary, thence running in a northerly direction and following the westerly boundary of said Masham Road a distance of four chains nine feet, more or less, to the corner near

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

the school house, thence in a westerly direction and about parallel to said southerly boundary of said Lot Two B, a distance of nine chains eleven feet, more or less, thence in a line to the southwest corner of Lot Two B where the southerly boundary of that Lot intersects the said westerly boundary of the same Lot, thence in an easterly direction and following the southerly boundary to the place of beginning; also another portion of said Lot Number Two B in the Eleventh Range, being a strip thereof lying east of the said Masham Road and described as follows: commencing at the southeast corner of said Lot Two B in the Eleventh Range, thence in a northerly direction and following the easterly boundary of that Lot till it touches the southerly boundary of the crossroad running across to Cascades, (and running across the south half of Lot Number One B in the Eleventh Range) a distance of twenty-two chains four feet, more or less, thence in a westerly direction till it touches the easterly boundary of said Masham Road, thence in a southerly direction and following the easterly boundary of said Masham Road till it touches the southerly boundary of said Lot Number Two B in the Eleventh Range, thence in an easterly direction and following the southerly boundary of said Lot Two B to the point of commencement; the said two portions of Lot Number Two B in the Eleventh Range containing six acres, more or less.

Parcel 3.

Lots Numbers Six B, Seven A, Seven B, Nine, Ten A, Ten B, Eleven A, the South half of Lot Number One and part of Lot Number Eight, all in the Twelfth Range of said Township of Eardley, the said South half of Lot number One containing one hundred and twenty-seven acres and ninety-eight perches in superficies and being bounded to the north by the remainder of the same lot, to the south by Lot number One A in the Eleventh Range, on the east side by lands in the Township of Hull and on the west side by part of Lot number Two in said Twelfth Range, and the said part of Lot number Eight being bounded to the north by the dividing line between the north and south halves of said lot, to the east by Harrington Lake, to the west by part of Lot number Nine in the said Twelfth Range, and to the south by part of Lot Number Eight in the Eleventh Range.

Parcel 4.

Lots Numbers Twenty-six B, Twenty-seven A, Twenty-seven B, Twenty-eight A, Twenty-eight B, all in the Thirteenth Range of the Township of Hull, County of Gatineau, in the Province of Quebec.

Parcel 5.

All those islands in that part of Meach Lake contained within the thirteenth range and the northerly one-quarter of the twelfth range of the said township of Hull.

16. Ile-au-Héron Bird Sanctuary**Parcel 1.**

- (a) The property of the Country Club of Montreal, lots 265 and 272.
- (b) The property of Alexandre Martin, portion lot 266.
- (c) The property of Les Frères de la Charité, portion lot 266.
- (d) The property of the Honourable Georges A. Simard, lots 267, 268, 269, 274, 275 and 276.

All of the above property is situated in the parish of Longueuil, County of Chambly, Province of Quebec.

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

- (e) The land between the St. Lawrence River and the old public road in front of lots 1 to 44 in the parish of Laprairie, County of Laprairie, known as the "common of St. Lambert".

Parcel 2.

All lands and lands covered with water that are comprised within the following described parcel: commencing at the intersection of the eastern boundary of Caughnawaga Indian Reserve with the line of mean high water on the southerly side of St. Lawrence River, thence northerly in a straight line past the westerly end of the intake of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Plant to the line of mean high water on the northerly side of St. Lawrence River; thence downstream along the said line of mean high water to its intersection with the west side of Fayolle Avenue, being the westerly limit of the city of Verdun; then southeasterly in a straight line to a point 250 feet downstream from the most easterly point in the line of mean high water of Ile-au-Héron; thence southerly in a straight line through a point 250 feet downstream from the most easterly point in the line of mean high water on the most easterly island in a group of islands near the south side of St. Lawrence River, which island is known as cadastral lot No. 679 in the parish of La Prairie de la Magdeleine in the county of La Prairie, and continuing in the same straight line to the line of mean high water on the southerly side of St. Lawrence River; thence upstream along the said line of mean high water to the point of commencement; and the waters flowing through or over the above described parcel.

Parcel 3.

All that portion of the bed of St. Lawrence River comprised within the following described parcel: commencing at the southerly side of Victoria Bridge at the easterly end of the thirteenth or channel span (counting from the westerly or Montreal end of the bridge); thence easterly along the southerly side of the said bridge to the line of mean high water on the southerly side of St. Lawrence River; thence upstream along the said line of mean high water to the northerly side of the mouth of St. Jacques River; thence northwesterly along a straight line in the direction of the most westerly point of the line of mean high water of Nuns Island to the point of intersection with a straight line from the point of commencement to the outer end of La Prairie Pier; thence northwesterly in a straight line to the point of commencement; and the waters flowing through or over the said parcel.

Parcel 4.

All of the area in the Counties of Chambly and Hochelaga, Province of Quebec, comprised of the bed, water, shoals, weirs and islands, including the greater part of St. Helen's Island, of the St. Lawrence River east of the ship channel and between Victoria Bridge and Jacques Cartier Bridge, which area may be more particularly described as follows: bounded on the north by the southerly side of Jacques Cartier Bridge; bounded on the east by the line of mean high water level of the river; bounded on the south by the line of mean high water level of the river and the southerly side of Victoria Bridge; bounded on the west by the line of mean high water level of the river, Mackay pier and an east-west line from its north extremity to the easterly side of the ship channel, and the easterly side of the ship channel.

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued*17. Ile aux Tourtes Bird Sanctuary*

The whole of Ile aux Tourtes and the whole of Islands numbers two thousand and sixty-four, two thousand and sixty-five, and two thousand and sixty-six, in lake of Two Mountains, in the county of Vaudreuil in the province of Quebec, and all those portions of the said lake lying within a distance of six hundred feet of the line of mean high water level bordering each of said islands, saving and excepting thereout and therefrom all that part of the said lake lying between island number two thousand and sixty-three and a line drawn midway between the line of mean high water level bordering said Ile aux Tourtes and the line of mean high water level bordering said island number two thousand and sixty-three, as the said islands and lake are shown on the Vaudreuil map sheet published by the Department of Lands and Forests of the province of Quebec, dated nineteen hundred and thirty-eight.

18. Isle Cadieux Bird Sanctuary

The whole of Cadastral lot number 1780 in the parish of St. Michel de Vaudreuil in the County of Vaudreuil in the province of Quebec known as Isle Cadieux, together with a small reef to the north-west of the said island and all the waters of the Lake of Two Mountains which lie within a distance of six hundred feet from the high water line of the said island, excepting that part of the said waters that are within one hundred and fifty feet of the high water line on mainland bordering the lake.

19. Kent Bird Sanctuary

All those parcels of land situate in the County of Quebec in the province of Quebec, which may be more particularly described as follows:

Parcel 1.

That parcel of land of irregular shape known as the Kent Golf Links, outlined in red on a blue-print on file in the office of the Dominion Wildlife Service, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa, and designated by the letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, A, forming part of lot No. 1 of the Cadastre of Beauport and situated in the parish of St. Gregoire de Montmorency and forming part of lots 5, 11, 14, 33, 38, 44, 59, 67, 68, 111, 117, 118, 126, 129, 132 and 189, and No. 1 of the said Cadastre of Beauport and situated in the parish of St. Louis de Courville excepting thereout and therefrom that portion of the said lots Nos. 11 and 14 outlined in black which is the property of Mrs. C. M. de R. Finnis, and measures approximately one square arpent.

The said parcel of land is bounded as follows: toward the northwest by the remaining portion of lot No. 5 and parts of lots No. 153 and No. 189; towards the north and northeast by Montmorency River; towards the east and southeast by the Beauport Road; towards the south by the remaining portions of lots Nos. 5, 11, 14, 33, 38, 44, 59, 67, 68, 111, 117, 118, 126, 129 and 132. This parcel belongs to the Quebec Power Company and contains an area of approximately eighty-five acres.

Parcel 2.

That parcel of land of irregular shape known as the Kent House Grounds outlined in red on the said blue-print and designated by the letters N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, Z, Y, X, U, V, N, forming part of the said lot No. 1 of the said Cadastre of Beauport, in the said parish of St. Gregoire de Mont-

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morency. The said parcel is bounded as follows: towards the west and northwest by the Beauport Road; towards the northeast and east by Montmorency river; towards the southeast and south by the bottom of the cliff; towards the southwest and west by a private road extending from Beauport Road to the bottom of the hill. This parcel belongs to the Quebec Power Company and contains an area of approximately fifty-four acres.

The parcels herein described contain together an area of approximately one hundred and thirty-nine acres.

20. Kingsmere Bird Sanctuary

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land lying and being in the County of Gatineau, Province of Quebec, and which may be more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the north side of the Mountain Road with the boundary between lots 22 and 23 in concession VIII, thence following the boundary between said lots 22 and 23 in a northerly direction to the northwest corner of said lot 22, thence easterly following the boundary between concessions VIII and IX to the northeast corner of lot 18 in concession VIII, thence southerly along the easterly boundary of lot 18 in concessions VIII and VII to the southeast corner of lot 18 in concession VII, thence westerly along the southerly boundary of concession VII to its junction with the easterly limit of the Mountain Road, thence in a northwesterly direction following the easterly limit of the said road to its junction with the road known as Larriault's hill, thence crossing the said road to its northerly limit, thence in a westerly direction following the northerly limit of the Mountain Road to the point of commencement, containing an area of 1,780 acres more or less, excepting therefrom the property belonging to the estate of the late Mrs. Katharine Hall Devlin, situated in lot 21, concession VIII.

21. Knowlton Bird Sanctuary

All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land comprising parts of Lots Numbers Seven Hundred and Forty-five, Eleven Hundred and Forty-four, Thirteen Hundred and Seventy-seven, Thirteen Hundred and Seventy-eight, Thirteen Hundred and Eighty, Thirteen Hundred and Eighty-one, Thirteen hundred and eighty-two (Pts. 745, 1144, 1377, 1378, 1380, 1381 and 1382), Subdivision Lot Number One of Original Lot number Thirteen Hundred and Seventy-eight (1378-1), Subdivision Lot Number One of Original Lot Number Thirteen Hundred and Eighty (1380-1) on the Official Plan and in the Book of Reference for the Township of Brome, County of Brome, as shown edged in red on a plan on file in the office of the Dominion Wildlife Service, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa, said parcels containing approximately 412 acres.

22. The Levis Golf Club Bird Sanctuary

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land, lying, situate and being in the County of Levis, Province of Quebec, and being those parts of the Military Reserve at Levis, known as Lettings Numbers Three Hundred and Twenty-three (323), Three Hundred and Forty-one (341), and Three Hundred and Forty-two (342), and containing one hundred and forty and twenty-seven hundredths (140.27) acres more or less.

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued*23. Marconi Station Bird Sanctuary*

That parcel of land situate in the Parish of St. Simon-de-Drummond in the County of Drummond and Province of Quebec composed of the whole of lots two hundred and forty-six, two hundred and forty-seven, two hundred and forty-eight, two hundred and forty-nine and two hundred and fifty, range four of the cadastre of the Township of Wickham, forming an area of one square mile, more or less.

24. Mecatina Bird Sanctuary

All islands and rocks above water and all water areas in the Gulf of St. Lawrence which lie within the following boundaries:

Commencing at a point on the line of mean highwater mark at the southerly extremity of Cape Mecatina, which point is situated in north latitude $50^{\circ} 44' 09''$ and west longitude $59^{\circ} 01' 09''$; thence southwesterly in a straight line to a point one hundred and fifty yards east of the eastern extremity of Maria Island; thence in a general southwesterly and westerly direction at a distance of one hundred and fifty yards offshore from said line of mean highwater mark on the south shore of Maria Island to a point one hundred and fifty yards south of the western extremity of said Maria Island; thence westerly in a straight line to a point one hundred and fifty yards south of the southern extremity of a small unnamed island situated about one-tenth of a mile southwesterly of the southern extremity of Ile du Grand Rigolet (Ouest); thence in a general northerly direction at a distance of one hundred and fifty yards offshore from said line of mean highwater mark of said small unnamed island, of Ile du Grand Rigolet (Ouest), of Ile Baie Plate and of any islands within two hundred yards of the shore of Ile du Grand Rigolet (Ouest) or of Ile Baie Plate to a point one hundred and fifty yards north of the northern extremity of Ile Baie Plate; thence north 45° west to a point on said line of mean highwater mark on the mainland; thence northerly and easterly following said line of mean highwater mark to the point of commencement; all as shown on or described with reference to Chart No. 4469 (old number 469) published by the Hydrographic and Map Service, Surveys and Engineering Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa, June 1939, and whereof a copy showing the said boundaries in red is on file in the Dominion Wildlife Service of said Department.

25. Mille Isles Bird Sanctuary

All that tract of land comprising three hundred and twenty-four arpents more or less situate in the Municipality of Mille Isles in Argenteuil County in the Province of Quebec and being composed of cadastral lots numbered one hundred and twelve, one hundred and thirteen and one hundred and fourteen on the Official Plan and Book of Reference of the said Municipality.

26. The Mount Bruno Bird Sanctuary

All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land lying and being in the Parish of St. Bruno, County of Chambly, in the Province of Quebec, comprising the following lands:

Parcel 1.

Lot No.	315
“ “	316
“ “	317

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Lot	No.	318
"	"	319
"	"	320
"	"	321
"	"	322
"	"	323
"	"	236
"	"	237
"	"	239
"	"	241
"	"	167
"	"	168
"	"	170
"	"	171
"	"	238
"	"	238A
"	"	240

Parcel 2.

All those portions of Lots 231, 232, 233, which may be more particularly described as follows:—

Commencing at the intersection of the northerly limit of Lot 234 with the easterly limit of Lot 233, thence in a southeasterly direction following the easterly limit of Lot 233, a distance of 700 feet to a point; thence on a bearing seventy-six degrees thirty-seven minutes ($76^{\circ} 37'$) to the right, a distance of one hundred and ninety-six feet (196') to a point on the westerly limit of Lot 233; thence in a northwesterly direction following the westerly limit of Lot 233, a distance of 291 feet (291'); thence on a bearing of eighty-five degrees fifty minutes ($85^{\circ} 50'$) to the left, a distance of three hundred and ninety-four feet (394') to a point on the westerly limit of Lot 231; thence in a northwesterly direction following the westerly limit of Lot 231, a distance of three hundred and ninety feet (390') to its intersection with the easterly limit of the property belonging to the estate of T. J. Drummond, the said easterly limit being as shown upon a plan of survey, signed by Joseph Rielle, Q.L.S., at Montreal, on the 22nd day of March, 1913; thence in a northerly direction following the said easterly limit of said property to its intersection with the easterly limit of Lot 233; thence in a southeasterly direction following the easterly limit of Lot 233 to the point of commencement.

Parcel 3.

All those portions of Lots 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, lying to the south of the northerly limit of the property owned by the Mount Bruno Association, Limited, the said northerly limit being as shown upon a plan compiled by Malcolm D. Barclay, Q.L.S., Montreal, dated the 14th April, 1932, the lands hereby described containing by admeasurement together 1,496 arpents, more or less.

27. Murray Bay Bird Sanctuary

A parcel of land composed of parts of lots numbers seven hundred and ninety-two, seven hundred and eighty-eight-A, seven hundred and eighty-six, seven hundred and eighty-four, seven hundred and eighty-two, seven

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hundred and eighty-one, seven hundred and seventy-nine, seven hundred and seventy-seven, seven hundred and seventy-six, seven hundred and seventy-three, (Pts. lots 792, 788-A, 786, 784, 782, 781, 779, 777, 776, 773) all of the official plan and book of reference for the Parish of La Malbaie, County of Charlevoix, subdivision lot number thirty-five of original lot number seven hundred and sixty-six, subdivision lot number thirty-five of original lot number seven hundred and sixty-five, subdivision lot number thirty-five of original lot number seven hundred and sixty-four (766-35, 765-35, 764-35), parts of the unsubdivided portions of lots numbers seven hundred and sixty-six, seven hundred and sixty-five, seven hundred and sixty-four, (Pts. lots 766, 765, 764), and lot number seven hundred and seventy-one (lot 771) of the official plan and book of reference for the Parish of La Malbaie and now in the Village of Pointe-au-Pic, County of Charlevoix; subdivisions numbers fifty-three, fifty-two, fifty-one, fifty, forty-nine, forty-eight, forty-seven, forty-six, forty-two, forty, thirty-nine, thirty-eight, thirty-seven, thirty-six, thirty-five, thirty-four, thirty-three, thirty-two, thirty-one, thirty, twenty-nine and twenty-eight of original lot number one hundred and thirty-one (131-53, 131-52, 131-51, 131-50, 131-49, 131-48, 131-47, 131-46, 131-42, 131-40, 131-39, 131-38, 131-37, 131-36, 131-35, 131-34, 131-33, 131-32, 131-31, 131-30, 131-29, 131-28), and lots numbers one hundred and thirty and one hundred and nine (130 and 109) all of the official plan and book of reference for the Village of Pointe-au-Pic, County of Charlevoix, which parcel of land may be more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at a point "A" which point is the intersection of the line of division between lots Nos. 792 and 794 with the southern boundary of the road known as Terrebonne Road, thence following along the southern boundary of Terrebonne Road in an easterly direction to the point "B" being the intersection of the line of division between lots Nos. 781 and 779 with the said southerly boundary of Terrebonne Road, thence turning to the left and continuing in a northwesterly direction along the prolongation of the said line of division between lots Nos. 781 and 779 a distance of two hundred and thirty feet (230') measured from the northern boundary of Terrebonne Road, to a point "C", thence, turning to the right and continuing in an easterly direction a distance of five hundred and thirty feet (530') to a point "C-1", which point is situated a distance of one hundred and ninety feet (190') measured from the northerly boundary of Terrebonne Road, thence, still continuing in an easterly direction, a distance of three hundred and seventy feet (370') to a point "C-2", which point is situated a distance of ninety feet (90') measured from the northern boundary of Terrebonne Road, thence, still continuing in an easterly direction a distance of three hundred and sixty feet (360') to a point "D", being the intersection of the line of division between lots Nos. 773 and 763—the line of division between the Village of Pointe-au-Pic and the Parish of La Malbaie—with the northern boundary of Terrebonne Road, thence turning to the right and continuing in a southerly direction along the said line of division between the Village of Pointe-au-Pic and the Parish of La Malbaie to a point "E" being the intersection of the said line of division with the southern boundary of Terrebonne Road, thence turning to the left and continuing in an easterly direction along the southern boundary of Terrebonne Road to a point "F" being the intersection of the eastern boundary of subdivision lot No. 764-35 with the southern boundary of Terrebonne Road, thence turning to the right and continuing in a southerly direction

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along the eastern boundary line of subdivision lots Nos. 764-35, 765-35 and 766-35 to a point "G" being the southeast corner of subdivision lot No. 766-35, thence turning to the right and continuing in a southwesterly direction along the southern boundary of subdivision lot No. 766-35 and the line of division between unsubdivided portions of lots Nos. 766 and 767 to a point "H" being the northwest corner of lot No. 767 and being on the intersection of the line of division between the Village of Pointe-au-Pic and the Parish of La Malbaie with the southern boundary of lot No. 766, thence turning to the left and continuing in a southeasterly direction along the said line of division between the Village of Pointe-au-Pic and the Parish of La Malbaie to a point "I" being the southwest corner of lot No. 768 and being the intersection of the line of division between lots Nos. 768 and 771 with the said line of division between the Village of Pointe-au-Pic and the Parish of La Malbaie, thence turning left and continuing in a northeasterly direction along the southern boundary of lot No. 768—being the old line of division between the Village of Pointe-au-Pic and the Parish of La Malbaie—to a point "J" being the intersection of the line of division between subdivision lots Nos. 131-42 and 131-45 with the southern boundary of lot No. 768, thence turning to the right and continuing in a southeasterly direction along the eastern boundary of subdivision lot No. 131-42 to a point "K" being on the intersection of the prolongation of the line of division between subdivision lots Nos. 131-42 and 131-9 with the southern boundary of subdivision lot No. 131-41, being a road, thence turning to the left and continuing in a northeasterly direction along the southern boundary of subdivision lot No. 131-41 to a point "L" being the intersection of the eastern boundary of subdivision lot No. 131-41 with the eastern boundary line of lot No. 130, thence turning to the right and continuing in a southeasterly direction along the said eastern boundary line of lot No. 130 to a point "M" being the intersection of the line of division between lots Nos. 109 and 106 with the eastern boundary of lot No. 130, thence turning to the left and continuing in an easterly direction to a point "N" being the northeast corner of lot No. 109, thence turning to the right and continuing in a southerly direction along the eastern boundary of lot No. 109 to a point "O" being the southeast corner of lot No. 109, thence turning to the left and continuing in a southwesterly direction along the southern boundary of lot No. 109 to a point "P" being the southwest corner of lot No. 109 and being situated on the eastern boundary of lot No. 130 (the points "N", "O" and "P" being situated on the northerly boundary line of the road known as La Cote du Quai), thence turning to the left and continuing in a southeasterly direction along the eastern boundary of lot No. 130 to a point "Q" being the intersection of the said eastern boundary of lot No. 130 with the northern boundary of the right of way of the Quebec and Saguenay Railway, thence turning to the right and continuing in a southwesterly direction along the said northern boundary of the right of way of the Quebec and Saguenay Railway to a point "R" being the intersection of the western boundary of lot No. 130 with the said northern boundary of the said right of way, thence turning to the right and continuing in a northwesterly direction along the western boundary of lot No. 130 to a point "S" being the intersection of the line of division between lot No. 130 and subdivision lot No. 131-14 with the southern boundary of subdivision lot No. 131-41, thence turning to the left and continuing in a southwesterly direction along the southern boundary of subdivision lot No. 131-41 to a point "T" being the intersection of the line of division between the sub-

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division lots Nos. 131-15 and 131-16 with the said southern boundary of subdivision lot No. 131-41, thence turning to the right and continuing in a northwesterly direction to a point "U" being the intersection of the line of division between subdivision lots Nos. 131-40 and 131-46 with the northern boundary of subdivision lot No. 131-41, thence turning to the left and continuing in a southwesterly direction along the northern boundary of subdivision lot No. 131-41 to a point "V" being the intersection of the said northern boundary of subdivision lot No. 131-41 with the eastern boundary of lot No. 771—being the old line of division between the Village of Pointe-au-Pic and the Parish of La Malbaie, thence turning to the left and continuing in a southeasterly direction along the eastern boundary of lot No. 771 to a point "W" being the intersection of the said eastern boundary of lot No. 771 with the northern boundary of the right of way of the Quebec and Saguenay Railway, thence turning to the right and continuing in a southwesterly direction along the northern boundary of the right of way of the Quebec and Saguenay Railway to a point "X" being the intersection of the western boundary of lot No. 771 with the said northern boundary of the said right of way, thence turning to the right and continuing in a northwesterly direction along the western boundary of lot No. 771 to a point "Y" being the intersection of the line of division between the Village of Pointe-au-Pic and the Parish of La Malbaie with the western boundary of lot No. 771, thence turning to the left and continuing in a southwesterly direction along the line of division between the Village of Pointe-au-Pic and the Parish of La Malbaie to a point "Z" being the intersection of the line of division between lots Nos. 792 and 793 with the line of division between the Village of Pointe-au-Pic and the Parish of La Malbaie, thence turning to the right and continuing in a northwesterly direction along the line of division between lots Nos. 792 and 793 to the point "A", the point of commencement.

28. The Quebec Golf Club Bird Sanctuary

All and singular that parcel or tract of land and premises known as the Quebec Golf Club situated in the Parish of L'Ange Gardien, County of Montmorency, Province of Quebec, as shown outlined in red upon a plan of survey signed by Edouard Hamel, Quebec Land Surveyor, on the 6th day of October A.D. 1931, and revised on the 18th day of May, A.D. 1932, copies of which are hereto attached.

29. Rockhill Bird Sanctuary

All that parcel of land composed of the whole of lots one, two, three, ten, fourteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty and twenty-one of the subdivision of original lot one hundred and sixty-two and of parts of original lot one hundred and sixty-two and of lots four, five and six of the subdivision of original lot one hundred and sixty-two of the cadastre of the Incorporated Village of Côte-des-Neiges, now in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, containing by admeasurement an area of seven acres and thirty-three hundredths of an acre, more or less, which parcel may be more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at a concrete borne at the most easterly corner of lot thirty of the subdivision of original lot one hundred and sixty-one; thence southwesterly along the southeasterly boundaries of lots thirty and twenty-nine of the subdivision of original lot one hundred and sixty-one and of

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lot four of the subdivision of lot twenty-nine of the subdivision of said original lot one hundred and sixty-one a distance of one hundred and ninety-nine feet and four inches; thence southeasterly, across said lot one hundred and sixty-two a distance of fifty-two feet and six inches, more or less, to an iron borne on the northwesterly boundary of lot twenty-one of the subdivision of said lot one hundred and sixty-two; thence southwesterly along the southeasterly boundary of part of said original lot one hundred and sixty-two a distance of three hundred and seventy-three feet, more or less, to its intersection with the northeasterly boundary of lot forty-four of the subdivision of original lot one hundred and sixty; thence southeasterly along the northeasterly boundary of said lot forty-four and along the northeasterly boundary of original lot one hundred and sixty a distance of four hundred and ten feet, more or less, to its intersection with the southeasterly boundary of lot six of the subdivision of said original lot one hundred and sixty-two; thence northeasterly along the southeasterly boundary of said lot six a distance of eight hundred and ninety-two feet, more or less, to a concrete borne on the southerly limit of Côte-des-Neiges road; thence westerly along the southerly limit of said Côte-des-Neiges road a distance of five hundred and seventy-three feet, more or less, to the point of commencement; all distances being in English Measure, and all as shown on a plan prepared by C. Rinfret, Quebec Land Surveyor, dated the sixth of December, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five, and of record in the Legal Surveys and Map Service of the Department of Mines and Resources at Ottawa under number forty thousand two hundred and fifty-three.

30. St. Andrews (Quebec) Bird Sanctuary

All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land situate, lying and being in the parish of St. Andrews, County of Argenteuil, Province of Quebec, and which may be more particularly described as follows:

Parcel 1.

Commencing at the intersection of the left bank of the North River with the left bank of Little Rouge River, thence easterly along the left bank of Little Rouge River to its intersection with the production southeasterly of the southwestern limit of Lot 450, thence northwesterly along the said production and along the said southwestern limit of Lot 450 to the most westerly corner of the said lot, thence northeasterly along the northwestern limit of the said lot to the most northerly corner of the said lot, thence southeasterly along the easterly limit of said Lot 450 to the intersection with the northerly limit of Lot 457, thence following the westerly, northerly and easterly limits of said Lot 457 to the point where the said easterly limit of Lot 457 intersects the right bank of the Little Rouge River; thence continuing southerly in a straight line along the easterly limit of said Lot 457 produced across the Little Rouge River to a point on the left bank of the said river which is also on the northerly limit of Lot 452; thence easterly along the northerly limit of said Lot 452 to the northeast corner of said lot; thence southerly following the easterly limits of Lots 452, 469 and 470 to the southeast corner of Lot 470; thence easterly following the northerly limit of Lot 552 to the northeast corner of said lot; thence southerly following the easterly limit of said Lot 552 to the southeast corner of said lot; thence westerly following the southerly limit of said lot 552 to the

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southwest corner of said lot which is also the northeast corner of Lot 477; thence southerly following the easterly limits of Lots 477 and 478 to the southeast corner of said Lot 478; thence westerly following the southerly limit of said Lot 478 to the intersection of said southerly limit of said Lot 478 with the left bank of the said North River; thence northerly following the left bank of the said North River to the point of commencement. Said area containing 1,030 arpents more or less.

Parcel 2.

Commencing at the southwesterly corner of Lot 13, being a point on the left bank of the Ottawa River; thence in a northeasterly direction following the southerly limit of said Lot 13 to the point where the said southerly limit of the said lot or the said southerly limit projected intersects the right bank of the North River; thence southerly following the right bank of the North River to the point where the said right bank intersects the left bank of the Ottawa River; thence northerly following the left bank of the said Ottawa River to the point of commencement. Said area contains 725 arpents more or less.

Parcel 3.

Those portions of Lots 142, 159, 163, 164, 165 and 168 comprising a property known as the Le Roy farm and which contains approximately 250 arpents.

All of which are shown on the plan of properties belonging to St. Andrews Estate Limited, St. Andrews, P.Q., compiled by Malcolm D. Barclay, Quebec Land Surveyor.

31. St. Augustin Bird Sanctuary

All islands and rocks above water and all water areas in the Gulf of St. Lawrence which lie within the following boundaries:

Commencing at a point on the line of the water level at low tide, which point is due east of the eastern extremity of Outer Island; thence southwesterly along said line following the southeastern coast-line of said Outer Island and islands joined thereto at low tide, to the southerly end of the promontory in north latitude $51^{\circ} 07' 25''$, west longitude $58^{\circ} 33' 51''$; thence south 45° east a distance of three miles to a point; thence north 74° east approximately four and one-half miles to a point two miles due south of Black Rock; thence north 34° east to a point one-half mile due east of the easternmost island of St. Augustin Square; thence north 53° west to a point one-quarter of a mile due north of the northernmost island of St. Augustin Square; thence in a straight line to the point of commencement, saving and excepting thereout and therefrom the whole of Kennedy Island; as the aforementioned islands, rocks above water and water areas are shown on Charts No. 4472 (old number 472) and 4473 (old number 473) published by the Hydrographic and Map Service, Surveys and Engineering Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa, June 1939, and as the boundaries herein described are shown in red ink on copies of said charts on file in the Dominion Wildlife Service of said Department.

32. St. Mary Islands Bird Sanctuary

St. Mary Islands situated in approximate north latitude $50^{\circ} 19'$ and approximate west longitude $59^{\circ} 39'$; Cliff Islands, situated approximately one mile west of the most southern St. Mary Island; also all islands and

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rocks above water and all water areas situated within three-fourths of a mile of any part of said St. Mary Islands or of the said Cliff Islands; as said islands, rocks above water and water areas, which are situated in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, are shown on Chart No. 4440 (old number 440) published by the Hydrographic and Map Service, Surveys and Engineering Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa, April, 1942; and as the said described boundaries are shown in red ink on a copy of the aforementioned chart on file in the Dominion Wildlife Service of said Department.

33. Senneville Bird Sanctuary

That certain tract of land comprising an area of fourteen hundred and six acres, more or less, English measure, and being composed of parts of Lots numbers Seven, Eight, Nine, Ten, Eleven, Fourteen, Sixteen, Seventeen, Twenty, Twenty-one, Lots numbers Twenty-five, Twenty-six, Twenty-seven, Twenty-eight, Twenty-nine, Thirty, Thirty-one, Thirty-two, Thirty-three, Thirty-four, Thirty-five, Thirty-six, Thirty-seven, Thirty-eight, Thirty-nine, Forty, Forty-one, Forty-two, on the Official Plan and in the Book of Reference for the Parish of Ste. Anne, County of Jacques Cartier, as shown edged in red on a plan on file in the office of the Dominion Wildlife Service, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa, and which may be more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at a point marked "A" on the said plan, said point being the point of intersection of the line of division between Lots numbers Six and Seven with the southeasterly side of the Senneville Road; thence following the said southeasterly side of the Senneville Road in a southwesterly direction to another point marked "B", said point being the point of intersection of the said southeasterly side of the Senneville Road with the line of division between Lots numbers Ten and Eleven; thence turning to the left and following the said line of division in a southeasterly direction to a point marked "C", said point being the northwest corner of Lot number Sixteen; thence turning to the right and following the line of division between Lots numbers Eleven and Sixteen in a southwesterly direction to a point marked "D" on the production easterly of the southerly boundary of the property of the Senneville Golf Club; thence turning to the right and extending in a southwesterly direction to and along the southerly boundary of the property of the said Golf Club to a point marked "E" in the line of division between Lots numbers Eleven and Fourteen; thence turning to the right and extending along said line of division in a northwesterly direction to a point marked "F" at the southeasterly angle of the Angus Estate; thence turning to the left and extending along the southerly boundary of the Angus Estate, in a southwesterly direction to a point marked "G", in a northerly direction to a point marked "H" and in a southwesterly direction to a point marked "I" being the point of intersection of the southerly boundary of the said Angus Estate with the east side of the Senneville Road; thence turning to the left and following in a generally southerly direction said east side of the Senneville Road to a point marked "J" said point being the point of intersection of the said east side of the Senneville Road with the line of division between Lots numbers Fourteen and Fifteen; thence turning to the left and following said line of division in a northeasterly direction to a point marked "K", said point being the northwest corner of Lot number Fifteen; thence turning to the right and following the northeast limit of said Lot number Fifteen in a southeasterly direction to a point marked "L", said point

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being the point of intersection of the said northeast limit of Lot number Fifteen with the northwest limit of Lot number Sixteen; thence turning to the right and following the line of division between Lots numbers Fifteen and Sixteen in a southwesterly direction to a point marked "M" at the most northerly angle of the property of Dr. Todd; thence turning to the left an angle of ninety degrees and extending in a southeasterly direction along the northeasterly boundary of the property of the said Dr. Todd to a point marked "N" on the line of division between Lots numbers Sixteen and Seventeen; thence turning to the right and following the division line between Lots numbers Sixteen and Seventeen in a southwesterly direction to a point marked "O", said point being the point of intersection of the said division line with the east side of the Senneville Road; thence turning to the left and following in a generally Southeasterly direction the said East side of Senneville Road to a point marked "P", the said point being the point of intersection of the said East side of the Senneville Road with the Northeast side of Pacific Avenue; thence turning to the left and following the said Northeast side of Pacific Avenue to a point marked "Q", said point being the point of intersection of the said Northeast side of Pacific Avenue with the Northwest side of McKenzie Avenue; thence turning to the left and following said McKenzie Avenue to a point marked "R", said point being the Northwest corner of Lot number Twenty-five; thence turning to the right and following in a Southeasterly direction the Southwesterly side of said Lot number Twenty-five to a point marked "S", said point being the point of intersection of said Southwesterly side of Lot number Twenty-five with the Northwest side of Cote Ste. Marie Road; thence turning to the left and following in a generally Northeasterly direction the said Northwest side of Cote Ste. Marie Road to a point marked "T", said point being the Southeast corner of Lot number Forty-two; thence turning to the left and following the line of division between Lots numbers Forty-two and Forty-three in a Northwesterly direction to a point marked "U", said point being the Northeast corner of said Lot number Forty-two; thence turning to the left and following the Range line between the Ranges Cote Ste. Anne Nord and Grande Cote Ste. Marie in a Southwesterly direction to a point marked "V", said point being the point of intersection of said Range line with the line of division between Lots numbers Six and Seven; thence turning to the right and following said line of division in a Northwesterly direction to Point "A", the point of commencement.

34. South River Bird Sanctuary

All that parcel of land and land covered with water together with the waters of South River (Rivière du Sud) and adjoining marshes situate in the Parish of St. Georges de Henryville in the County of Iberville in the Province of Quebec, which said parcel is bounded to the east and west by the limits of the cadastral lots on each side of the said river and extends from the Richelieu River southerly two and three-quarters miles, more or less, to the Clarenceville-Sabrevois highway and bridge across the said South River.

35. Upnorth Bird Sanctuary

All those parcels of land situate in the Parish of St. Sauveur in the Seigneurie of Mille Isles in the County of Terrebonne, in the Province of Quebec, composed of parts of cadastral lots numbered 398, 399, 400, 401, 404 and 33 on the official plan and Book of Reference of the said Parish which may be more particularly described as follows:

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued**Parcel 1.**

Commencing at a point on the northerly limit of the Public Road from Piedmont to St. Sauveur one hundred and thirty-four feet distant westerly from the intersection of the said limit with the dividing line between the said lots three hundred and ninety-nine and four hundred; thence upon a bearing north fourteen degrees thirty-six minutes West a distance of one hundred and ninety-two feet to a point; thence upon a bearing south eighty-two degrees and twenty-one minutes West a distance of one hundred and ninety-two feet to a point; thence upon a bearing north fourteen degrees and thirty-six minutes West a distance of three hundred and sixteen feet to a point; thence upon a bearing north sixty-eight degrees and six minutes West a distance of three hundred feet to a point; thence upon a bearing north fifty-six degrees and thirty-six minutes West a distance of one hundred and ten feet to a point; thence upon a bearing north forty-six degrees and thirty-six minutes West a distance of two hundred and eighty-five feet to an intersection with the dividing line between lots numbered three hundred and ninety-eight and three hundred and ninety-nine; thence upon a bearing north sixty-six degrees West a distance of fifty-five feet to a point in lot three hundred and ninety-eight; thence upon a bearing of north three degrees thirty-three minutes East a distance of seventy-five feet to an intersection with the said dividing line between lots numbered three hundred and ninety-eight and three hundred and ninety-nine; thence continuing on the same bearing a distance of three hundred and thirty-three feet to the top of the mountain at the edge of a sheer cliff, thence following along the edge of this sheer cliff in a north-westerly direction to an intersection with the dividing line between lots three hundred and ninety-eight and three hundred and ninety-nine; thence continuing along the said top of cliff in lot three hundred and ninety-eight in a general northwesterly direction to its intersection again with the said dividing line between lots three hundred and ninety-eight and three hundred and ninety-nine; thence continuing along the said top of cliff in a northeasterly and easterly direction to its intersection with the dividing line between lots three hundred and ninety-nine and four hundred; thence northwesterly along the said dividing line a distance of one thousand two hundred and sixty-two feet to the dividing line between lots four hundred and four hundred and thirteen; thence northeasterly along the dividing line between lots four hundred, four hundred and one, and four hundred and four on the one side and four hundred and thirteen, four hundred and twelve, four hundred and ten, and four hundred and eight on the other side a distance of one thousand two hundred and thirty-six feet to a part of the said lot four hundred and four now occupied by Achille Lalonde or representatives; thence upon a bearing south twenty-three degrees forty-five minutes East a distance of two hundred and eighty feet to the south-westerly angle of the property of the said Achille Lalonde; thence upon a bearing north eighty-two degrees thirty minutes East along the southerly boundary of the property of the said Achille Lalonde a distance of one thousand and ninety feet across lots four hundred and four and thirty-three to an intersection with the westerly limit of the Public Highway to Ste. Agathe; thence in a southeasterly and southerly direction following the said limit of the Public Highway about three thousand feet to an emplacement forming part of said lots thirty-three and four hundred and four belonging to Emanuel Boyer or representatives; thence westerly along the northerly boundary of the said emplacement about one hundred and twenty-four feet to the northwesterly angle thereof; thence southerly along

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the westerly boundary of the said emplacement and of the emplacements belonging to Odessa Lalonde and Mathieu Boisseau or representatives, a distance of three hundred feet to the northwesterly limit of the Public Highway to Ste. Agathe; thence following the said limit southwesterly to its intersection with the northerly limit of the said public road to St. Sauveur; thence westerly along the said northerly limit to the point of commencement, excepting thereout and therefrom that part of the said lot numbered four hundred and one sold by Alcide Trudeau to Dr. Alcide Mathieu by deed of sale executed before J. Chevalier, Notary, on the sixteenth day of August, nineteen hundred and thirty, and registered in the said Registry Office under Number 99922 and comprising an area of five arpents, two perches; the tract herein described containing an area of two hundred and twenty-nine arpents more or less.

Parcel 2.

All that part of the said lot numbered four hundred and four of irregular figure bounded to the northeast by lot numbered four hundred and five of the said Official Plan and Book of Reference, to the southeast by an old road and to the west and northwest by the easterly limit of the said Public Highway to Ste. Agathe, containing an area of about six perches.

Parcel 3.

All that portion of the said lots numbered four hundred and one and four hundred and four of irregular figure which is bounded on the north by the southerly limit of the public road to St. Sauveur and on the south by the northerly limit of the Old Road now abandoned, containing an area of one arpent, fifty-seven perches, more or less; all the said measurements being English Measure; the above described parcels comprising the property of John H. Molson, Victor M. Drury, and Dame Pansy Mills, wife of Victor M. Drury and containing together an area of two hundred and thirty arpents, sixty-three perches, more or less.

36. Watshishu Bird Sanctuary

All the islands and rocks above water and all water areas in the Gulf of St. Lawrence which lie within the following boundaries:

Commencing at a point on the line of mean highwater level at the tip of the promontory on the right bank of Watshishu River, which promontory is situate in north latitude $50^{\circ} 16' 06''$ and west longitude $62^{\circ} 37' 30''$; thence westerly along said line of mean highwater level to the most southerly point on a peninsula extending southeasterly, which point is in north latitude $50^{\circ} 15' 54''$, west longitude $62^{\circ} 38' 08''$; thence due south a distance of three miles to a point; thence due east a distance of approximately fourteen and one-half miles to a point, due south of Pashashibu Point and distant approximately two miles therefrom; thence due north to a point on said line of mean highwater level at said Pashashibu Point; thence westerly along said line of mean highwater level to the point of commencement; all in accordance with chart number 4455 (old number 455) published by the Canadian Hydrographic Service, Department of Marine, Ottawa, Canada, December, 1934, and whereof a copy with the above boundaries indicated thereon in red is on file in the Dominion Wildlife Service, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

37. Whitlock Bird Sanctuary

All that tract of land and land covered by water forming parts of lots numbers 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, all of lots 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944,

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1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, part of 1951, all of lots 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, and 1968 on the official plan and Book of Reference of the parish of St. Michel de Vaudreuil; lots 2040, 2041, 2042, and parts of lots 2043 and 553 of the parish of St. Lazare and part of Lake of Two Mountains and situated and lying within an outer boundary more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the division line between lots numbers 1936 and 1937 and the southwest boundary line of lot 1936-7 and proceeding in a southeasterly direction along the southwest boundary lines of lots numbers 1936-7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 and 1935-13, 14, 15 and 16 to a point on the southwest boundary line of lot number 1935-17 a distance of six hundred and fifty-four feet (654 ft.); thence in a southwesterly direction along the northwest boundary lines of lots numbers 1935-20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28 and the continuation of the said boundary lines a distance of about nine hundred and sixty feet (960 ft.) to a point at the west corner of that part of said lot number 1935, the property of Richard Stephenson; thence at right angles in a southeasterly direction to the Cote St. Charles Road; thence following the northwest side of the Cote St. Charles Road in a southwesterly direction to a point distant about sixty-six hundred feet (6600 ft.), at the northeast corner of lot 553 in the parish of St. Lazare; thence southerly along the easterly boundary of the said lot 553 a distance of about 350 feet to its intersection with the northerly boundary of Highway No. 17; thence westerly along the said northerly boundary a distance of about 6975 feet to the easterly boundary of Harwood Road; thence northerly along the said easterly boundary and continuing along the easterly boundary of cadastral lot 1969 a distance of about 8635 feet to the high water line of Lake of Two Mountains; thence continuing on the same course to a point 600 feet perpendicularly distant from said highwater line; thence easterly parallel to the said highwater line and 600 feet perpendicularly distant therefrom to a point on the production northerly of the westerly boundary of cadastral lot number 1939; thence southerly along the said production and the said westerly boundary of lot 1939 a distance of about 1200 feet to the intersection with the southerly boundary of the Hudson Heights Main Road; thence easterly along the said southerly boundary a distance of about 600 feet to the northwesterly corner of subdivision 123 of lot 1938; thence southerly along the westerly boundary of subdivisions 123, 122, and 121 of the said lot 1938 (1938-123, 1938-122 and 1938-121) a distance of about 3900 feet to the southwesterly angle of lot 1938-121; thence easterly along the southerly boundary of the said lot 1938-121 and lot 1937-58 a distance of about 860 feet to the division line between lots numbers 1936 and 1937; thence along the said division line in a northeasterly direction to the point of beginning; excepting thereout and therefrom the following described parcels:

Parcel 1.

Hudson Heights Main Road across the above described tract of land;

Parcel 2.

All that part of the said lot 1951 the property of D. L. Macauley and known as subdivisions numbered from 64 to 122 both inclusive in the said lot;

Parcel 3.

A boat pass 600 feet in length and 100 feet in width extending from a point in the highwater line of Lake of Two Mountains in lot 1951 northerly

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

and parallel to the easterly and westerly boundaries of the said lot to the northerly limit of the above described tract, this pass being to permit access for legitimate hunting to the outer lake and transport of unloaded firearms.

38. Wolf Bay Bird Sanctuary

Wolf Island, situated in approximate north latitude $50^{\circ} 10' 30''$, and approximate west longitude $60^{\circ} 17'$; Outer Islet situated approximately one mile south of said Wolf Island; and all islands and rocks above water within one mile of Wolf Island or Outer Islet; and all islands and rocks above water between the main channel of Wolf Bay and the next deep water channel extending in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction west of Wolf Bay, and within five and one-quarter miles of Wolf Island; and all waters intervening or within one-eighth of a mile of any of the islands referred to above; as said islands, rocks and water areas, which are situated in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, are shown on Chart 4440 (old number 440) published by the Hydrographic and Map Service, Surveys and Engineering Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa, April 1942, and as the boundaries herein described are shown in red ink on a copy of said chart on file in the Dominion Wildlife Service in the aforesaid Department.

PART VI—ONTARIO*1. Britannia Bay Bird Sanctuary*

All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land and land covered by water situate, lying and being in the Township of Nepean, in the County of Carleton, in the Province of Ontario and the Dominion of Canada,

Being composed of Parts of Lots numbers 20, 21, 22 and 23 in the First Concession, Ottawa Front, of the said Township of Nepean and the waters of Ottawa River adjoining said parts, and more particularly described as follows, that is to say:

Commencing at the intersection of the projection northerly of west side of Lot 148 according to a Plan registered in the Registry Office for the Registry Division of the County of Carleton as Number 278 and the south shore of the Ottawa River, thence southerly along the said projection and along the west side of the said lot 148 for a distance of 235 feet to its intersection with the north side of the right-of-way of the Canadian Pacific Railway, thence westerly along the northerly side of the said right-of-way for a distance of 3,973 feet to its intersection with the east side of the unopened road allowance between lots 20 and 21, thence northerly along the east side of the said road allowance for a distance of 1,085 feet to the southwest corner of the property owned by the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of the Diocese of Ottawa, thence easterly along the south side of the said property for a distance of 99 feet to the south east corner of the said property; thence northerly along the east side of the said property for a distance of 66 feet to the northeast corner of the said property, thence westerly along the north side of the said property for a distance of 99 feet to the north west corner of the said property, thence northerly along the east side of the said road allowance between lots 20 and 21 for a distance of 1,112 feet to the southwest corner of the property formerly owned by the Ottawa City Union of the King's Daughters and

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

Sons, thence easterly along the south side of the said property for a distance of 198 feet to the southeast corner of the said property, thence northerly along the east side of the said property for a distance of 99 feet to the northeast corner of the said property, thence westerly along the north side of the said property for a distance of 198 feet to the northwest corner of the said property, thence northerly along the east side of the said road allowance between lots 20 and 21 for a distance of 108 feet to the projection easterly of the north side of Cassels Street, as designated on Registered Plans Number 40- $\frac{1}{2}$ and 71, thence westerly along the north side of Cassels Street for a distance of 592 feet to the southeast corner of the property owned by the Britannia Boating Club, thence northerly along the east side of the said property for a distance of 200 feet to the north east corner of the said property, thence westerly along the north side of the said property for a distance of approximately 250 feet to the northwest corner of said property; thence due north magnetically for an undetermined distance to a point on the northerly boundary of said province of Ontario; thence easterly along the northerly boundary of said province to a point due north magnetically from the point of commencement; thence due south magnetically for an undetermined distance to said point of commencement.

Also, all and singular including that tract of land situate, lying and being in the Township of Nepean, in the County of Carleton,

Being composed of part of Lot number 20 in the First Concession, Ottawa Front, of the said Township of Nepean and more particularly described as that area of land off the south shore of the Ottawa River, commonly known as Britannia Island.

2. Experimental Farm Bird Sanctuary

The Central Dominion Experimental Farm at Ottawa, County of Carleton, Province of Ontario, Dow's Lake, and all that portion of the Rideau Canal, together with the Rideau Canal reserve property lying to the west of the said Canal, extending from Dow's Lake to the foot of Hartwell's locks.

PART VII—SASKATCHEWAN

1. Duncairn Reservoir Bird Sanctuary

Comprising the following areas: all West of the Third Meridian.

In Twp. 13, Range 15, that part of Sections 6, 7 and 18; in Twp. 13, Range 16, that part of Sec. 1 and 12; in Twp. 12, Range 16, that part of sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 35 and 36; in Twp. 12, Range 17, part of sections 13, 14, 23, 24, 26, and 35; in Twp. 11, Range 16, that part of sections 32 and 33 taken for the right-of-way of the Duncairn Reservoir as said reservoir is shown on a plan of survey by J. D. Shepley, dated 1942 and on file in the office of the Controller of Surveys, Department of Natural Resources, as number F. 793.

2. Indian Head Bird Sanctuary

The North half of the Southwest quarter of Section 11, Township 18, Range 13, West of the 2nd Meridian.

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued*3. Murray Lake Bird Sanctuary*

The following areas in Range 16, West of the third Meridian.

In Twp. 46, all that portion covered by the waters of Murray Lake, as said lake is shown on a plan of survey approved and confirmed by F. H. Peters, Surveyor General at Ottawa, the 5th of January 1928.

And in Twp. 47, all that portion covered by the waters of Murray Lake, as said lake is shown on a plan of survey approved and confirmed by E. Deville, Surveyor General at Ottawa the 28th of September 1918.

In Twp. 46, Range 17, West of the 3rd Meridian, that portion covered by the waters of Murray Lake, as said lake is shown on a plan of survey, approved and confirmed by E. Deville, Surveyor General at Ottawa the 19th of December 1916.

4. Scent Grass Lake Bird Sanctuary

The following areas in Twp. 46, West of the 3rd Meridian.

In range 15, all that portion of Sections 7, 8, 9, 16, 17 and 18 covered by the waters of Scent Grass Lake as said lake is shown on a plan of survey of said Twp. approved and confirmed by F. H. Peters, Surveyor General at Ottawa, the 10th of December 1927. In Range 16, all that portion of Sections 12 and 13, covered by the waters of Scent Grass Lake as said lake is shown on a plan of survey of said Twp. approved and confirmed by F. H. Peters, Surveyor General at Ottawa, the 5th of January 1928.

Area 1564.1 acres more or less.

5. Sutherland Bird Sanctuary

The southeast quarter of Section 12 and the northeast quarter of Section 1, Township 37, Range 5, West of the 3rd Meridian.

6. Upper Rousay Lake Bird Sanctuary

In Twp. 25, Range 5, West of the 2nd Meridian and being all that portion of Sections 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 34, 35 and 36, covered by the waters of Upper Rousay Lake.

7. Val Marie Reservoir Bird Sanctuary

In Twp. 4, Range 14, West of the 3rd Meridian and being all that portion of Sections 15, 20, 21, 22, 28, 29, 33 and 34 covered by the waters of the Val Marie Reservoir.

PART VIII—ALBERTA

*1. Henderson Park Bird Sanctuary**Parcel 1.*

All that portion of the southeast quarter of section numbered thirty-two (32) in township numbered eight (8) in range numbered twenty-one (21) which may be more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the northeast corner of said quarter section, thence westerly along the northern boundary of said quarter section a distance of one thousand six hundred and seventeen and five-tenths (1617.5) feet more or less to the easterly boundary of the right of way of the Canadian Pacific Railway, said easterly boundary being a line drawn parallel to and one hundred feet perpendicularly distant on the easterly side from the

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

centre line of the Railway of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company as said centre line is shown on a plan of record in the Land Titles Office for the South Alberta Land Registration District as "Ry 13", thence southeasterly along the said easterly boundary of said right of way a distance of two thousand three hundred and ninety-two (2392) feet more or less to a point three hundred and sixty-six (366) feet perpendicularly distant of the northerly side from the southerly boundary of said quarter section, thence easterly and parallel to the said southerly boundary a distance of eight hundred and seventy-seven and four-tenths (877.4) feet more or less to the easterly boundary of said quarter section, thence northerly a distance of two thousand two hundred and seventy-four (2274) feet more or less to the northeast corner of said quarter section which is the place of beginning, containing by admeasurement sixty-five and one-tenth (65.1) acres, more or less.

Parcel 2.

All that portion of the south half of section numbered thirty-three (33), in township numbered eight (8), in range numbered twenty-one (21) west of the fourth (4th) meridian, more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at a point on the westerly boundary of said half section three hundred (300) feet south of the northwest corner of said half section measured along the said westerly boundary, thence easterly and parallel to the northerly boundary of said half section a distance of three thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight and eight-tenths (3788.8) feet more or less to the southwesterly boundary of the right of way of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company's Railway which said limit is a line drawn parallel to and fifty (50) feet perpendicularly distant on the southwesterly side from the centre line of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company's Railway, as the said centre line is shown on a plan of record in the Land Titles Office for the South Alberta Land Registration District as "Ry 23," thence southeasterly along said southwesterly boundary of the right of way a distance of two thousand one hundred and ten and nine-tenths (2110.9) feet more or less to the easterly boundary of said half section, thence south along said easterly boundary a distance of four hundred and eighty-two and eight-tenths (482.8) feet more or less to a point three hundred and sixty-six (366) feet distant from the southeast corner of said half section, thence westerly and parallel to the southerly boundary of said section a distance of five thousand two hundred and eighty (5280) feet more or less to the westerly boundary of said half section, thence northerly along the said westerly boundary a distance of one thousand nine hundred and seventy-four (1974) feet more or less to a point three hundred (300) feet south of the northwest corner of said half section which is the place of beginning; containing by admeasurement in the southeast quarter ninety-four and one-tenth (94.1) acres and in the southwest quarter one hundred and nineteen and seven-tenths (119.7) acres.

*2. Inglewood Bird Sanctuary**Parcel 1.*

The unsubdivided portion of the southeast quarter of section 12, township 24, range 1, west of the 5th meridian lying between the right of way of the Canadian National Railways and the main channel of the Bow River.

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued*Parcel 2.*

All and singular that parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in sections sixteen (16) and nine (9) of township twenty-four (24), range twenty-nine (29), west of the fourth (4th) meridian, and sections one (1) and twelve (12) of township twenty-four (24), range one (1), west of the fifth (5th) meridian, which may be more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the easterly limit of the right of way of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway with the right bank of the main channel of the Bow River in the southeast quarter of said section one, thence following the said right bank of the said Bow River in a north-easterly direction to its intersection with the production westerly to Eighteenth Avenue (Plan 3577-P) of the southerly limit of the Chestermere-Calgary Highway in the northeast quarter of said section twelve, thence following the southerly limit of the Chestermere-Calgary Highway in an easterly direction to its intersection with the easterly limit of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's irrigation property, thence following the easterly limit of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's irrigation property in a southwesterly direction to its intersection with the easterly limit of the right of way of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, thence following the easterly limit of the said Grand Trunk Pacific Railway right of way in a northwesterly direction to the point of commencement.

3. Lethbridge Country Club Bird Sanctuary

All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land and water described as follows:

Parcel 1.

That portion of legal subdivision nine (9) of section twenty-five (25) in township eight (8), range twenty-one (21), west of the fourth meridian, in the Province of Alberta, which lies to the east of the most easterly channel of the Belly River as shown on a plan of survey of the said township approved by the Surveyor General at Ottawa on 28th March, 1884, containing fourteen (14) acres more or less, as covered by Certificate of Title 45-X-111.

Parcel 2.

That portion of the southeast quarter of section twenty-five (25) in township eight (8), range twenty-two (22), west of the fourth meridian, in the Province of Alberta, lying to the east of Belly River containing twenty-two and twenty hundredths (22.20), acres more or less as shown on a plan of survey of the said township, approved by the Surveyor General at Ottawa on 16th June, 1891, as covered by Certificate of Title 45-X-114.

Parcel 3.

Legal subdivisions eleven (11) and twelve (12) of section thirty (30) in township eight (8), range twenty-one (21), west of the fourth meridian, in the Province of Alberta, containing together eighty (80) acres more or less, as covered by Certificate of Title 45-X-112.

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued*Parcel 4.*

That portion of the south half of section thirty (30), in township eight (8), range twenty-one (21), west of the fourth meridian in the Province of Alberta, lying on the east side of Belly River, containing three hundred and eighteen (318) acres more or less as shown on a plan of survey of the said township, approved by the Surveyor General at Ottawa on 15th July 1885. Excepting thereout twenty-six and eighty-six hundredths (26.86) acres more or less being that portion which is comprised in Certificate of Title F. X-140 and described in transfer registered as 1675 P. and shown on sketch annexed thereto, the land herein comprised containing two hundred and ninety-one and fourteen hundredths (291.14) acres more or less, as covered by Certificate of Title 45-X-113.

Parcel 5.

All those portions of the north half of section nineteen (19), in township eight (8), range twenty-one (21), west of the fourth meridian, in the Province of Alberta, which are shown as Parcels A and B on a plan filed in the Land Titles Office for the South Alberta Land Registration District as 1679 E.K. containing in the northwest quarter in parcel A forty-five and three-tenths (45.3) acres more or less and in the northeast quarter in parcel B five and three hundredths (5.03) acres more or less, as covered by Certificate of Title 45-X-150.

Parcel 6.

That portion of legal subdivision sixteen (16) of section twenty-five (25) in township eight (8) range twenty-two (22), west of the fourth meridian, in the Province of Alberta, which lies to the east of the Belly River as more particularly described in Certificate of Title "31-U-112".

Parcel 7.

Block "H" according to a plan of record in the Land Titles Office for the South Alberta Land Registration District as "N.2 section 53" containing sixteen and eight-tenths (16.8) acres more or less, as covered by Certificate of Title "27-T-216".

Parcel 8.

Block "G" according to a plan of record in the Land Titles Office for the South Alberta Land Registration District as "N.2 section 53" containing one hundred and forty-eight and forty-hundredths (148.40) acres more or less, as covered by Certificate of Title "27-T-217".

Parcel 9.

That part of the southeast quarter of section thirty-six (36) in township eight (8), range twenty-two (22), west of the fourth meridian, in the Province of Alberta, as described as follows:

Commencing at a point in legal subdivision two (2) of said section distant one thousand eight hundred and thirty (1,830) feet from the southeast corner thereof and bearing thereon from north seventy degrees and fifty-five minutes (70°55') west, thence north three hundred and sixty-seven (367) feet, thence at right angles due west five hundred and sixty-four (564) feet more or less to a point on the

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

east bank of Belly River, thence in a southeasterly direction following said east bank to a point due west of the place of commencement, thence east one hundred and sixty-one (161) feet more or less to the point of commencement, containing two (2) acres, more or less, as covered by Certificate of Title "G.C. 2".

Parcel 10.

That portion of the southeast quarter of section thirty-six (36) in township eight (8), range twenty-two (22), west of the fourth meridian, in the Province of Alberta, described as follows:

Commencing at the southeast corner of said quarter section thence north seventy degrees and fifty-five minutes ($70^{\circ}55'$) west eighteen hundred and thirty (1830) feet, thence east parallel with the southern boundary of said quarter section fifty (50) feet to a point of commencement, thence east parallel with said southern boundary three hundred and seventy-five and five-tenths (375.5) feet, thence parallel with the eastern boundary of said quarter section five hundred and eighty (580) feet, thence west parallel with said southern boundary three hundred and seventy-five and five-tenths (375.5) feet, thence south parallel with said eastern boundary five hundred and eighty (580) feet more or less to the point of commencement, containing five (5) acres more or less and intended to be delineated on sketch annexed to transfer registered as 1120-T and therein coloured red, as covered by Certificate of Title "H.W. 244".

Parcel 11.

That portion of legal subdivision two (2) of section thirty-six (36), in township eight (8), range twenty-two (22), west of the fourth meridian, in the Province of Alberta described as follows:

Commencing at a point in the said legal subdivision two (2) distant north seventy degrees fifty-five minutes ($70^{\circ}55'$) west eighteen hundred and thirty (1830) feet from the southeast corner of said section thirty-six (36) thence north seven hundred (700) feet thence west five hundred and sixty-four (564) feet more or less to a point on the east bank of Belly River thence southeasterly along said east bank to a point distant one hundred and sixty-one (161) feet more or less, west from the point of commencement, thence east one hundred and sixty-one feet more or less to the point of commencement, containing five (5) acres more or less, and intended to be delineated on a plan filed in the Land Titles Office for the South Alberta Land Registration District as "1264-F" and thereon outlined in red. Excepting thereout two (2) acres more or less as described in transfer registered as "2973-P" the land herein comprised containing three (3) acres more or less, as covered by Certificate of Title "30-Z-178".

Parcel 12.

That portion of the bed of the Belly River lying between the said properties above described and the centre line of the main channel of the said Belly River, provided that for this description the channel along the eastern side of Island No. 1 and along the eastern side of any other islands shown on the plan of township eight (8), range twenty-two (22), west of the fourth meridian, approved and confirmed at Ottawa on June 15, 1915, by E. Deville, Surveyor General, shall be considered the main channel along the said island or islands.

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

4. Lost Lake Bird Sanctuary

Those portions of the north half of Section 27 and the southwest quarter Section 34, all in township 51, range 22, west of the 4th meridian, comprising Lost Lake and the marsh area surrounding Lost Lake.

5. Red Deer Bird Sanctuary

The west half of Section 22, Township 38, Range 27, west of the Fourth Meridian.

6. Rideau Island Bird Sanctuary

Rideau Island, situated, lying and being within the City of Calgary, Section 9, Township 24, Range 1, west of the 5th Meridian, in the Province of Alberta.

7. Saskatoon Lake Bird Sanctuary

Parcel 1.

All that area and extent of land situate in the 71st Township, in the 7th Range, west of the 6th Meridian, in the Province of Alberta, and being composed of all that portion of the north half of Section 31 shown to be covered by the waters of Saskatoon Lake of the said Township, as shown upon a map or plan of survey of the said Township approved and confirmed at Ottawa on the 24th day of July, 1915, by Edouard Deville, Surveyor General of Dominion Lands, and on file in the Department of Lands and Mines at Edmonton;

Parcel 2.

All that area and extent of land situate in the 72nd Township, in the 7th Range, west of the 6th Meridian, in the Province of Alberta, and being composed of the west half of Section 6 and all those portions of the east half of the said Section 6 and all of Section 7 shown to be covered by the waters of Saskatoon Lake of the said Township, as shown upon a map or plan of survey of the said Township approved and confirmed at Ottawa on the 31st day of August, 1916, by Edouard Deville, Surveyor General of Dominion Lands, and on file in the Department of Lands and Mines at Edmonton;

Parcel 3.

All that area and extent of land situate in the 71st Township, in the 8th Range, West of the 6th Meridian, in the Province of Alberta, and being composed of the northeast quarter of Legal Subdivision 13, the north halves of Legal Subdivisions 14 and 15 and the whole of Legal Subdivision 16 of Section 36 of the said Township, as shown upon a map or plan of survey of the said Township approved and confirmed at Ottawa on the 14th day of February, 1915, by Edouard Deville, Surveyor General of Dominion Lands, and on file in the Department of Lands and Mines at Edmonton;

Parcel 4.

All that area and extent of land situate in the 72nd Township, in the 8th Range, west of the 6th Meridian, in the Province of Alberta, and being composed of the whole of Section 1, and all those portions of the north half of Section 2, Sections 11 and 12, and the south half of Section 13 shown

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

to be covered by the waters of Saskatoon Lake of the said Township, as shown upon a map or plan of survey of the said Township approved and confirmed at Ottawa on the 15th day of June, 1915, by Edouard Deville, Surveyor General of Dominion Lands, and on file in the Department of Lands and Mines at Edmonton;

The lands herein described containing by admeasurement 2,806.20 acres, more or less.

PART IX.—BRITISH COLUMBIA**1. *Esquimalt Lagoon Bird Sanctuary***

All and singular, that certain parcel or tract of land, and lands covered by water, situated in Esquimalt District, Province of British Columbia, which lands may be more particularly described as follows:

Salt Lagoon, known locally as Esquimalt Lagoon, Coburg Peninsula, known locally as the Lagoon Sand Spit, also a strip of land three hundred feet in width extending inland from high water mark of the said Lagoon, all as shown on the map of Esquimalt Harbour, Vancouver Island, Province of British Columbia, issued in A.D. 1918-1919, under the orders of the Minister of the Naval Service of Canada.

2. *Itatsoo Lake Bird Sanctuary*

Itatsoo Lake situated in the district of Clayoquot on Vancouver Island, Province of British Columbia, also a strip of land around the said lake extending one hundred yards from shore.

3. *Nechako River Bird Sanctuary*

All the bed and waters of Nechako River lying within sections seven, eight, and nine in township eleven, range five, Coast District, and all islands in said river situate within said sections, in the Province of British Columbia, as said river and islands are shown upon a plan of said township signed by V. Schjelderup, British Columbia Land Surveyor, on the fifteenth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two, and of record in the Surveys Branch, Department of Lands, Victoria, British Columbia; and a copy of which is on file in the Dominion Wildlife Service, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

4. *Shoal Harbour Bird Sanctuary*

Those portions of Shoal Harbour and Roberts Bay lying inside or to the west of a straight line joining Pleasant Point and Armstrong Point and a straight line joining Armstrong Point and Brydens Point; said body of water being situated north of the Town of Sidney in the District of North Saanich, County of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia.

5. *Vaseaux Lake Bird Sanctuary*

Vaseaux Lake, situated, lying and being in Township eighty-five (85) in the district of Similkameen in the Province of British Columbia, and the island therein known as Sub-Lot twenty-three (23); the whole of the Okanagan River between the north end of Vaseaux Lake and the Indian

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reserve at the south end of Dog Lake; the sloughs and channels contiguous to Vaseaux Lake and the aforementioned portions of the Okanagan River, and all lands within one hundred (100) yards of the shores of the said Vaseaux Lake and Okanagan River.

6. Victoria Harbour Bird Sanctuary

Commencing at high-water mark on Cadboro Point (commonly called Ten-mile Point), near the City of Victoria, British Columbia; thence in a southwesterly direction to the most southerly point of Trial Island; thence westerly to Brothie Ledge; thence to high-water mark on Macauley Point; thence along high-water mark on the shores of Vancouver Island to point of commencement; including all areas below high-water mark in Victoria Harbour, Selkirk Water, Victoria Arm and Portage Inlet.

PART X.—NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Akimiski Island Bird Sanctuary

All that parcel of land and land covered with water, crossed by the parallel of 53 degrees North latitude, situated in James Bay in the District of Keewatin in the Northwest Territories, and comprising that part of Akimiski Island lying to the east of the Meridian of 81 degrees 30' west Longitude, together with the foreshore, islands, shoals or rocks and the waters of James Bay lying within five miles of the line of ordinary high water of the said Akimiski Island and to the east of the said Meridian of west Longitude; all as shown on a map of the "west coast of James Bay from aerial photographs by the Royal Canadian Air Force" on file M.B. 16.60.3, Dominion Wildlife Service, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

PART XI.—QUEBEC AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Boatswain Bay Bird Sanctuary

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises covered at high tide by the waters of Boatswain Bay, which is situated on the east side of James Bay between Rupert Bay and the mouth of the East-Main River and is bounded, on the side towards James Bay, by a straight line connecting the western extremity of Neck-of-land Point and the northern extremity of the mainland point at the southwest end of Boatswain Bay and north of Mount Sherrick, all as shown on Canadian Hydrographic Chart Number P. 1502, together with all waters overlying the area above described and all islands, shoals, and rocks in Boatswain Bay, and together with all lands, marshes, and inland waters situated in the District of Mistassini, Province of Quebec, within two miles of any part of Boatswain Bay at high tide.

PART XII.—ONTARIO AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Hannah Bay Bird Sanctuary

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises lying and being within a boundary line beginning at the boundary of the Province of Ontario, at the extremity of East Point, at the east side of the mouth of

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

Hannah Bay, at normal high tide, extending thence due westward to a point four miles due west of high tide mark at the extremity of East Point, thence due southward to a point due west of the south bank of the mouth of the Mississikabe River at normal high tide, thence due eastward to the interprovincial boundary between the Province of Ontario and the Province of Quebec, thence northward along the said interprovincial boundary to a point due east of the extremity of East Point, at the east side of the mouth of Hannah Bay, at normal high tide, thence due westward to the extremity of East Point, at the boundary of the Province of Ontario, at the east side of the mouth of Hannah Bay, at normal high tide, which is the point of beginning.

5. Bird Sanctuaries and Public Shooting Grounds. Further Orders in Council

By the Transfer of Natural Resources Agreements, the Western Provinces agreed to continue and preserve Bird Sanctuaries and Public Shooting Grounds which had already been established upon public lands then being transferred to the Provinces. The Alberta and Saskatchewan Agreements were later amended to provide a method for discontinuing any Bird Sanctuary or Public Shooting Ground in those Provinces. Orders in Council relating to these Bird Sanctuaries and Public Shooting Grounds are as follows:—

- (1) *Orders in Council Establishing and Amending Descriptions of Bird Sanctuaries and Discontinuing Bird Sanctuaries:*

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

P.C. 1334

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

TUESDAY, the 15th day of June, 1920.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS the Minister of the Interior reports as follows:—

After careful investigation it appears desirable to set aside certain areas in Alberta as Bird Sanctuaries, and for the purpose of furthering bird protection in Canada in accordance with the Migratory Birds Convention Act.

The Great Plains region of Canada comprises the most important breeding ground in North America for the wild water-fowl of the continent, which wild water-fowl are of great value in providing recreation and food. Careful investigation has been made of the areas occupied by this valuable bird life in the Province of Alberta by an eminent zoologist, and his report has been the basis for the selection as Bird Sanctuaries of the more important breeding areas. During the course of these investigations the Chief Game Officer of the Province was consulted as to the suitability of the areas selected as breeding grounds.

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

The cultivation of the land in this Province, the necessary drainage of lakes and marshes for development purposes, and the general settlement of the Province have seriously reduced the breeding area suitable for wild fowl, and for these reasons these birds must gradually decrease in number unless this decrease is checked by creating the most suitable areas Bird Sanctuaries.

The United States has created a series of many sanctuaries to protect these birds on their migration to the South and East, and has also set aside large areas, notably in the State of Louisiana, to protect them on their winter feeding ground. To complete the protection of this extremely valuable wild life it is most desirable that the chief breeding areas, which are mostly in Canada, be extended similar protection.

THEREFORE His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior and pursuant to the Migratory Birds Convention Act, being chapter 18, 7-8 George V, as amended by chapter 29, 9-10 George V, is pleased to order that the killing, capturing, taking, injuring or molesting of migratory game, migratory insectivorous or migratory non-game birds, or the taking, injuring, destruction or molestation of their nests or eggs, shall be and the same is hereby prohibited at all times, except as hereinafter provided, within the areas described in the attached schedule; which areas shall be known as Bird Sanctuaries.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the same recommendation and subject to the provisions of the Migratory Birds Convention Act and Regulations made thereunder, is further pleased to allow the shooting of wild ducks and wild geese each year under permit from the Commissioner of Dominion Parks, in such portions of these Bird Sanctuaries, and during such time as the Minister of the Interior shall from time to time decide.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Many Islands Lake Bird Sanctuary:—Comprising: the lands covered by Many Islands Lake in Townships 13 and 14, Range 1, West of the Fourth Meridian; the islands in said lake; the following vacant quarter-sections: the southeast quarter of Section 31, and the northeast quarter and the south half of Section 32, Township 13; the northeast quarter and the southwest quarter of Section 5, the south half of Section 9, the north half of Section 10, and Section 11, Township 14; and the following quarter-sections held under lease: the north half and the southwest quarter of Section 4, the northwest quarter and the southeast quarter of Section 5, the northeast quarter of Section 9, the south half of Section 14, and the south half of Section 15, Township 14, Range 1, West of the Fourth Meridian.

Birch Lake Bird Sanctuary:—Comprising: the lands covered by Birch Lake in Township 50, Range 11, and Townships 50 and 51, Range 12, West of the Fourth Meridian; the islands in said lake; the following vacant quarter-sections: the north half and the southwest quarter of Section 14, Township 50, Range 11; Section 11, the east half of Section 12, and the east half of Section 13, Township 50, Range 12, West of the Fourth Meridian.

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

Pakowki Lake Bird Sanctuary:—Comprising: the lands covered by Pakowki Lake in Townships 3, 4 and 5, Range 7, Townships 3, 4 and 5, Range 8, and Township 4, Range 9, West of the Fourth Meridian; the islands in said lake; the following vacant quarter-sections: the east half of Section 4, the southwest quarter of Section 5, Section 6, the south half of Section 7, the east half of Section 9, the north half and the southeast quarter of Section 17, the south half and the northwest quarter of Section 19, the southwest quarter of Section 20, and Section 29, Township 4, Range 7; the southwest quarter of Section 16, the east half of Section 17, the northwest quarter of Section 19, and the southwest quarter of Section 20, Township 5, Range 7; the northeast quarter of Section 33, and the northwest quarter and the southeast quarter of Section 34, Township 4, Range 8; the northeast quarter of Section 5, the east half of Section 17, the northwest quarter of Section 18, and Section 23, Township 5, Range 8; and the following quarter-sections held under lease: the northwest quarter of Section 31, Township 3, Range 7; the northwest quarter of Section 10, Township 4, Range 7; the west half of Section 15, and the south half and the northwest quarter of Section 21, Township 4, Range 7; the east half of Section 19, Township 5, Range 7; the north half of Section 24, the southwest quarter of Section 25, the southwest quarter of Section 34, the south half of Section 35, and the east half of Section 36, Township 4, Range 8; and the south half and the northwest quarter of Section 4, the north half of Section 7, the south half of Section 18, the south half and the northeast quarter of Section 21, the south half and the northwest quarter of Section 22, and the south half of Section 25, Township 5, Range 8, West of the Fourth Meridian.

Buffalo Lake Bird Sanctuary:—Comprising: the lands covered by Buffalo Lake in Townships 40 and 41, Range 20; Townships 40 and 41, Range 21; and Township 40, Range 22, West of the Fourth Meridian; the islands in said lake; and the following vacant quarter-section: the southeast quarter of Section 30, Township 40, Range 21; West of the Fourth Meridian.

Miquelon Lake Bird Sanctuary:—Comprising: the lands covered by Miquelon Lake in Township 49, Range 20, and Township 49, Range 21, West of the Fourth Meridian; the islands in said lake; and the following vacant quarter-sections: the northwest quarter of Section 10, the southwest quarter of Section 28, the northwest quarter of Section 30, and the south half of Section 32, Township 49, Range 20, West of the Fourth Meridian.

Ministik Lake Bird Sanctuary:—Comprising: the lands covered by Ministik Lake in Township 50, Range 21, and Township 50, Range 22, West of the Fourth Meridian; the islands in said lake; and the following vacant quarter-sections: the southwest quarter of Section 6, Township 51, Range 20; Section 34, and the north half of Section 36, Township 49; Section 2, the south half and the northwest quarter of Section 10, Sections 12, 14 and 15, the north half and the southeast quarter of Section 16, the north half and the southeast quarter of Section 17, the southeast quarter of Section 19, the south half of Section 20, the south half and the northeast quarter of Section 21, Sections 22, 23, 24, 25 and 27, the south half and the northwest quarter of Section 28, Section 29, the southwest quarter of Section 30, the southeast quarter of Section 31, the east half of Section 33, the north half and the southeast quarter of Section 34, and Sections 35 and 36, Township 50; Section 1, the northeast quarter of Section 2, and the southeast quarter of Section 12, Township 51, Range 21, West of the Fourth Meridian.

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

Lac la Biche Bird Sanctuary:—Comprising: the lands covered by Lac la Biche in Township 67, Range 12; Townships 67 and 68, Range 13; Townships 67 and 68, Range 14; Townships 67 and 68, Range 15; and Township 68, Range 16, West of the Fourth Meridian; and the islands in said lake.

New schedule substituted by P.C. 346, 9th March, 1925.

P.C. 346

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

MONDAY, the 9th day of March, 1925.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS the Minister of the Interior reports that it is considered advisable to make certain changes in the boundaries of the bird sanctuaries created by Order in Council of the 15th June, 1920, P.C. No. 1334:

THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, is pleased to amend the said Order in Council of the 15th June, 1920, and the same is hereby amended by striking out all of the lands described in the schedule thereof and by substituting therefor the lands described in the schedule annexed hereto;

His Excellency is further pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that in other respects the provisions of the said Order in Council of the 15th June, 1920, P.C. No. 1334 shall apply to the said lands hereby set apart and reserved, and that in pursuance of the Migratory Birds Convention, Act, 7-8, Geo. V, chap. 18, 1917, as amended by 9-10, Geo. V, chap. 29, 1919, and 11-12, Geo. V, chap 9, 1921, it shall be unlawful to kill, capture, take, injure or molest migratory game, migratory insectivorous, or migratory non-game birds, or to take, injure, destroy or molest their eggs or nests, and such acts shall be and the same are hereby prohibited at all times either upon the said lands or the waters of the said lakes.

Provided, however, that the establishment of these bird sanctuaries shall not invalidate or impair existing rights with regard to Dominion Lands that have been disposed of by lease or permit under the Grazing Regulations; provided also that any renewal of a grazing lease or permit for land hereby set apart shall be subject to a clause providing for the cancellation of the lease or permit on twelve months' notice in writing for non-observance on the part of the lessee of the restrictions with regard to wild fowl life.

Provided, moreover, that should occasion require, the withdrawal of any of the lands hereby set apart may be authorized by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, in order to satisfy the claims, where properly established, of riparian proprietors of fractional quarter-sections adjoining any of the said lakes who, through the gradual and imperceptible recession of the waters from natural causes, may be entitled in law to the accrued area within the boundaries of the particular quarter-section of which the claimant may prove ownership.

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

In connection with School Lands affected by this Order in Council the provisions of section 39 (subsection 2) of the Dominion Lands Act shall apply as to exchange of Dominion Lands elsewhere to compensate the School Lands Endowment.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Many Island Lake Bird Sanctuary.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Many Island Lake in townships 13 and 14, range 1, west of the 4th meridian; the islands in the said lake; and the following sections and part of sections—in township 13, range 1, west 4th meridian, section 19, north half of section 21, north half of section 25, north half of section 27, sections 28 and 30, north half and southeast quarter of section 31, east half and southwest quarter of section 32, southwest quarter of section 34 and northwest quarter of section 35; in township 14, range 1, west 4th meridian, section 1, northwest quarter and north half of the southwest quarter of section 3, north half and southwest quarter of section 4, north half of legal subdivision 1, north half and southwest quarter of legal subdivision 2 and legal subdivisions 7 and 8 of section 4, east half and southwest quarter of section 5, the east half and southwest quarter of section 9, the north half and southwest quarter of section 10, section 11, the south half of section 14, and the south half of section 15.

Birch Lake Bird Sanctuary.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Birch Lake in townships 50 and 51, range 11, and townships 50 and 51, range 12, west of the 4th meridian; the islands in the said lake; and the following sections and part of sections:—in township 50, range 11, west 4th meridian, the fractional north half and southwest quarter of section 14 and the fractional southwest quarter of section 16; in township 50, range 12, west 4th meridian, section 11.

Pakowki Lake Bird Sanctuary.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Pakowki Lake in townships 3, 4 and 5, range 7, and townships 3, 4 and 5, range 8, and township 5, range 9, west of the 4th meridian; the unpatented islands in the said lake; and the following sections and part of sections:—in township 3, range 7, west 4th meridian, the fractional northwest quarter of section 31; in township 4, range 7, west 4th meridian, the fractional east half of section 4, the fractional southwest quarter of section 5, fractional section 6, the fractional south half of section 7, the fractional east half of section 9, the northwest quarter of section 10, the west half of section 15, the fractional north half and southeast quarter of section 17, the fractional west half and southeast quarter of section 19, the fractional west half and southeast quarter of section 21, and section 29; in township 5, range 7, west 4th meridian, southwest quarter of section 16, fractional east half of section 17, fractional north half and southeast quarter of section 19, fractional southwest quarter of section 20; in township 3, range 8, west 4th meridian, northwest quarter of section 36; in township 4, range 8, west 4th meridian, fractional north half of section 24, fractional southwest quarter of section 25, fractional northeast quarter of section 33, fractional west half and southeast quarter of section 34, fractional south half of section 35; in township 5, range 8, west 4th meridian, fractional west half and southeast quarter of section 4, fractional northeast quarter of section 5, fractional north half of section 7, fractional east half of section 17, northwest quarter and fractional south half of section 18, northeast quarter and fractional south half of section 21, fractional sections 22 and 23, and fractional south half of section 25.

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

Buffalo Lake Bird Sanctuary.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Buffalo Lake in townships 40 and 41, range 20, townships 40 and 41, range 21, and township 40, range 22, west of the 4th meridian; the unpatented islands in the said lake; and the following quarter-section;—in township 40, range 21, west of the 4th meridian, fractional southeast quarter of section 30.

Miquelon Lake Bird Sanctuary.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Miquelon Lake in township 49, range 20, and township 49, range 21, west of the 4th meridian; the unpatented islands in the said lake; and the following sections and part of sections:—in township 49, range 20, west of the 4th meridian, fractional northwest quarter of section 10, fractional south half of section 15, fractional legal subdivisions 3, 4 and the unpatented portion of legal subdivision 5 of section 28, and the fractional northwest quarter of section 30.

Ministik Lake Bird Sanctuary.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Ministik Lake in townships 50 and 51, range 21, and township 50, range 22, west of the 4th meridian; the islands in the said lake; and the following sections and part of sections:—in township 51, range 20, west of the 4th meridian, southwest quarter of section 6; in township 49, range 21, west of the 4th meridian, section 34 and the north half of section 36; in township 50, range 21, west of the 4th meridian, fractional section 2, fractional west half and southeast quarter of section 10, sections 12, 14 and 15, north half and southeast quarter of section 16, north half and southeast quarter of section 17, fractional southeast quarter of section 19, fractional south half of section 20, fractional south half of section 21, fractional sections 22 and 23, sections 24 and 25, fractional sections 27, 28 and 29, fractional southwest quarter of section 30, fractional southeast quarter of section 31, fractional southeast quarter of section 32, fractional east half of section 33, fractional sections 34, 35 and 36; in township 51, range 21, west of the 4th meridian, section 1, northeast quarter of section 2, and southeast quarter of section 12.

Lac la Biche Bird Sanctuary.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Lac la Biche in township 67, range 12, townships 67 and 68, range 13, townships 67 and 68, range 14, townships 67, 68 and 69, range 15, and township 68, range 16, west of the 4th meridian; and the islands in the said lake.

Cancelled by P.C. 2039, December 7, 1926.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

P.C. 2650

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

TUESDAY, the 26th day of July, 1921.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS the Minister of the Interior reports that it is desirable in the interests of Wild Life Protection that certain lands in the vicinity of Last Mountain Lake in the Province of Saskatchewan, at present reserved by Order in Council (P.C. 1181) of the 8th June, 1887, and set apart as breeding grounds for Wild Fowl be brought under and made subject to the provisions of the Migratory Birds Convention Act;

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

AND WHEREAS it is further desired that certain islands and other small areas not included in said Order in Council be also reserved for Bird Sanctuary purposes as well as the entire water area of Last Mountain Lake;

AND WHEREAS the creation of a sanctuary at Last Mountain Lake along these lines has the full approval of the authorities of the Province of Saskatchewan;

THEREFORE, His Excellency the Administrator in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, and pursuant to the provisions of the Migratory Birds Convention Act, is pleased to order and doth hereby order as follows:

The lands described in the attached schedule are hereby set aside as a Bird Sanctuary to be known as Last Mountain Lake Bird Sanctuary, and the killing, capturing, taking, injuring or molesting of migratory game, migratory insectivorous and migratory non-game birds, or the taking, injuring, destruction or molestation of their nests or eggs shall be prohibited, and trespassing on, or the use of, the lands there described for haying, grazing or any other purposes shall be forbidden except as hereinafter provided.

The lawful shooting of game birds in the open season shall be allowed on all portions of Last Mountain Lake Bird Sanctuary except the islands north of and including Pelican Island in Section 24, Township 27, Range 24, west of the 2nd Meridian.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

SCHEDULE

To accompany memorandum to Council dated June 10, 1921, regarding proposed Bird Sanctuary at Last Mountain Lake.

In Township 27, Range 23, West of the 2nd Meridian; the fractional northwest quarter and fractional legal Subdivision 5 of Section 7; the fractional west half of Section 18; legal Subdivision 2 and fractional legal Subdivisions 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 15 of Section 19; fractional legal Subdivisions 3, 4, 6, 7, 11, and 14 of Section 30; fractional legal Subdivisions 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 12 and 16 of Section 31.

In Township 28, Range 23, West of the 2nd Meridian: the fractional legal Subdivisions 2, 3, 6, 7 and 10 of Section 6; fractional legal Subdivisions 6, 10, 11, 13, 14 and 15 of Section 7; fractional legal Subdivisions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 of Section 18; fractional legal Subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 16 of Section 19; fractional legal Subdivision 5 of Section 20.

In Township 26, Range 24, West of the 2nd Meridian: the fractional legal Subdivisions 1, 8, 9 and 16 of Section 1; fractional legal Subdivisions 1, 8, 9 and 16 of Section 35; fractional legal Subdivisions 5, 11, 12, 13 and 14 of Section 36.

In Township 27, Range 24, West of the 2nd Meridian: the fractional legal Subdivisions 1, 2, 8, 9 and 16 of Section 12; fractional legal Subdivision 1 of Section 13; fractional legal Subdivisions 8, 9 and 16 of Section 24; fractional legal Subdivisions 1, 8 and 15 of Section 36.

In Township 28, Range 24, West of the 2nd Meridian: the fractional legal Subdivisions 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 14 and 16 of Section 1; fractional legal Subdivisions 1, 8, 10, 11, 15 and 16 of Section 12; the northwest

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

quarter, legal Subdivisions 1, 4, 5 and 8 and fractional legal Subdivisions 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 15 and 16 of Section 13, as shown coloured red on the accompanying plan, and the lands covered by the waters of Last Mountain Lake in the following sections:—

Sections 4, 6, 7, 17 and 18 in Township 21, Range 21.

Sections 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31. Township 21, Range 22.

Sections 24, 25, 35, and 36 in Township 21, Range 23.

Sections 1, 2, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 21, 22, 23, 27, 28, 32, 33 and 34, Township 22, Range 23.

Sections 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 29, 30, 31 and 32, Township 23, Range 23.

Sections 6, 7 and 18, Township 24, Range 23.

Sections 6, 7, 18, 19, 29, 30, 31 and 32 in Township 27, Range 23.

Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29 and 30 in Township 28, Range 23.

Sections 25 and 36 in Township 23, Range 24.

Sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 33, 34, 35 and 36 in Township 24, Range 24.

Sections 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34 and 35 in Township 25, Range 24.

Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35 and 36 in Township 26, Range 24.

Sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35 and 36 in Township 27, Range 24.

Sections 1, 12, 13 and 24 in Township 28, Range 24, all West of the 2nd Meridian.

P.C. 3307

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

TUESDAY, the 13th day of September, 1921.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS by Order in Council dated the 26th day of July, 1921, certain lands were set apart as a Bird Sanctuary at Last Mountain Lake under authority of the Migratory Birds Convention Act;

AND WHEREAS the Minister of the Interior reports that in the schedule of lands so set apart, the following, among other lands, was mentioned; namely, "section one, township twenty-six, range twenty-four, west of the second meridian", and subsequent information shows that the objects of the said Bird Sanctuary will be better achieved if the said section one is withdrawn from the lands so set apart and section two in the same township is included in substitution therefor:

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

The schedule attached to the said Order in Council of the 26th July, 1921, is hereby amended by striking out the words “section one, township twenty-six, range twenty-four, west of the second meridian,” therein and by substituting therefor the words “section two, township twenty-six, range twenty-four, west of the second meridian.”

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 345

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

MONDAY, the 9th day of March, 1925.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS the Minister of the Interior reports that for the better protection of wild-fowl it is desirable to create, under the Migratory Birds Convention Act, certain areas in the Province of Saskatchewan as bird sanctuaries;

That the policy of reserving areas for this purpose was initiated on the setting aside by Order in Council of the 8th June, 1887 (P.C. 1181) of the islands and shores of the northern end of Long Lake (Last Mountain Lake) as breeding grounds, this sanctuary being brought under the provisions of the Migratory Birds Convention Act by Order in Council of the 5th August, 1921 (P.C. 2650);

That certain areas also have been set apart in the Province of Alberta for a similar purpose under the provisions of the said Act by Order in Council of the 15th June, 1920 (P.C. 1334):

That the Great Plains region of Canada contains probably the most valuable breeding grounds in North America for the wild water-fowl of the Continent and that it is important that measures should be taken to set apart permanently certain areas for the propagation of bird life, a resource of economic value in providing sport and food;

That careful investigation has been made by an eminent zoologist of the areas occupied by this valuable bird life and his report has been made the basis of the selection as bird sanctuaries of the more important breeding grounds in the said province;

That the Provincial authorities are in full accord with the scheme;

That the advance of settlement, followed by cultivation of the land, the drainage of lakes and marsh areas for development purposes, has seriously restricted the areas suitable for the propagation of wild water-fowl and under present conditions it is necessary that proper means should be taken to check the decrease in number of these birds to guard against the danger of extermination; and

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

That it is worthy of note that the United States has created a series of Bird Refuges, notably in Louisiana, for the protection of migratory wild-fowl on their winter feeding grounds:

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior and in pursuance of the provisions of the Migratory Birds Convention Act, Chapter 18, 7-8 George V, as amended by Chapter 29, 9-10 George V and Chapter 9, 11-12 George V, is pleased to order that the lands described in the schedule annexed hereto shall be, and they are hereby set apart and reserved as bird sanctuaries;

His Excellency is hereby further pleased to order that it shall be unlawful to kill, capture, take, injure or molest migratory game, migratory insectivorous or migratory non-game birds, or to take, injure, destroy or molest their nests or eggs, and that such acts shall be and they are hereby prohibited upon the said lands or upon any of the waters of the said lakes, except in the open season, as provided by the said Act; provided that shooting at all times shall be and is hereby prohibited upon the Isle of Bays Game Preserve comprising fractional sections 28, 29 and 33 in township 13, range 29, west of the 2nd meridian, together with the islands which lie within a radius of two miles of the shore-line of the said island and, in addition, the strip of land known as the Sand Bar lying to the north of the Isle of Bays, created by enactment of the Legislature of the Province of Saskatchewan under the provisions of "The Game Act, 1924".

IT IS HEREBY FURTHER PROVIDED

1. That sections 3 and 4 of the regulations for the control and management of bird sanctuaries, established by Order in Council of the 22nd June, 1920, (P.C. 1389) shall not apply to the sanctuary hereby established in the Manito Forest Reserve, it being the intention that resources other than those of bird life shall continue to be under the control of the Director of Forestry.

2. That the restrictions as to the carrying of firearms contained in section 6 of the said regulations shall not apply to Forest Officers in the execution of their official duties in the said forest reserve.

3. That the establishment of these bird sanctuaries shall not invalidate or impair existing rights with regard to Dominion Lands which have been disposed of by lease or permit under the Grazing Regulations.

4. That any renewal of a grazing lease or permit for land hereby set apart shall be subject to a clause providing for the cancellation of the lease or permit on twelve months' notice in writing for nonobservance on the part of the lessee of the restrictions with regard to wild-fowl life.

5. That this Order in Council shall be subordinate to the Order in Council of the 21st September, 1897, setting apart certain lands adjoining Crane Lake as a stock-watering reserve.

6. That should occasion require, the withdrawal of any of the lands hereby set apart may be authorized by the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior to satisfy the claims, where properly established, of riparian proprietors of fractional

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

quarter-sections adjoining any of the said lakes, who, through the gradual and imperceptible recession of the waters from natural causes, may be entitled in law to the accrued area within the boundaries of the particular quarter-section of which the claimant may prove ownership.

7. That in connection with School Lands affected by this Order in Council the provisions of Section 39 (s.s. 2) of the Dominion Lands Act shall apply as to exchange for Dominion Lands of equal value elsewhere to compensate the School Lands Endowment;

And whereas the Minister further reports with reference to Last Mountain Lake Bird Sanctuary, that owing to a resurvey of township 28, range 23, west of the 2nd meridian, it is found necessary to revise the description of the lands set apart in the said township, as a bird sanctuary:

Therefore, His Excellency in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, is further pleased to amend the Order in Council of the 5th August, 1921 (P.C. 2650) and the same is hereby amended by striking out the second paragraph of the schedule thereof and substituting therefor the final paragraph of the schedule annexed hereto.

N. A. ROBERTSON,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

SCHEDULE

Johnstone Lake: Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Johnstone Lake in Townships 12 and 13, range 28; townships 12, 13, and 14, range 29; townships 12, 13 and 14, range 30, west of the 2nd meridian; townships 12, 13 and 14, range 1; townships 13 and 14, range 2, west of the 3rd meridian; the islands in the said lake, and the following quarter-sections: in township 12, range 28, west of the 2nd meridian, fractional section 19, fractional west half of section 29 and fractional west half of section 32; in township 13, range 28, west of the 2nd meridian, fractional southwest quarter of section 5, fractional northeast quarter of section 7, fractional west half of section 19 and fractional west half of section 30; in township 13, range 29, west of the 2nd meridian, fractional east half of section 36; in township 14, range 29, west of the 2nd meridian, fractional south half of section 1, fractional northeast quarter of section 2, fractional north half of section 7, fractional northeast quarter of section 9, fractional northwest quarter and fractional southeast quarter of section 10, southwest quarter of section 11, fractional south half of section 16 and fractional southeast quarter of section 17; in township 12, range 30, west of the 2nd meridian, fractional east half of section 23; in township 14, range 30, west of the 2nd meridian, fractional north half of section 11 and fractional northwest quarter of section 12; in township 12, range 1, west of the 3rd meridian, fractional north half of section 36; in township 13, range 1, west of the 3rd meridian, fractional southeast quarter of section 2, fractional east half of section 16, fractional northwest quarter of section 19, north half of the southeast quarter of section 19 and fractional southwest quarter of section 21; in township 14, range 1, west of the 3rd meridian, fractional north half of section 7, fractional northeast quarter of section 9, fractional north half and southeast quarter of section 10, south half of section 11, fractional south half of section 12, south half of section 16, south half of section 17 and southeast quarter of section 18; in township 13, range 2, west of the 3rd meridian, northeast quarter of section 27 and southeast

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

quarter of section 34; in township 14, range 2, west of the 3rd meridian, west half of section 11, fractional north half of section 12, fractional southwest quarter of section 13 and fractional southeast quarter of section 14.

Quill Lakes.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Quill Lakes in township 33, range 13; townships 33 and 34, range 14; townships 33, 34 and 35, range 15; townships 33 and 34, range 16; townships 32, 33, 34 and 35, range 17; townships 32, 33 and 34, range 18; townships 31 and 32, range 19, west of the 2nd meridian; the unpatented islands in the said lake and the following quarter-sections; in township 33, range 14, west of the 2nd meridian, fractional east half and southwest quarter of section 20, fractional north half and southwest quarter of section 21, fractional northwest quarter of section 22, fractional section 28, west half of section 29, fractional southwest quarter of section 30, fractional southwest quarter of section 31, fractional northwest quarter of section 33, north half of section 35 and section 36; in township 34, range 14, west of the 2nd meridian, fractional west half and southeast quarter of section 1, fractional west half of section 3, fractional southeast quarter of section 4, fractional southwest quarter of section 10, fractional south half of section 15, fractional north half of section 16, fractional northwest quarter of section 19, west half of section 29 and fractional south half of section 30; in township 33, range 15, west of the 2nd meridian, fractional east half of section 25; in township 34, range 15, west of the 2nd meridian, fractional northeast quarter of section 13, fractional northeast quarter of section 23 and fractional section 24; in township 34, range 16, west of the 2nd meridian, fractional south half of section 1, fractional northwest quarter and fractional southeast quarter of section 5, fractional northeast quarter of section 7, fractional northwest quarter of section 10, west half of section 11, fractional east half of section 15, fractional southwest quarter of section 16, fractional east half of section 17, fractional south half of section 19, fractional southeast quarter of section 20, fractional southwest quarter of section 21, fractional east half of section 22, fractional west half of section 23, fractional northwest quarter and southeast quarter of section 27, fractional southeast quarter of section 28, unpatented portion of southeast quarter of section 29, fractional southeast quarter of section 30, fractional southwest quarter of section 31, and fractional southeast quarter of section 34; in township 34, range 17, west of the 2nd meridian, fractional north half of section 35 and fractional west half of section 36; in township 35, range 17, west of the 2nd meridian, fractional southwest quarter of section 1, fractional southwest quarter of section 7, east half of section 11, legal subdivision 5 of section 14, fractional north half of section 15, fractional northeast quarter of section 16, fractional southwest quarter of section 19, fractional northwest quarter of section 20; in township 32, range 18, west of the 2nd meridian, fractional east half and southwest quarter of section 28, fractional east half and southwest quarter of section 31, fractional northeast quarter of section 32, southwest quarter of section 32 and fractional west half of section 33; in township 33, range 18, west of the 2nd meridian, fractional section 5, fractional northeast quarter of section 7, fractional section 17 and fractional west half of section 28; in township 34, range 18, west of the 2nd meridian, west half of legal subdivision 4 of section 3, fractional northeast quarter of section 10, fractional southeast quarter of section 15 and west half of legal subdivision 15 of section 23; in township 31, range 19, west of the 2nd meridian, east half of section 32 and fractional north half of section 33; in township 32, range 19, west of the 2nd meridian, southeast quarter of section 4.

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

Lenore Lake.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Lenore Lake in townships 40, 41 and 42, range 21; townships 40 and 41, range 22, west of the 2nd meridian; the unpatented islands in the said lake and the following quarter-sections: in township 40, range 21, west of the 2nd meridian, fractional northeast quarter of section 7, fractional northeast quarter of section 19, fractional southwest quarter of section 20, east half of section 29 and fractional northeast quarter of section 31, fractional northwest quarter and fractional southeast quarter of section 32; in township 41, range 21, west of the 2nd meridian, northwest quarter and southeast quarter of section 29, fractional southeast quarter of section 33 and fractional northwest quarter of section 34; in township 42, range 21, west of the 2nd meridian, fractional west half of section 2, section 11, less right of way, and fractional southeast quarter of section 14; in township 40, range 22, west of the 2nd meridian, fractional southeast quarter of section 25; in township 41, range 22, west of the 2nd meridian, fractional northwest quarter of section 22.

Basin and Middle Lakes.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Basin and Middle Lakes in township 41, range 22; townships 41 and 42, range 23; township 42, range 24, west of the 2nd meridian; the islands in the said lakes and the following quarter-sections: in township 41, range 22, west of the 2nd meridian, fractional northeast quarter and southwest quarter of section 18, fractional northeast quarter of section 19, fractional northwest quarter of section 20, fractional northwest quarter and fractional southeast quarter of section 30; in township 41, range 23, west of the 2nd meridian, fractional northwest quarter of section 33, fractional southeast quarter of section 34, fractional northwest quarter of section 35 and fractional northwest quarter and southeast quarter of section 36; in township 42, range 23, west of the 2nd meridian, northwest quarter of section 1, fractional northeast quarter of section 2, fractional northeast quarter of section 10, fractional west half and southeast quarter of section 11, fractional west half of section 12, fractional north half of section 13, fractional section 14, fractional east half of section 23, fractional west half of section 24, southwest quarter of section 25, fractional north half of section 27, fractional northeast quarter and southwest quarter of section 28; fractional north half and southeast quarter of section 29, fractional northwest quarter of section 30, fractional south half of section 31 and fractional southwest quarter of section 32; in township 42, range 24, west of the 2nd meridian, fractional east half of section 1.

Chaplin Lake.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Chaplin Lake in townships 16 and 17, range 5; township 17, range 6, west of the 3rd meridian; the islands in the said lake and the following quarter-sections: in township 15, range 3, west of the 3rd meridian, southwest quarter of section 5, section 6, and south half of section 7; in township 15, range 4, west of the 3rd meridian, sections 1, 2 and 3, northeast quarter of section 7, sections 9, 10, 11 and 12, southwest quarter of section 14, west half and southeast quarter of section 15, sections 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, west half and southeast quarter of section 21, sections 30 and 31 and southwest quarter of section 32; in township 15, range 5, west of the 3rd meridian, northeast quarter of section 13, east half of section 24, section 25, east half of section 27, sections 34, 35 and 36; in township 16, range 5, west of the 3rd meridian, west half and southeast quarter of section 1, section 2, north half and southeast quarter of section 3, north half and southeast quarter of section 10, section 11, northwest quarter of section 13, sections 14 and 15, northeast quarter of section 16, sections 21, 22 and 23, south half

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

of section 24, northwest quarter of section 25, fractional northeast quarter of section 26, fractional section 27, section 28, east half of section 29, fractional east half of section 32, fractional sections 33 and 34, fractional east half of section 35 and section 36; in township 17, range 5, west of the 3rd meridian, fractional northwest quarter of section 1, fractional east half of section 2, fractional west half of section 3, fractional sections 4 and 5, fractional northeast quarter of section 6, fractional south half of section 7, fractional west half of section 9, section 11, fractional west half of section 12, fractional southwest quarter of section 13, fractional south half of section 14, fractional sections 15, 16, 17, 19 and 20, fractional south half of section 21 and fractional south half of section 22; in township 16, range 6, west of the 3rd meridian, northeast quarter of section 36; in township 17, range 6, west of the 3rd meridian, north half and southeast quarter of section 1, north half of section 2, fractional northeast quarter of section 10, south half of section 11, fractional south half of section 12, fractional north half and southeast quarter of section 15, northeast quarter of section 16, north half and southeast quarter of section 21, fractional sections 22, 23 and 24, fractional west half of section 27 and north half and southeast quarter of section 28.

Crane Lake.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Crane Lake in Township 13, ranges 22, 23 and 24, west of the 3rd meridian; the islands in the said lake and the following quarter-sections: in township 13, range 22, west of the 3rd meridian, fractional west half of section 30; in township 13, range 23, west of the 3rd meridian, fractional west half of section 2, legal subdivisions 13, 14 and 15 of section 3, fractional southeast quarter of section 7, west half of section 11, fractional west half of section 14, fractional west half of section 17, fractional north half of section 18, southeast quarter of section 18, fractional north half of section 19, fractional west half of section 20; fractional sections 23, 24, 25 and 28, south half of section 29, section 33, fractional south half of section 34, fractional south half of section 35, northeast quarter of section 36 and fractional south half of section 36; in township 13, range 24, west of the 3rd meridian, unpatented portion of fractional legal subdivisions 4 and 5 of section 13, fractional legal subdivisions 15 and 16 of section 14, fractional south half of section 23 and fractional section 24.

Bigstick Lake.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Bigstick Lake in township 15, ranges 24 and 25, west of the 3rd meridian; the islands in the said lake and the following quarter-sections: in township 15, range 24, west of the 3rd meridian, fractional sections 4 and 5, fractional south half of section 7, fractional south half of section 9, fractional east half and southwest quarter of section 17, fractional east half of section 19, fractional north half and southeast quarter of section 20 and west half of section 21; in township 15, range 25, west of the 3rd meridian, fractional north half of section 3, fractional north half of section 4, fractional north half of section 5, fractional west half of section 9, fractional southeast quarter of section 10, section 11, fractional west half and southeast quarter of section 12, fractional east half of section 16, fractional southeast quarter of section 22, fractional northeast quarter of section 23, fractional north half and southeast quarter of section 24.

Redberry Lake.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Redberry Lake in townships 42, 43 and 44, range 8; townships 42 and 43, range 9, west of the 3rd meridian; the islands in the said lake and the

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

following quarter-sections: in township 43, range 8, west of the 3rd meridian, west half of section 28, section 29 and fractional west half of section 33; in township 44, range 8, west of the 3rd meridian, fractional southwest quarter of section 4.

Cabri Lake.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Cabri Lake in townships 24 and 25, range 27, west of the 3rd meridian, and the islands in the said lake.

Whitebear Lake.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Whitebear Lake in townships 23, 24 and 25, range 15, and townships 23, 24 and 25, range 16, west of the 3rd meridian; the islands in the said lake and the following quarter-sections: in township 23, range 15, west of the 3rd meridian, southwest quarter of section 19, and southwest quarter of section 30; in township 24, range 15, west of the 3rd meridian, northeast quarter of section 18, west half of section 20, southwest quarter of section 29 and west half and southeast quarter of section 30; in township 25, range 15, west of the 3rd meridian, section 6.

Manito Lake.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Manito Lake in townships 43 and 44, range 25; townships 42, 43 and 44, range 26; townships 43, 44 and 45, range 27, west of the 3rd meridian; the islands in the said lake and the following quarter-sections: in township 43, range 26, west of the 3rd meridian, fractional north half and southeast quarter of section 18; in township 43, range 27, west of the 3rd meridian, fractional sections 10, 11 and the northwest quarter of section 12, less right-of-way of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, fractional north half and southwest quarter of section 13, fractional sections 14 and 15, south half of section 23, and fractional south half of section 24; in township 44, range 27, west of the 3rd meridian, fractional west half of section 12 and fractional southwest quarter of section 13.

Last Mountain Lake Bird Sanctuary:

(*Amending Schedule of Order in Council of the 5th August, 1921, P.C. 2650*).

In township 28, range 23, west of the 2nd meridian; the islands in sections 5 and 6, fractional sections 7, 18 and 19, and part legal subdivisions 4 and 5 of section 20, west of Lanigan Creek.

P.C. 1147

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

MONDAY, the 19th day of July, 1926.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS, in pursuance of the Migratory Birds Convention Act, certain areas in the Province of Saskatchewan were set apart and reserved permanently as bird sanctuaries by Order in Council of the 9th March, 1925, P.C. 345: reference being made also, in the said Order in Council, to the establishment of a bird sanctuary at Long Lake (known now as Last Mountain Lake) by Order in Council of the 8th June, 1887, P.C. 1181, the areas so set apart having been brought under the provisions of the said Act by Order in Council of the 26th July, 1921, P.C. 2650;

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

AND WHEREAS, the Acting Minister of the Interior reports that in the said Order in Council of the 9th March, 1925, P.C. 345, an error occurred in referring to the Order in Council of the 26th July, 1921, P.C. 2650, as of the 5th August, 1921:

THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of the Interior, is pleased to order that the said Order in Council of the 9th March, 1925, P.C. 345, be and it is hereby amended by deleting the said date "5th August, 1921," where same appears in the Order in Council referred to, and substituting therefor the date "26th July, 1921".

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 37

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

THURSDAY, the 13th day of January, 1927.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS by Order in Council of the 9th March, 1925 (P.C. 345), certain lands in the Province of Saskatchewan were set apart as bird sanctuaries, this action being taken in pursuance of policy of the government which is directed towards the protection of migratory wild-fowl;

AND WHEREAS the Minister of the Interior reports that certain desirable areas adjacent to the lands so set apart have become available:

THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered, that the lands described in the schedule of the Order in Council of the 9th March, 1925 (P.C. 345), be supplemented by the addition of the parcel of land known as the fractional northwest quarter of section 18, township 13, range 28, west of the 2nd meridian, and that the same be reserved permanently for bird sanctuary purposes.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 1947

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

FRIDAY, the 7th day of October, 1927.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS the Acting Minister of the Interior reports that by Order in Council of the 9th March, 1925, P.C. 345, certain Dominion Lands in the Province of Saskatchewan were set apart as bird sanctuaries under the provisions of the Migratory Birds Convention Act, 7-8 George V, chap 18, 1917, and amendments thereto;

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

AND WHEREAS, in pursuance of an inspection by an officer of the Department, it has been reported that the east half of section 18, township 13, range 23, west of the third meridian, comprised within the Crane Lake Bird Sanctuary, is no longer required for the purposes thereof:

THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of the Interior, is pleased to order that the said east half of section 18, township 13, range 23, west of the third meridian, be and it is hereby withdrawn from the Crane Lake Bird Sanctuary, and the Order in Council of the 9th March, 1925, P.C. 345, is hereby amended accordingly.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 225

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

FRIDAY, the 10th day of February, 1928.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS in pursuance of the provisions of the Migratory Birds Convention Act, an Order in Council was passed on the 9th March, 1925 (P.C. 345), setting apart as bird sanctuaries certain areas bordering on the shores of Quill Lake and at other places in the Province of Saskatchewan;

AND WHEREAS the Minister of the Interior reports that since the passage of the said Order in Council the lands hereinafter described, which also border on the shores of Quill Lake, have become available for disposal and have been reported by an officer of the Department of the Interior to be valuable for sanctuary purposes:

THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, is pleased to order that the following lands be, and they are hereby set apart and reserved as an addition to the Quill Lake Bird Sanctuary, subject to the provisions of the said Order in Council, of the 9th March, 1925 (P.C. 345), namely:

1. In township 34, range 16, west of the 2nd meridian:

The fractional southeast quarter of section 18;

2. In township 31, range 19, west of the 2nd meridian, parts of the fractional southwest quarter of section 33 as follows:

The northwest quarter and the west half of the southwest quarter of legal subdivision 4;

The north half, the southwest quarter and the west half of the southeast quarter of legal subdivision 5.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

P.C. 185

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of January, 1930.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS by Order in Council, dated the 9th day of March, nineteen hundred and twenty-five (P.C. 348), the southeast and southwest quarters of section one and the southeast quarter of section two, township fifteen, range four, west of the third meridian, in the Province of Saskatchewan, were set apart, under the provisions of chapter 18, 1917, 7-8 George V, and amending Acts, as a bird sanctuary;

AND WHEREAS the Minister of the Interior reports that the said lands have now been found to be unsuitable for the purpose for which they were set apart:

THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the said lands be withdrawn from the operation of the Acts above cited, and be made available for disposal under the provisions of chapter 113, R.S. 1927.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 78

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1930.

PRESENT:

THE DEPUTY OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS by an Order in Council, dated the 9th day of March, 1925 (P.C. 345), certain Dominion Lands in the Province of Saskatchewan were set apart as bird sanctuaries under the provisions of the Migratory Birds Convention Act, 7-8 George V, chap. 18, 1917, and the amendments thereto;

AND WHEREAS in pursuance of an inspection by an officer of the Department of the Interior, it is reported that the land as described hereunder, comprised within the Johnston Lake Bird Sanctuary, is no longer required for that purpose:

“Being in the fourteenth township, in the first range, west of the third meridian, in the Province of Saskatchewan, composed of *Firstly*:—the southeast quarter of section eighteen of the said township, the north half of the south half of section seventeen of the said township, and the north half of the south half of section sixteen of the said township; *Secondly*:—all that portion of the south half of the south half of said section sixteen which lies to the north of the southern limit of the surveyed road crossing the said half section, as the said road is shown upon a plan of survey thereof, of record in the

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

Department of the Interior under No. 36491, a duplicate whereof is on record in the Land Titles Office at Moose Jaw under No. C.D. 2267, and *Thirdly*:—all those portions of the south half of the south half of said section seventeen which lie to the north of the southern limit of the surveyed road one chain in width in the said half section, as the said road is shown upon a plan of survey of the Archive Wymark Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, of record in the Department of the Interior under number 36462, a duplicate whereof is on record in the Land Titles Office at Moose Jaw under No. C. C. 2865.”

Therefore, the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, is pleased to order that the above described land be and it is hereby withdrawn from the Johnston Lake Bird Sanctuary; the Order in Council of the 9th March, 1925, P.C. 345, to be amended accordingly.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 5928

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

TUESDAY, the 5th day of August, 1941.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS the Minister of Mines and Resources reports that a request has been received from the Minister of Natural Resources for the Province of Saskatchewan for permission to use the areas included in the Chaplin and Bigstick Lakes Bird Sanctuaries for community pasture purposes;

That the said Bird Sanctuary areas were transferred to the Province of Saskatchewan to be continued and preserved as Bird Sanctuaries under the Act respecting the transfer of resources to Saskatchewan;

That the Chief Federal Migratory Bird Officer for the Prairie Provinces reports, after inspection, that the Chaplin and Bigstick Lakes Bird Sanctuaries are now rendered practically valueless for the purpose for which they were set aside, because the water areas are completely dried up;

That until the former water conditions are restored, it is considered that the Province of Saskatchewan should be relieved of its obligation to continue and preserve these areas as Bird Sanctuaries, and that provision should be made for the use of lands, in the meantime, for community pasture purposes.

THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Mines and Resources, is pleased to authorize and doth hereby authorize the Minister of Mines and Resources to notify the Provincial Government of Saskatchewan that until further ordered, the Dominion will not expect said Provincial Government to carry out its obligation under the Act respecting the Transfer of Natural Resources to Saskatchewan to continue and preserve as such the Chaplin and Bigstick Lakes Bird Sanctuaries, and that the Provincial Authorities, by concurrent Order in Council, may make the said lands available for community pasture purposes so long as the Dominion Order in Council remains in force.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

P.C. 5401

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

FRIDAY, the 26th day of November, 1948.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS The Saskatchewan Natural Resources Act, No. 3, chapter 45 of the Statutes of Canada, 1947, confirms an Agreement dated the 6th day of December, 1946, between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Province of Saskatchewan whereby a new paragraph 20A is added to the Natural Resources Transfer Agreement entered into between the said Governments on the twentieth day of March, 1930, to provide for the discontinuance of bird sanctuaries and public shooting grounds;

AND WHEREAS an Agreement has now been entered into between the Minister of Mines and Resources of Canada and the Minister of Natural Resources and Industrial Development of Saskatchewan for the discontinuance of certain bird sanctuaries;

THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Mines and Resources and pursuant to the said chapter 45 of the Statutes of Canada, 1947, is pleased to approve and doth hereby approve the attached Agreement dated the fourteenth day of September, 1948, between the Honourable James Angus MacKinnon, Minister of Mines and Resources of Canada, and the Honourable John Hewgill Brockelbank, Minister of Natural Resources and Industrial Development of Saskatchewan, to provide for the discontinuance of the five bird sanctuaries named therein.

N. A. ROBERTSON,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made this Fourteenth day of September, A.D. 1948.

BETWEEN:

The Honourable, JAMES ANGUS MACKINNON, *Minister of Mines and Resources of Canada,*

of the First Part,

AND:

The Honourable, JOHN HEWGILL BROCKELBANK, *Minister of Natural Resources and Industrial Development of Saskatchewan,*

of the Second Part,

WHEREAS the Agreement made the twentieth day of March 1930 (hereinafter referred to as the Natural Resources Transfer Agreement), between the Government of the Dominion of Canada and the Legislature of the Province of Saskatchewan, and subsequently approved by the Parliament of Canada, the Legislature of Saskatchewan, and the Parliament of the United Kingdom, contained the following provision:

"20. The Province will not dispose of any historic site which is notified to it by Canada as such and which Canada undertakes to

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

maintain as a historic site. The Province will further continue and preserve as such the bird sanctuaries and public shooting grounds which have been already established and will set aside such additional bird sanctuaries and public shooting grounds as may hereafter be established by agreement between the Minister of the Interior and the Provincial Secretary or such other Minister of the Province as may be specified under the laws thereof."

AND WHEREAS the Natural Resources Transfer Agreement was amended by an Agreement made between the said Governments dated the sixth day of December, 1946, duly approved by the Parliament of Canada and Legislature of Saskatchewan, by the addition of the following paragraph 20 (a):

"20. (a) The Province may discontinue any bird sanctuary or public shooting ground which was transferred to the Province by virtue of this Agreement or which has since been established by the Province or which may be hereafter established by the Province pursuant to this Agreement in any case in which an agreement is entered into between the Minister of Mines and Resources of Canada and the Minister of Natural Resources and Industrial Development of Saskatchewan approved by the Governor in Council and the Lieutenant-Governor in Council respectively, providing for the discontinuance of any such bird sanctuary or public shooting ground."

AND WHEREAS Bigstick Lake Bird Sanctuary, Cabri Lake Bird Sanctuary, White Bear Lake Bird Sanctuary, Crane Lake Bird Sanctuary, and Chaplin Lake Bird Sanctuary, all situate in the Province of Saskatchewan, were constituted Bird Sanctuaries by Order in Council P.C. 345 and amendments thereto, of the 9th of March, 1925.

AND WHEREAS the said Bird Sanctuaries were transferred to the Province of Saskatchewan by virtue of the provisions of the Natural Resources Transfer Agreement,

AND WHEREAS changes in natural conditions have vitiated the value of the said Bird Sanctuaries and it is now considered desirable that they be discontinued,

NOW THEREFORE this Agreement witnesseth as follows:

1. It is hereby agreed by and between the parties hereto that Chaplin Lake Bird Sanctuary, Crane Lake Bird Sanctuary, Bigstick Lake Bird Sanctuary, Cabri Lake Bird Sanctuary, and White Bear Lake Bird Sanctuary in the Province of Saskatchewan, shall be discontinued and abolished on the date on which this Agreement takes effect.
2. This Agreement is made subject to its being approved by the Governor General in Council and the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of the Province of Saskatchewan, and shall take effect on the first day of the calendar month beginning next after its approval as aforesaid, whichever approval, that of the Governor in Council or that of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of the Province of Saskatchewan, shall be later in date.

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Honourable James Angus MacKinnon, Minister of Mines and Resources of Canada, and the Honourable John Hewgill Brockelbank, Minister of Natural Resources and Industrial Development of Saskatchewan, have hereunto set their hands.

Signed by the Honourable James
Angus MacKinnon, Minister of
Mines and Resources of Canada,
in the presence of

A. C. L. ADAMS.

JAS. A. MacKINNON.

Signed by the Honourable John
Hewgill Brockelbank, Minister
of Natural Resources and In-
dustrial Development of Sas-
katchewan, in the presence of

BLANCHE GREEN.

J. H. BROCKELBANK.

- (2) *Orders in Council Establishing and Amending Descriptions of Public Shooting Grounds and Discontinuing Public Shooting Grounds:*

Province of Alberta

P.C. 356

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

MONDAY, the 9th day of March, 1925.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS the Minister of the Interior reports that it is desirable to make provision for appropriating lands in Alberta for the purpose of creating public shooting grounds;

That the policy of the Government is directed towards the protection of migratory wild-fowl; the setting aside of suitable areas as bird sanctuaries and breeding grounds and the establishment of public shooting grounds to make it possible for the general public to have access to a reasonable and fair share of the game;

That it is recognized in the interests of sportsmanship and recreation that areas offering shooting facilities are now limited and the present is an opportune time for taking steps to set apart and reserve suitable areas which shall be freely available to the public, and that the officers of the Crown have made careful selections from the available Dominion Lands at the request and with the co-operation of the Provincial authorities, who are in full accord with the policy;

THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior and under the provisions of section 76 (e) of the Dominion Lands Act 1908, is pleased to order that all those lands in the Province of Alberta contained and described in the schedule annexed hereto be and the same are hereby withdrawn

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

from disposal under the said Act, and reserved permanently as public shooting grounds; provided, however, that the provisions of this Order in Council shall be inoperative in respect to the land areas classified in the said schedule as "Ranche Lands."

The ranche lands referred to are disposed of at the present time by lease under the grazing regulations and, therefore, are not available for disposal as public shooting grounds, but it is considered advisable to place a provisional reservation upon the lands in question and that the same be taken into and form part of the areas set apart as public shooting grounds on the expiry or termination of any or all of the said leases, provided, nevertheless, that this order shall not take away or impair any right on the part of a lessee to a renewal of his lease under the grazing regulations, subject to the insertion of a clause in the lease reserving on behalf of the public the right to shoot game in the open season upon the lands thereby leased, and that any violation of this regulation on the part of the lessee, who by his own act or that of his agent may refuse permission or deny anyone free access to or across the lands so leased, shall, in the discretion of the Minister, constitute grounds for cancellation of the lessee on twelve months' notice in writing;

It is hereby further provided that the Minister of the Interior, with the approval of the Governor in Council, may at any time and from time to time, take and dispose of under entry, or by sale or lease, under the provisions of the said Act, any certain parcel or parcels of land as may be required in satisfaction of the claims of any person or persons where any right has been established under the Act prior to the passage of this Order, and that the withdrawal of any of the lands hereby set apart may be authorized by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Minister aforesaid to dispose of the claims, where properly established, of riparian proprietors who, through the gradual and imperceptible recession of the waters from natural causes, may be entitled in law to the accrued area within the boundaries of the particular quarter-section of which the claimant may prove ownership.

In connection with School Lands affected by this Order in Council, the provisions of section 39 (s.s. 2) of the Act shall apply as to exchange for Dominion Lands of equal value elsewhere to compensate the School Lands Endowment.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

SCHEDULE

Grassy Island Lake.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Grassy Island Lake in township 33, range 3, west of the 4th meridian; the available islands in the said lake and the following sections and parts of sections: in township 33, range 3, west of the 4th meridian, fractional northeast quarter of section 1, fractional northeast quarter of section 3, fractional south half of section 11, fractional southeast quarter of section 12, fractional southwest quarter of section 13, fractional northeast quarter of section 14, north half and southwest quarter of section 20, fractional southwest quarter of section 22, fractional northwest quarter of section 28, fractional east half of section 29, fractional southeast quarter of section 32, and the following ranche lands: fractional northwest quarter of section 2, southeast quarter of section 20 and fractional northeast quarter of section 21.

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

Sounding Lake.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Sounding Lake in townships 36 and 37, range 3, townships 36 and 37, range 4, west of the 4th meridian; the available islands in the said lake and the following section and parts of sections: in township 36, range 3, west of the 4th meridian, fractional northeast quarter and southwest quarter of section 31, fractional northeast quarter of section 32; in township 36, range 4, west of the 4th meridian, fractional northeast quarter of section 26, fractional section 32; in township 37, range 4, west of the 4th meridian, fractional section 1, fractional east half of section 2, fractional north half and southwest quarter of section 4, northwest quarter of section 6, south half of section 9, fractional north half of section 10, south half of section 12, northeast quarter of section 14, and the following ranche lands: in township 36, range 3, west of the 4th meridian, fractional northwest quarter of section 31, fractional northwest quarter of section 32; in township 37, range 3, west of the 4th meridian, fractional west half of section 6; in township 36, range 4, west of the 4th meridian, fractional north half and fractional southwest quarter of section 25, fractional northeast quarter of section 31, fractional west half of section 33, fractional east half of section 35, fractional east half of section 36; in township 37, range 4, west of the 4th meridian, fractional southeast quarter of section 4, section 5, south half of section 6, fractional southwest quarter of section 7, south half of section 10, northwest quarter and fractional south half of section 14, fractional section 15, south half of section 22 and southwest quarter of section 23.

Gooseberry Lake.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Gooseberry Lake in township 36, range 5, and township 36, range 6, west of the 4th meridian; the available islands in the said lake and the following sections and parts of sections: (Ranche lands) in township 36, range 5, west of the 4th meridian, fractional west half of section 30; in township 36, range 6, west of the 4th meridian, fractional legal subdivisions 14, 15 and 16 of section 25.

Houcher Lake.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Houcher Lake in township 39, range 6, and township 40, range 6, west of the 4th meridian; the available islands in the said lake and the following sections, and parts of sections; in township 39, range 6, west of the 4th meridian, fractional northeast quarter of section 32 and fractional southwest quarter of section 33.

Baxter Lake.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Baxter Lake in townships 45 and 46, range 5, and townships 45 and 46, range 6, west of the 4th meridian; the available islands in the said lake and the following sections and parts of sections; in township 45, range 6, west of the 4th meridian, fractional legal subdivision 2 of section 36.

Kirkpatrick Lake.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Kirkpatrick Lake in township 33, range 9, and townships 33 and 34, range 10, west of the 4th meridian; the available islands in the said lake and the following sections and parts of sections; in township 33, range 10, west of the 4th meridian, fractional northwest quarter of section 24; in township 34, range 10, west of the 4th meridian, fractional northwest quarter of section 3, fractional northeast quarter of section 4, and the following ranche lands:— in township 33, range 9, west of the 4th meridian, fractional northeast quarter of section 30; in township 33, range 10, west of the 4th meridian, fractional east half of section 34.

Dowling Lake.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Dowling Lake in township 32, range 14; townships 31 and 32, range 15, west of

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

the 4th meridian; the available islands in the said lake and the following sections and parts of sections: in township 32, range 14, west of the 4th meridian, fractional southwest quarter of section 6, fractional west half of section 18, fractional west half of section 19; in township 32, range 15, west of the 4th meridian, fractional sections 1, 2, 10 and 12, fractional west half of northeast quarter of section 15, fractional northwest quarter of section 15, fractional north half and fractional southeast quarter of section 16, fractional northeast quarter of section 24, and the following ranche lands:—in township 32, range 14, west of the 4th meridian, fractional north half of section 6; in township 32, range 15, west of the 4th meridian, fractional northeast quarter of section 9.

Wavy Lake.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Wavy Lake in townships 44 and 45, range 15, west of the 4th meridian; the available islands in the said lake, and the following sections and parts of sections: in township 44, range 15, west of the 4th meridian, fractional northwest quarter of section 35; in township 45, range 15, west of the 4th meridian, fractional northwest quarter of section 23.

Whitford Lake.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Whitford Lake in township 56, range 15, and township 56, range 16, west of the 4th meridian; the available islands in the said lake and the following quarter-section: (ranche land) in township 56, range 16, west of the 4th meridian, fractional southwest quarter of section 22.

Little Fish Lake.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Little Fish Lake in township 28, range 16, and township 28, range 17, west of the 4th meridian; the available islands in the said lake, and the following sections and parts of sections: in township 28, range 16, west of the 4th meridian, fractional west half of section 7, and the following ranche lands:—in township 28, range 16, west of the 4th meridian, fractional northwest quarter of section 4, fractional south half of section 5, fractional north half of section 6, fractional southwest quarter of section 9; in township 28, range 17, west of the 4th meridian, fractional east half of section 12 and fractional south half of section 13.

Farrell Lake.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Farrell Lake in township 33, ranges 16 and 17, and township 34, range 17, west of the 4th meridian; the available islands in the said lake and the following sections and parts of sections: in township 33, range 17, west of the 4th meridian, fractional northwest quarter of section 32, fractional northeast quarter of section 33, fractional southeast quarter of section 34, fractional southeast quarter of section 35, fractional southwest quarter of section 36; in township 34, range 17, west of the 4th meridian, fractional legal subdivision 4 of section 6, and the following ranche lands:—in township 33, range 17, west of the 4th meridian, fractional northwest quarter of section 31, fractional southeast quarter of section 32.

Shooting Lake.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Shooting Lake in township 37, range 17, west of the 4th meridian; the available islands in the said lake, and the following quarter-section: in township 37, range 17, west of the 4th meridian, fractional northeast quarter of section 14.

Beaverhills Lake.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Beaverhills Lake in townships 51, 52 and 53, range 17; townships 50, 51 and 52, range 18, west of the 4th meridian; the available islands in the said lake and the following sections and parts of sections: in township 51, range 17, west of the 4th meridian, the island in sections 16 and 17;

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

in township 53, range 17, west of the 4th meridian, fractional northeast quarter of section 6; in township 50, range 18, west of the 4th meridian, fractional northwest quarter of section 34; in township 52, range 18, west of the 4th meridian, fractional northwest quarter of section 4, and the following ranche land:—in township 51, range 17, west of the 4th meridian, south half of legal subdivision 4 of section 16.

Wanisan Lake.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Wanisan Lake in township 52, range 20, west of the 4th meridian; the available islands in the said lake, and the following quarter-section: in township 52, range 20, west of the 4th meridian, fractional southeast quarter of section 8.

Joseph and Oliver Lakes.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Joseph and Oliver Lakes in townships 49 and 50, range 21, and townships 49 and 50, range 22, west of the 4th meridian; the available islands in the said lakes and the following sections and parts of sections: in township 50, range 21, west of the 4th meridian, fractional section 4, fractional southwest quarter of section 6, fractional east half and southwest quarter of section 7.

Red Deer Lake.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Red Deer Lake in townships 42 and 43, range 21, and townships 43 and 44, range 22, west of the 4th meridian; the available islands in the said lake and the following quarter-section: in township 43, range 22, west of the 4th meridian, fractional northwest quarter of section 24.

Bittern Lake.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Bittern Lake in townships 46 and 47, range 21; townships 46 and 47, range 22, west of the 4th meridian; the available islands in the said lake and the following sections and parts of sections: (Ranche lands) in township 46, range 21, west of the 4th meridian, north half of legal subdivision 13 and the southwest quarter of legal subdivision 14 of section 31; in township 46, range 22, west of the 4th meridian, east half of legal subdivision 16 of section 36.

Hastings Lake.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Hastings Lake in township 51, range 20, and township 51, range 21, west of the 4th meridian; the available islands in the said lake and the following sections and parts of sections: in township 51, range 20, west of the 4th meridian, fractional north half of section 20.

Cooking Lake.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Cooking Lake in townships 51 and 52, range 20, and townships 51 and 52, range 21; township 51, range 22, west of the 4th meridian; the available islands in the said lake and the following sections and parts of sections: in township 51, range 21, west of the 4th meridian, fractional north half of section 29.

Samson Lake.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Samson Lake in township 43, range 22, and townships 43 and 44, range 23, west of the 4th meridian; the available islands in the said lake and the following sections and parts of sections: in township 43, range 23, west of the 4th meridian, northeast quarter and fractional south half of section 36.

Big Hay Lake.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Big Hay Lake in townships 48 and 49, range 22, and townships 48 and 49, range 23, west of the 4th meridian; the available islands in the said lake and the following sections and parts of sections: in township 48, range 22, west of the 4th meridian, north half of section 16, southeast quarter of legal subdivision 1, north half of north half of legal subdivision 3, north half, and

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

north half of south half of legal subdivision 5, west half of legal subdivision 6, east half of legal subdivision 8, east half and southwest quarter of northwest quarter of legal subdivision 10, southwest quarter of legal subdivision 10, south half of north half, and south half of legal subdivision 11, south half of north half and south half of legal subdivision 12, east half of the west half of legal subdivision 15 of section 20, fractional northwest quarter of section 21, fractional west half of section 32; in township 48, range 23, west of the 4th meridian, southeast quarter of section 25, southwest quarter of section 36, and the following ranche land: in township 48, range 23, west of the 4th meridian, northeast quarter of section 24.

Goosequill Lake.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Goosequill Lake in townships 35 and 36, range 23, west of the 4th meridian; the available islands in the said lake and the following quarter-section: in township 35, range 23, west of the 4th meridian, fractional southwest quarter of section 36.

Manawan Lake.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Manawan Lake in townships 56 and 57, range 25, west of the 4th meridian and the available islands in the said lake.

Wizard Lake.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Wizard Lake in township 48, range 27, and township 48, range 28, west of the 4th meridian; the available islands in the said lake and the following sections and parts of sections: in township 48, range 27, west of the 4th meridian, fractional southwest quarter of section 4 north of lake, fractional northeast quarter of section 6 north of lake and fractional southwest quarter of section 18 south of lake.

Gull Lake.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Gull Lake in townships 40, 41 and 42, range 28, west of the 4th meridian; townships 40, 41 and 42, range 1, west of the 5th meridian and the available islands in the said lake.

Sylvan Lake.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Sylvan Lake in townships 38 and 39, range 1, township 39, range 2, west of the 5th meridian; the islands in the said lake and the following sections and parts of sections: in township 39, range 2, west of the 5th meridian, fractional west half of section 28, fractional east half of section 29, fractional legal subdivisions 3 and 4 of section 33.

Lloyd Lake.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Lloyd Lake in township 22, range 2, west of the 5th meridian; the available islands in the said lake and the following quarter-sections: (ranche land) in township 22, range 2, west of the 5th meridian, fractional northeast quarter of section 14.

Lac La Nonne.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Lac La Nonne in township 57, range 2, and township 57, range 3, west of the 5th meridian; the unpatented islands in the said lake and the following sections and parts of sections: in township 57, range 3, west of the 5th meridian, fractional northeast quarter of section 27 and fractional southwest quarter of section 35.

Lake St. Anne.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Lake St. Anne in townships 54 and 55, range 3; townships 54 and 55, range 4, west of the 5th meridian; the unpatented islands in the said lake and the following sections and parts of sections: in township 55, range 3, west of the 5th meridian, fractional northwest quarter of section 3, fractional northeast quarter of legal subdivision 5 and fractional legal subdivision 6 of section 9; in township 54, range 4, west of the 5th meridian, Horse Island in

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

sections 28 and 29, fractional legal subdivision 1, fractional southeast quarter of legal subdivision 2, fractional southeast quarter of legal subdivision 8 of section 29, Farming Island in section 34, fractional legal subdivision 13 of section 36; in township 55, range 4, west of the 5th meridian, Farming Island in section 3.

Majeau Lake.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Majeau Lake in townships 56 and 57, range 3, and township 57, range 4, west of the 5th meridian; the available islands in the said lake and the following sections and parts of sections: in township 57, range 3, west of the 5th meridian, fractional northwest quarter of section 4, fractional southwest quarter of section 5, legal subdivision 12 of section 8, fractional west half and fractional southeast quarter of section 17, fractional northeast quarter of section 18; in township 57, range 4, west of the 5th meridian, fractional north half of section 1, fractional southwest quarter of section 12, fractional south half of section 13, fractional legal subdivision 1 of section 14, and the following ranche lands: in township 57, range 3, west of the 5th meridian, fractional northeast quarter of section 7, fractional south half of section 8 and fractional south half of section 16.

Wabamum Lake.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Wabamum Lake in townships 52 and 53, range 4, and townships 52 and 53, range 5, west of the 5th meridian; the available islands in the said lake and the following sections and parts of sections: in township 52, range 4, west of the 5th meridian, fractional east half of northeast quarter of section 20; in township 52, range 5, west of the 5th meridian, fractional northwest quarter of section 36; in township 53, range 5, west of the 5th meridian, fractional east half of section 10 and fractional west half of section 11.

Isle Lake.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Isle Lake in townships 53 and 54, range 5; townships 53 and 54, range 6, west of the 5th meridian; the available islands in the said lake and the following sections and parts of sections: in township 53, range 5, west of the 5th meridian, fractional north half of section 32; in township 54, range 5, west of the 5th meridian, fractional northwest quarter of section 11; in township 53, range 6, west of the 5th meridian, fractional northwest quarter of section 22, fractional east half of section 26 and fractional section 36.

NOTE:—*Cancelled by Agreement with Province of Alberta, approved by Order in Council P.C. 3371 of August 20, 1947.*

P.C. 141

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

MONDAY, the 1st day of February, 1926.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS by Order in Council of the 9th March, 1925 (P.C. 356), certain lands were set apart and reserved at Majeau Lake, in the Province of Alberta, for public shooting grounds, pursuant to a broad scheme to encourage and foster a spirit of sportsmanship and, moreover, as an auxiliary provision for the protection of wild life in the closed season, and such lands are not available for disposal by sale or under homestead entry, or by lease under the grazing regulations;

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

AND WHEREAS the said Order in Council provides that the Minister of the Interior may, with the approval of the Governor in Council, withdraw any parcel or parcels of land in satisfaction of the claim of any person or persons who, prior to the passage of the said Order in Council, are held to have had an equitable right to consideration in respect to any particular quarter-section so set apart but who may not have established such claim until subsequent to the date of the said Order in Council;

AND WHEREAS the Minister of the Interior reports that the fractional S.W. quarter of section 5, township 57, range 3, west of the 5th meridian, Province of Alberta, comprised within the said reserve, lies adjacent to the lands of Mr. Carl Gruden, of Lake Majeau, Alberta; that Mr. Gruden has applied to purchase this fractional quarter-section under the homestead regulations, and that according to a report of an officer of the Department of the Interior, Mr. Gruden has established a valid claim which, if not recognized, will involve a hardship;

THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the provisions of the said Order in Council of the 9th March, 1925 (P.C. 356), shall become inoperative in respect to the said parcel of land in order that it shall be available for settlement in pursuance of the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act in that behalf.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 3371

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of August, 1947.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS chapter 10, 9-10, George VI, the Alberta Natural Resources Transfer (Amendment) Act, 1945, ratifies an Agreement between the Government of the Province of Alberta and the Government of the Dominion of Canada, by adding paragraph 19(a) to the Natural Resources Transfer Agreement entered into between the said parties on the fourteenth day of December, 1929, to provide for the cancellation of bird sanctuaries and public shooting grounds;

THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of Mines and Resources, is pleased to approve and doth hereby approve the attached Agreement between the Honourable James Allison Glen, Minister of Mines and Resources, and the Honourable Nathan Eldon Tanner, Minister of Lands and Mines of Alberta, to provide for the cancellation of the public shooting grounds mentioned therein.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made this *Seventh* day of *March* A.D. 1947.
BETWEEN:

The Honourable, JAMES ALLISON GLEN, *Minister of Mines and Resources of Canada,*

of the First Part,

AND

The Honourable, NATHAN ELDON TANNER, *Minister of Lands and Mines of Alberta,*

of the Second Part,

WHEREAS the Agreement set forth in the schedule of The Alberta Natural Resources Act was amended by an Agreement made the Twenty-sixth day of September, 1945, and approved by the Parliament of Canada and the Legislature of Alberta.

AND WHEREAS by said amendment the parties hereto are authorized to enter into an Agreement providing for the discontinuance of any bird sanctuaries or public shooting grounds in the Province of Alberta.

NOW THEREFORE this Agreement witnesseth as follows:—

1. It is hereby agreed by and between the parties hereto that the public shooting grounds named hereunder, the areas of which are more particularly described in Order in Council P.C. 356 of March 9, 1925, shall be discontinued and abolished on the date on which this Agreement takes effect.

Bittern Lake Public Shooting Ground
Lloyd Lake Public Shooting Ground
Grassy Island Lake Public Shooting Ground
Kirkpatrick Lake Public Shooting Ground
Wavy Lake Public Shooting Ground
Whitford Lake Public Shooting Ground
Farrell Lake Public Shooting Ground
Dowling Lake Public Shooting Ground
Sounding Lake Public Shooting Ground
Big Hay Lake Public Shooting Ground
Gull Lake Public Shooting Ground
Wizard Lake Public Shooting Ground
Beaverhills (Beaverhill) Lake Public Shooting Ground
Sylvan Lake Public Shooting Ground
Joseph and Oliver Lakes Public Shooting Ground
Little Fish Lake Public Shooting Ground
Baxter Lake Public Shooting Ground
Gooseberry Lake Public Shooting Ground
Red Deer Lake Public Shooting Ground
Wabamun Lake Public Shooting Ground

2. This Agreement is made subject to its being approved by the Governor in Council and the Lieut.-Governor in Council and shall take effect on the first day of the calendar month beginning next after its approval as aforesaid whichever approval, that of the Governor in Council, or that of the Lieut.-Governor in Council, shall be later in date.

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Honourable James Allison Glen, Minister of Mines and Resources of Canada, and the Honourable Nathan Eldon Tanner, Minister of Lands and Mines of Alberta, have hereunto set their hands.

Signed by the Honourable James
Allison Glen, Minister of Mines
and Resources of Canada, in the
presence of

O. E. HEASLIP

J. ALLISON GLEN

Signed by the Honourable Nathan
Eldon Tanner, Minister of Lands
and Mines of Alberta, in the
presence of

MARY C. LIVINGSTONE

N. E. TANNER

Province of British Columbia

P.C. 2264

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

THURSDAY, the 28th day of November, 1929.

PRESENT:

THE DEPUTY OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS the Acting Minister of the Interior reports that representations have been made that certain lands lying to the south of Pitt Lake and known locally as the Mud Flats of Pitt Lake, which lands are not suitable for agricultural purposes, be set aside for the purpose of a public shooting ground; that the area has been recommended by the Game Conservation Board of the Province of British Columbia, and that it has also been approved by the Chief Federal Migratory Bird Officer for the Western Provinces.

THEREFORE the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of the Interior and pursuant to the provisions of section 74, subsection "E" of The Dominion Lands Act, R.S.C. 1927, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the following described lands be withdrawn from disposal under The Dominion Lands Act, and that same be reserved permanently as a public shooting ground to be known as the Pitt Lake Public Shooting Grounds:—

All the lands in fractional township 42, east of the coast meridian and fractional township 4, range 5, west of the 7th meridian, lying and being at the southerly end of Pitt Lake, and known locally as the Pitt Lake Mud Flats at low tide, which lands may be more particularly described as follows:—

All the northeast quarter of section 30, lying northerly of the dyke, ditch and dam, covered by the waters of a deep slough; the portions of the east half of section 31, lying easterly of the dyke and ditch; the

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

portion of the northwest quarter of section 31 covered by the waters of Pitt River and Pitt Lake, all being in township 42, east of the coast meridian, as shown on the plan of said township approved and confirmed by E. Deville, Surveyor General, on the 18th day of June, 1909; together with all those portions of sections 27, 34 and 35, lying northerly from the dyke, ditch and dam and westerly from the foot of high Rocky Mountains as shown on the plan of the northeast quarter of township 4, range 5, west of the 7th meridian, as approved and confirmed by E. Deville, Surveyor General, on the 14th day of March, 1916.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Province of Manitoba

P.C. 567

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

SATURDAY, the 15th day of March, 1919.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS the Minister of the Interior reports that an application has been received to reserve, for shooting purposes, the whole of Section 13, Township 14, Range 6, West of the Principal Meridian, in the Province of Manitoba, containing 644 acres, and which is undisposed of according to the records of the Department of the Interior;

AND WHEREAS the lands in this Township, which border on Lake Manitoba, are shown upon the official plan of survey as being to a large extent covered with marshes and spaces of open water and a portion of the above mentioned Section which was recently inspected by an officer of the Department is reported as being all muskeg, at present of no agricultural value and worth \$3 an acre;

AND WHEREAS having in view the situation and nature of the land referred to and the fact that it is of no agricultural value the Minister is of the opinion that the application should receive favourable consideration;

THEREFORE His Excellency the Governor General in Council, under and in virtue of the provisions of section 76 of the Dominion Lands Act, is pleased to withdraw the said Section 13, Township 14, Range 6, West of the Principal Meridian containing 644 acres, from settlement accordingly, and to set apart and appropriate the same during pleasure for the use of the public generally as a Shooting Preserve, the control and administration thereof to remain as formerly in the Department of the Interior.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

P.C. 348

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

MONDAY, the 9th day of March, 1925.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS the Minister of the Interior reports that it is desirable to make provision for appropriating lands in Manitoba for the purpose of creating Public Shooting Grounds;

That the policy of the Government is directed towards the protection of migratory wild fowl; the setting aside of suitable areas as bird sanctuaries and breeding grounds and the establishment of public shooting grounds to make it possible for the general public to have access to a reasonable and fair share of the game;

That it is recognized in the interests of sportsmanship and recreation that areas offering shooting facilities are now limited and the present is an opportune time for taking steps to set apart and reserve suitable areas which shall be freely available to the public, and that the officers of the Crown have made careful selections from the available Dominion Lands at the request and with the co-operation of the Provincial authorities, who are in full accord with the policy:

THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior and under the provisions of section 76 (e) of the Dominion Lands Act, 1908, is pleased to order that all those lands in the Province of Manitoba contained and described in the Schedule annexed hereto, be and the same are hereby withdrawn from disposal under the said Act, and reserved permanently as Public Shooting Grounds.

Provided that the Minister of the Interior, with the approval of the Governor in Council, may at any time, and from time to time, take and dispose of under entry, or by sale or lease, under the provisions of the said Act, any certain parcel or parcels of land as may be required in satisfaction of the claims of any person or persons where any right has been established under the said Act prior to the passage of this Order in Council. Moreover, the withdrawal of any of the lands hereby set apart may be authorized by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Minister aforesaid, to dispose of the claims, where properly established, of riparian proprietors who, through the gradual and imperceptible recession of the waters from natural causes, may be entitled in law to the accrued area within the boundaries of the particular quarter-section of which the claimant may prove ownership.

In connection with School Lands affected by this Order, the provisions of section 39 (s.s. 2) of the said Act shall apply as to exchange for Dominion Lands of equal value elsewhere to compensate the School Lands Endowment.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

SCHEDULE

Lake Winnipeg (Netley Lake).—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Netley Lake and other waters tributary to Lake Winnipeg in townships 15, 16 and 17, ranges 4 and 5; township 16, range 6, and township 17, range 7, east of the principal meridian; the available islands in the said waters, and the following sections and parts of sections: in township 15, range 5, east of the principal meridian, fractional south half of section 29, fractional north half of section 32 and fractional east half of section 33; in township 16, range 5, east of the principal meridian, fractional north half and southwest quarter of section 1, fractional section 2 west of creek, fractional west half of section 4, fractional section 5, fractional southeast quarter of section 6, fractional west half of section 7, fractional northwest quarter of section 9, fractional sections 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, fractional north half and southeast quarter of section 16, fractional north half and southeast quarter of section 17, east half and fractional southwest quarter of section 18, fractional sections 19, 20, 21 and 22, fractional northeast quarter and south half of section 23, fractional northwest quarter of section 23 west of east channel, fractional southeast quarter of section 24, south half of legal subdivisions 9, 10, 11 and 12 of section 27, south half of section 27, south half of the north half of legal subdivision 9, south half of legal subdivision 9, legal subdivisions 10, 11 and 12 of section 28, south half of section 28, fractional section 29 west of Steamboat Channel, southwest quarter of section 30; in township 16, range 6, east of the principal meridian, fractional northeast quarter of section 6, fractional west half of section 7, fractional north half and southwest quarter of section 14, fractional section 15 (less patented portions of legal subdivisions 3 and 4); fractional west half of section 18, legal subdivisions 10, 11 and 12 of section 19, fractional south half of section 19, fractional southeast quarter of section 20, fractional sections 22 and 23, fractional east half of section 27; in township 17, range 7, east of the principal meridian, west half of section 1, northwest quarter of section 4, fractional northeast quarter of section 6, section 11, north half of section 13, fractional southwest quarter of section 16, sections 24 and 25, northeast quarter of section 34, section 36.

Lake Manitoba (Lake Francis).—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Lake Francis and other waters tributary to Lake Manitoba in townships 15 and 16, range 4, west of the principal meridian; the available islands in the said waters and the following sections and parts of sections: in township 15, range 4, west of the principal meridian, north half and the unpatented portion of the south half of section 5, northeast quarter of section 6, sections 7 and 8, the unpatented portion of section 9, sections 17, 18 and 19, north half and southwest quarter of section 20, northwest quarter of section 21, northwest quarter of section 22, fractional section 28, fractional northeast quarter and south half of section 30; in township 16, range 4, west of the principal meridian, legal subdivisions 12 and 13 of section 3, fractional southwest quarter of section 3, legal subdivisions 1, 2, 3 and 4, south half of legal subdivision 5, legal subdivisions 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, southeast quarter of legal subdivision 11, east half of legal subdivision 15, and legal subdivision 16 of section 4, legal subdivision 1 of section 9, legal subdivisions 4 and 5 of section 10.

Lake Manitoba (Clandeboy Bay).—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Clandeboy Bay and other waters tributary to Lake Manitoba in township 14, ranges 5 and 6 and township 15, range 5, west of the principal meridian, the available islands in the said waters and the following sections

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

and parts of sections: in township 14, range 5, west of the principal meridian, legal subdivision 11, east half of legal subdivisions 12 and 13, and legal subdivision 14 of section 6, north half and southwest quarter of section 7, north half and southwest quarter of section 17, sections 18, 19, 20 and 30, south half of section 31, fractional section 32; in township 14, range 6, west of the principal meridian, northeast quarter of section 1, north half of section 3, north half and southwest quarter of section 4, east half of section 5, east of Portage Creek, southwest quarter of section 6, sections 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16 and 17, south half of section 18, fractional northeast quarter of section 20, south half of section 21, east half of section 22, section 23, east half of section 25, fractional south half of section 27; in township 15, range 5, west of the principal meridian, northwest quarter of section 3, fractional southwest quarter of section 4, fractional section 5, fractional southeast quarter of section 6, fractional southwest and northeast quarter of section 9, west half of section 10, section 13, the unpatented portion of the northeast quarter of section 14, legal subdivisions 10, 11 and 12 of section 23, southeast quarter of section 23, east half of section 24.

Lake Manitoba (Marshy Point).—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Lake Manitoba in townships 18 and 19, range 5 and township 19, range 6, west of the principal meridian, the available islands in the said waters and the following sections and parts of sections: in township 18, range 5, west of the principal meridian, fractional northwest quarter of section 2, fractional section 8, north half of section 9 (less one acre leased in the southeast corner of legal subdivision 9), fractional southeast quarter of section 9 and legal subdivision 6 of section 9, fractional sections 10 and 11, fractional west half of section 17, fractional west half of section 20, fractional west half of section 29, fractional west half of section 32; in township 19, range 5, west of the principal meridian, fractional section 7, legal subdivisions 2 and 7 of section 17, west half of section 17, fractional section 18, section 19, west half of section 30; in township 19, range 6, west of the principal meridian, fractional sections 13 and 23, legal subdivisions 11, 12 and 13 of section 24, fractional south half of section 24, fractional southeast quarter of section 34.

Whitewater Lake.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Whitewater Lake in townships 3 and 4, range 21, and townships 3 and 4, range 22, west of the principal meridian, the available islands in the said waters and the following sections and parts of sections: in township 3, range 21, west of the principal meridian, the unpatented portions of section 18, fractional section 19, the unpatented portions of sections 20 and 21, northeast quarter of section 26, the unpatented portion of sections 27 and 28, fractional sections 29, 31 and 32, sections 33 and 34, west half of section 36, southeast quarter of section 36; in township 4, range 21, west of the principal meridian, northwest quarter of section 2, the unpatented portion of section 3, sections 4 and 5, the unpatented portions of sections 6 and 9; in township 3, range 22, west of the principal meridian, northwest quarter of section 9, the unpatented portions of sections 13, 14 and 15, section 16, the unpatented portion of the northeast quarter of section 17, section 21, fractional sections 22, 23, 24 and 27, the unpatented portions of sections 28, 33, 34, 35 and 36; in township 4, range 22, west of the principal meridian, the unpatented portions of sections 1 and 2.

Oak and Plum Lakes.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Oak and Plum Lakes in townships 7 and 8, range 24, and townships 7 and 8, range 25, west of the principal meridian, the available islands in the said

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

lakes and the following sections and parts of sections: in township 7, range 24, west of the principal meridian, northeast quarter and south half of legal subdivision 11, east half and southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of legal subdivision 11, north half and southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of legal subdivision 12, southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of legal subdivision 12, south half of the southeast quarter of legal subdivision 14 of section 33; in township 8, range 24, west of the principal meridian, the unpatented portions of sections 7, 18 and 19, southeast quarter of section 20, the unpatented portions of sections 30 and 31; in township 8, range 25, west of the principal meridian, northeast quarter of section 10, fractional southwest quarter of section 14.

P.C. 1623

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

MONDAY, the 14th day of September, 1925.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS in pursuance of the Migratory Birds Convention Act, chap. 18, 7-8 Geo. V., as amended by chap. 29, 9-10, Geo. V., and chap. 39, 11-12, Geo. V., the Government has inaugurated a system of bird sanctuaries and public shooting grounds for the protection of migratory wild fowl and to give the general public access to a reasonable and fair share of the game;

AND WHEREAS in the Province of Manitoba certain areas have been set apart as public shooting grounds by Order in Council of the 9th March, 1925, (P.C. 348), and, in addition to the reservations created thereby, it is considered in the public interest to take similar measures for the creation of public shooting grounds at Pelican Lake in the said province:

THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior and under the provisions of section 76 (e) of the Dominion Lands Act, 1908, is pleased to order that the lands described in the next following paragraph be and the same are hereby withdrawn from disposal under this Act, and reserved permanently as public shooting grounds.

The said lands may be described as follows:

Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Pelican Lake in township 4, range 15, township 4, range 16, and township 5, range 16, west of the principal meridian, in the Province of Manitoba, the available islands in the said lake, if any; the southwest quarter of section 4, township 5, range 16, west of the principal meridian and the southeast quarter of section 5, township 5, range 16, west of the principal meridian, excepting thereout all that portion of legal subdivisions 1, 2 and 7 of section 5 aforesaid as shown on a plan of the township, approved and confirmed by Lindsay Russell, Esquire, Surveyor General, on the 24th day of February, 1880, containing by admeasurement 43.52 acres, more or less, title whereof has been granted by letters patent to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Provided that the withdrawal of any of the lands hereby set apart may be authorized by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior in satisfaction of the claims, where properly

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

established, of riparian proprietors who, through the gradual and imperceptible recession of the waters from natural causes, may be entitled in law to the accrued area within the boundaries of the particular quarter-section of which the claimant may prove ownership.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 1931

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of October, 1925.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS by Order in Council of the 9th March, 1925 (P.C. 348) certain Dominion Lands in the Province of Manitoba were set apart for the purposes of public shooting grounds under the provisions of section 76 (e) of the Dominion Lands Act, 1908, such lands being described in the Schedule of the said Order in Council;

AND WHEREAS this action was taken in pursuance of the policy of the Government which is directed towards the protection of migratory wild fowl, the setting aside of suitable areas as bird sanctuaries and breeding grounds, and the establishment of public shooting grounds whereby the general public may have access to a reasonable and fair share of the game;

AND WHEREAS title in respect to certain of the said lands is not now vested in the Crown in the right of the Dominion, and, on the other hand, certain desirable areas contiguous to the lands so set apart have become available:

THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of the Interior, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the lands described in the Schedule of the Order in Council (P.C. 348) of the 9th March, 1925, be released from reservation, and that in substitution therefor, the lands described in the Schedule hereto annexed be withdrawn from disposal under the said Act and reserved permanently for public shooting grounds, subject to the provisions of the said Order in Council of the 9th March, 1925 (P.C. 348) namely:

1. The Minister of the Interior, with the approval of the Governor in Council, may at any time, and from time to time, take and dispose of under entry, or by sale or lease, under the provisions of the said Act, any certain parcel or parcels of land as may be required in satisfaction of the claims of any person or persons where any right has been established under the said Act prior to the passage of this Order in Council.

2. The withdrawal of any of the lands hereby set apart may be authorized by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Minister aforesaid, to dispose of the claims, where properly established, of riparian proprietors who, through the gradual and imperceptible recession of the waters from natural causes, may be entitled in law to the accrued area within the boundaries of the particular quarter-section of which the claimant may prove ownership.

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

3. In connection with School Lands affected by this Order, the provisions of Section 39 (s.s. 2) of the said Act, shall apply as to exchange for Dominion Lands of equal value elsewhere to compensate the School Lands Endowment.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

SCHEDULE

Lake Winnipeg (Netley Lake).—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Netley Lake and other waters tributary to Lake Winnipeg in townships 15, 16 and 17, ranges 4 and 5; townships 16, range 6 and township 17, range 7, east of the principal meridian; the available islands in the said waters, and the following sections and parts of sections: in township 15, range 5, east of the principal meridian, fractional south half of section 29, fractional north half of section 32 and fractional east half of section 33; in township 16, range 5, east of the principal meridian, fractional north half and southwest quarter of section 1, fractional section 2, fractional west half of section 4, fractional section 5, fractional southeast quarter of section 6, fractional west half of section 7, fractional northwest quarter of section 9, fractional sections 11, 12 and 13, east half and southwest quarter of section 14, fractional section 15 west of east channel, fractional northeast quarter of section 16, fractional north half and southeast quarter of section 17, east half and fractional southwest quarter of section 18, fractional sections 19 and 21, west half of section 22, fractional northeast quarter and fractional south half of section 23, fractional northwest quarter of section 23 west of east channel, fractional southeast quarter of section 24, south half of legal subdivisions 9, 10, 11 and 12 of section 27, south half of section 27, southeast quarter of section 28, fractional north half of section 29 west of Steamboat channel, south half of section 29, southwest quarter of section 30; in township 16, range 6, east of the principal meridian, fractional northeast quarter of section 6, fractional west half of section 7, fractional north half and southwest quarter of section 14, fractional section 15 (less patented portions of legal subdivisions 3 and 4), fractional west half of section 18, legal subdivisions 10, 11 and 12 of section 19, fractional south half of section 19, fractional southeast quarter of section 20, fractional sections 22 and 23, fractional east half of section 27; in township 17, range 7, east of the principal meridian, west half of section 1, northwest quarter of section 4, section 11, north half of section 13, fractional southwest quarter of section 16, sections 24 and 25, northeast quarter of section 34, section 36.

Lake Manitoba (Lake Francis).—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Lake Francis and other waters tributary to Lake Manitoba in townships 15 and 16, range 4, west of the principal meridian; the available islands in the said waters and the following sections and parts of sections: in township 15, range 4, west of the principal meridian, north half and the unpatented portion of the south half of section 5, northeast quarter of section 6, sections 7 and 8, the unpatented portion of section 9, sections 17, 18 and 19, north half and southwest quarter of section 20, northwest quarter of section 21, northwest quarter of section 22, fractional section 28, fractional northeast quarter and south half of section 30; in township 16, range 4, west of the principal meridian, legal subdivisions 12 and 13 of section 3, fractional southwest quarter of section 3, legal subdivisions

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

1, 2, 3 and 4, south half of legal subdivision 5, legal subdivisions 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, southeast quarter of legal subdivision 11, east half of legal subdivision 15, and legal subdivision 16 of section 4, legal subdivision 1 of section 9, legal subdivisions 4 and 5 of section 10.

Lake Manitoba (Clandeboy Bay).—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Clandeboy Bay and other waters tributary to Lake Manitoba in township 14, ranges 5 and 6 and township 15, range 5, west of the principal meridian, the available islands in the said waters and the following sections and parts of sections: in township 14, range 5, west of the principal meridian, legal subdivision 11, east half of legal subdivisions 12 and 13, and legal subdivisions 14 of section 6, north half and southwest quarter of section 7, north half and southwest quarter of section 17, sections 18, 19, 20 and 30, south half of section 31, fractional section 32; in township 14, range 6, west of the principal meridian, northeast quarter of section 1, north half of section 3, north half and southwest quarter of section 4, east half of section 5, east of Portage Creek, southwest quarter of section 6, sections 9, 10, 11, 14, 15; 16 and 17, south half of section 18, south half of section 21, east half of section 22, section 23, east half of section 25, fractional south half of section 27; in township 15, range 5, west of the principal meridian, northwest quarter of section 3, fractional southwest quarter of section 4, fractional section 5, fractional southeast quarter of section 6, fractional southwest and northeast quarter of section 9, west half of section 10, section 13, northeast quarter of section 14, legal subdivisions 10, 11 and 12 of section 23, southeast quarter of section 23, east half of section 24.

Lake Manitoba (Marshy Point).—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Lake Manitoba in townships 18 and 19, range 5 and township 19, range 6, west of the principal meridian, the available islands in the said waters and the following sections and parts of sections: in township 18, range 5, west of the principal meridian, fractional northwest quarter of section 2, fractional section 8, north half of section 9 (less one acre leased in the southeast corner of legal subdivision 9), fractional southeast quarter of section 9 and legal subdivision 6 of section 9, fractional sections 10 and 11, fractional west half of section 17, fractional west half of section 20, fractional west half of section 29, fractional west half of section 32; in township 19, range 5, west of the principal meridian, west half of section 5, fractional section 7, legal subdivisions 2 and 7 of section 17, west half of section 17, fractional section 18, section 19, west half of section 30; in township 19, range 6, west of the principal meridian, fractional sections 13 and 23, legal subdivisions 11, 12 and 13 of section 24, fractional south half of section 24, fractional southeast quarter of section 34.

Whitewater Lake.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Whitewater Lake in townships 3 and 4, range 21, and townships 3 and 4, range 22, west of the principal meridian, the available islands in the said waters and the following sections and parts of sections: in township 3, range 21, west of the principal meridian, the unpatented portions of section 18, fractional section 19, the unpatented portions of sections 20 and 21, northeast quarter of section 26, the unpatented portion of section 27, section 28, fractional sections 29, 31 and 32, sections 33 and 34, west half of section 36, southeast quarter of section 36; in township 4, range 21, west of the principal meridian, west half and southeast quarter of section 2, the unpatented portion of section 3, sections 4 and 5, the unpatented portions of sections 6 and 9; in township 3, range 22, west

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

of the principal meridian, northwest quarter of section 9, the unpatented portions of sections 13, 14 and 15, section 16, the unpatented portion of the northeast quarter of section 17, section 21, fractional sections 22, 23, 24 and 27, the unpatented portions of sections 28, 33, 34, 35 and 36; in township 4, range 22, west of the principal meridian, the unpatented portions of sections 1 and 2.

Oak and Plum Lakes.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Oak and Plum Lakes in townships 7 and 8, range 24, and townships 7 and 8, range 25, west of the principal meridian, the available islands in the said lakes and the following sections and parts of sections: in township 7, range 24, west of the principal meridian, northeast quarter and south half of legal subdivision 11, east half and southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of legal subdivision 11, north half and southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of legal subdivision 12, southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of legal subdivision 12, south half of the southeast quarter of legal subdivision 14 of section 33; in township 8, range 24, west of the principal meridian, the unpatented portions of sections 7, 18 and 19, southeast quarter of section 20, the unpatented portions of sections 30 and 31; in township 8, range 25, west of the principal meridian, northeast quarter of section 10, fractional southwest quarter of section 14.

P.C. 1869

Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General, on the 19th November, 1926.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 26th October, 1926, from the Minister of the Interior, submitting that application has been received from the Canadian National Railway Company for the right of way in the Province of Manitoba, which right of way runs through a portion of Lake Winnipeg (Netley Lake) Public Shooting Grounds, as set aside by Order in Council of the 9th March, 1925, (P.C. 348).

It is not considered that the use of said land by the Canadian National Railway Company will in any way interfere with the Lake Winnipeg (Netley Lake) Public Shooting Grounds.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that all that portion of the N.W. quarter of section 4, township 17, range 7, east of the principal meridian, which is required by the Canadian National Railway Company for right of way, as shown on a plan of survey across said land and lands adjoining the same, which said plan is signed by G. B. Bemister, Dominion Land Surveyor, on the 10th day of January, 1922, and of record in the Department of the Interior under number 31616, a duplicate whereof is on record in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office at Winnipeg, under railway deposit number 469, be withdrawn from the said Lake Winnipeg (Netley Lake) Public Shooting Grounds.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Migratory Birds Convention Act—*continued*

P.C. 224

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

FRIDAY, the 10th day of February, 1928.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS by Order in Council of the 28th October, 1925 (P.C. 1931), certain lands at Marshy Point in Lake Manitoba, and at other places in the Province of Manitoba, were withdrawn from disposal under The Dominion Lands Act and were reserved permanently for public shooting grounds;

AND WHEREAS the Minister of the Interior reports that the west half of the northeast quarter of section thirty (30), township nineteen (19), range five (5), west of the principal meridian, which adjoins the lands already reserved at Marshy Point, and which is available for disposal, has been reported, after examination by an officer of the Department of the Interior, to be suitable for inclusion in the said reserve:

THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, is pleased to order that the said west half of the northeast quarter of section thirty (30), township nineteen (19), range five (5), west of the principal meridian, be and it is hereby withdrawn from disposal under the said Act and reserved permanently for public shooting grounds, subject to the provisions of the said Order in Council of the 28th October, 1925 (P.C. 1931).

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 279

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

MONDAY, the 20th day of February, 1928.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS by Order in Council of the 9th March, 1925, P.C. 348, as amended by Order in Council of the 28th October, 1925, P.C. 1931, certain Dominion Lands in the Province of Manitoba were set apart for the purpose of public shooting grounds under the provisions of section 76 (e) of The Dominion Lands Act, 1908;

AND WHEREAS by Order in Council of the 18th August, 1927, P.C. 1646, the reservation for the purpose of public shooting grounds as aforesaid was withdrawn in respect to the following described land:

legal subdivisions 1, 2, 3 and 4; south half of legal subdivision 5; legal subdivisions 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10; southeast quarter of legal subdivision 11; east half of legal subdivision 15, and legal subdivision 16, of section 4; legal subdivision 1 of section 9; all in township 16, range 4, west of the principal meridian, in the said Province of Manitoba.

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

AND WHEREAS the Minister of the Interior reports that upon further investigation it has been found that the withdrawal of the said lands from the operation of the Order in Council of the 28th October, 1925, P.C. 1931, is contrary to the public interest:

THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior is pleased to order as follows:

1. The said Order in Council of the 18th August, 1927, P.C. 1646, is hereby abrogated.

2. The lands above described are hereby set apart and reserved for the purpose of public shooting grounds under the said Order in Council of the 28th October, 1925, P.C. 1931.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 824

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of May, 1928.

PRESENT:

THE DEPUTY OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS by Order in Council of the 28th October, 1925, (P.C. 1931), certain Dominion lands in the Province of Manitoba were set apart for the purpose of public shooting grounds under the provisions of section 76 (e) of the Dominion Lands Act, 1908;

AND WHEREAS, in pursuance of an inspection by an officer of the Department it has been reported that the southeast quarter of Section 20, Township 8, Range 24, west of the principal meridian, being a portion of the area so set apart, is not required for public shooting grounds, as aforesaid;

THEREFORE, the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, is pleased to order that the said Order in Council of the 28th October, 1925 (P.C. 1931), be and it is hereby amended by the deletion of the said parcel of land, namely, the South East quarter of Section 20, Township 8, Range 24, West of the Principal Meridian.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 1718

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of September, 1928.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS by Order in Council of the 28th October, 1925, P.C. 1931, the south half of section 21, the east half of section 22, and the fractional

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

south half of section 27, township 14, range 6, west of the principal meridian, together with other lands in that vicinity, were withdrawn from disposal and reserved for public shooting grounds under the provisions of section 76 of The Dominion Lands Act, 1908;

AND WHEREAS the Minister of the Interior reports that the boundaries of the shooting reserve are somewhat irregular, due to the fact that prior to its establishment certain tracts or parcels of land within the district had been alienated by the Crown, and it has been represented that as a result of this situation persons shooting over the public reserve frequently trespass unintentionally and quite innocently on the privately owned lands;

That, accordingly, it would be in the interest of the public using the shooting reserve, as well as beneficial to the owners of private property, if the privately owned lands were consolidated;

That it has been represented to the Department of the Interior in behalf of Mr. A. J. Maynard and associates, of Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, that they hold title to lands contiguous to the public shooting grounds referred to, and with a view to the consolidation of their holdings, application is made in their behalf for a grant of the lands above described in exchange for section 24, in the same township, the title to which is in Mr. Maynard and associates; and

That the lands that have been offered to the Department of the Interior in exchange are approximately of the same value per acre as those for which application is made:

THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, is pleased to order that the south half of section 21, the east half of section 22 and the fractional south half of section 27, township 14, range 6, west of the principal meridian, be and they are hereby withdrawn from the public shooting grounds as established by the Order in Council of the 28th October, 1925;

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the same recommendation, is pleased to grant and doth hereby grant authority for the issue of Letters Patent to the applicants for such lands, containing together an area of 762.1 acres more or less, in exchange for the said section 24, township 14, range 6, west of the principal meridian, containing 644 acres, more or less, subject to payment being made for the difference in area of 118.1 acres, at the rate of \$5 an acre.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, is further pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that upon title to section 24, township 14, range 6, west of the principal meridian, being revested in the Crown in the right of the Dominion free from all encumbrances, such section shall be withdrawn from disposal and reserved for public shooting grounds, subject to the provisions of the Order in Council, dated the 9th March, 1925. (P.C. 348.)

N. A. ROBERTSON,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 2142

Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General, on the 28th November, 1928.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 17th November, 1928, from the Minister of the Interior, submitting:

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

That by Order in Council dated the 28th October, 1925 (P.C. 1931), section 20, township 14, range 5, west of the principal meridian, in the Province of Manitoba, containing 640 acres more or less, along with other lands in the vicinity, was withdrawn from disposal under The Dominion Lands Act, 1908, and reserved for public shooting grounds;

That it has been represented to the Department of the Interior in behalf of Mr. G. M. Black and associates of Winnipeg, Manitoba, that they own section 21, township 14, range 5, west of the principal meridian, adjoining section 20 referred to, as well as section 13 in the same township situate about two miles east of their property in section 21, and, with a view to the consolidation of their holdings, application is made in their behalf for a grant of section 20 above described in exchange for section 13 aforesaid; and

That the section which has been offered in exchange contains the same area and is approximately of the same value as the section for which application is made:

The Minister recommends that section 20, township 14, range 5, west of the principal meridian, containing 640 acres, more or less, be withdrawn from the public shooting reserve as established by the Order in Council of the 28th October, 1925, and that authority be granted for the issue of letters patent therefor to the applicants or their nominee in exchange for said section 13, township 14, range 5, west of the principal meridian, containing 640 acres more or less.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 2307

Certified to be a true copy of a Meeting of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General, on the 22nd December, 1928.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 13th December, 1928, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that, with a view to making the undisposed of portions of section 11, township 14, range 7, west of the principal meridian, in the Province of Manitoba, available for shooting grounds for the benefit of the general public, an Order in Council was passed on the 18th October, 1928 (P.C. 1845), effecting the surrender of this property from the School Endowment and setting aside as School Lands in lieu thereof certain other lands of approximately equal value, which had been selected for the purpose.

The Minister recommends, under the circumstances, that the undisposed of portions of section 11, township 14, range 7, west of the principal meridian, referred to, which comprise together an area of 615.08 acres, more or less, be withdrawn from disposal and reserved for public shooting grounds, subject to the provisions of the Order in Council of the 9th March, 1925 (P.C. 348).

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

P.C. 747

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of April, 1930.

PRESENT:

THE DEPUTY OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS by Order in Council dated the twenty-eighth day of October, 1925, (P.C. 1931) certain Dominion Lands in the Province of Manitoba were permanently reserved for public shooting grounds:

THEREFORE, the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the lands as described hereunder, which were included in the said Order, but which are no longer required for the purpose for which they were reserved, be withdrawn from the public shooting grounds so established and made available for disposal, under the provisions of chapter 113, R.S. 1927.

Description:

Fractional legal subdivision sixteen of section nine and fractional legal subdivision thirteen of section ten, township fifteen, range five, west of the principal meridian, in the Province of Manitoba.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Province of Saskatchewan.

P.C. 347

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

MONDAY, the 9th day of March, 1925.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS the Minister of the Interior reports that it is desirable to make provision for appropriating lands in Saskatchewan for the purpose of creating Public Shooting Grounds;

That the policy of the Government is directed towards the protection of migratory wild-fowl, the setting aside of suitable areas as bird sanctuaries and breeding grounds and the establishment of public shooting grounds to make it possible for the general public to have access to a reasonable and fair share of the game;

That it is recognized in the interests of sportsmanship and recreation that areas offering shooting facilities are now limited and the present is an opportune time for taking steps to set apart and reserve suitable areas which shall be freely available to the public, and that the officers of the Crown have made careful selections from the available Dominion Lands at the request and with the co-operation of the Provincial authorities, who are in full accord with the policy:

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior and under the provisions of section 76 (e) of the Dominion Lands Act, 1908, is pleased to order that all those lands in the Province of Saskatchewan contained and described in the Schedule annexed hereto, be and the same are hereby withdrawn from disposal under the said Act, and reserved permanently as Public Shooting Grounds.

Provided that the Minister of the Interior, with the approval of the Governor in Council, may at any time, and from time to time, take and dispose of under entry, or by sale or lease, under the provisions of the said Act, any certain parcel or parcels of land as may be required in satisfaction of the claims of any person or persons where any right has been established under the said Act prior to the passage of this Order in Council. Moreover, the withdrawal of any of the lands hereby set apart may be authorized by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Minister aforesaid to dispose of the claims, where properly established, of riparian proprietors who, through the gradual and imperceptible recession of the waters from natural causes, may be entitled in law to the accrued area within the boundaries of the particular quarter-section of which the claimant may prove ownership.

In connection with School Lands affected by this Order, the provisions of section 39 (s.s. 2) of the said Act shall apply as to exchange for Dominion Lands of equal value elsewhere to compensate the School Lands Endowment.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

SCHEDULE

Good Spirit Lake.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Good Spirit Lake in townships 29 and 30, range 5, and township 30, range 6, west of the 2nd meridian, the available islands in the said lake and the following sections and parts of sections; in township 29, range 5, west of the 2nd meridian, southeast quarter of section 2, northeast quarter of section 6, northwest quarter of section 14, fractional sections 15, 16, 17, 19 and 20, southeast quarter of section 27, fractional sections 30 and 31; in township 30, range 5, west of the 2nd meridian, fractional northwest quarter and southeast quarter of section 4, fractional section 6, fractional northwest quarter of section 7, west half of legal subdivisions 2 and 7 of section 9, fractional southwest quarter of section 9, fractional section 18; in township 30, range 6, west of the 2nd meridian, east half of section 1, fractional north half and southeast quarter of section 12.

Ponass Lake.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Ponass Lake in townships 37, 38 and 39, range 14, and townships 38 and 39, range 15, west of the 2nd meridian, the available islands in the said lake and the following sections and parts of sections; in townships 37, range 14, west of the 2nd meridian, fractional northeast quarter and southwest quarter of section 32; in township 38, range 14, west of the 2nd meridian, fractional section 5, fractional northeast quarter of section 6, north half and east half and northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of legal subdivision 14 of section 6, fractional section 7, fractional northwest and southeast quarters of section 9, fractional southwest quarter of section 16, fractional sections 17, 18, 19, 20 and 30, fractional east half and southwest

Migratory Birds Convention Act—*continued*

quarter of section 31, and fractional section 32; in township 39, range 14, west of the 2nd meridian, fractional west half of section 4, fractional east half of section 33 and fractional west half of section 34; in township 38, range 15, west of the 2nd meridian, fractional north half and southeast quarter of section 12, fractional sections 13 and 24, fractional section 25, fractional northeast quarter of section 26, east half and fractional southwest quarter of section 36; in township 39, range 15, west of the 2nd meridian, fractional northeast quarter of section 15, fractional northwest quarter of section 16, fractional northeast quarter of section 20, fractional west half of section 21, and fractional southeast quarter of section 22.

Willow Bunch Lake.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Willow Bunch Lake in townships 4 and 5, range 25, townships 5 and 6, range 26 and township 6, ranges 27 and 28 the available islands in the said lake and the following sections and parts of sections: in township 5, range 25, west of the 2nd meridian, fractional section 5, fractional southwest quarter of section 14, fractional southeast quarter of section 15, fractional northeast quarter of section 16; in township 5, range 26, west of the 2nd meridian, fractional southwest quarter of section 24, fractional southwest quarter of section 25, fractional northwest and fractional southeast quarter of section 34; in township 6, range 26, west of the 2nd meridian, fractional northwest quarter of section 3 and fractional southeast quarter of section 6; in township 6, range 27, west of the 2nd meridian, fractional north half of section 10, fractional northwest and southeast quarters of section 12; in township 6, range 28, west of the 2nd meridian, fractional southeast quarter of section 13, fractional west half and fractional southeast quarter of section 24 and fractional southwest quarter of section 25.

Lake of the Rivers.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Lake of the Rivers in township 11, range 27, townships 8, 9, 10 and 11, range 28, and townships 8 and 9, range 29, west of the 2nd meridian, the available islands in the said lake and the following sections and parts of sections: in township 9, range 28, west of the 2nd meridian, fractional northwest quarter of section 15; in township 10, range 28, west of the 2nd meridian, fractional west half of section 10, fractional west half of section 15, fractional northeast quarter of section 22 and fractional northeast quarter of section 33; in township 11, range 28, west of the 2nd meridian, the island comprised within the northeast quarter of section 21, the northwest quarter of section 22, the southwest quarter of section 27 and the southeast quarter of section 28, and fractional south half of section 28; in township 8, range 29, west of the 2nd meridian, fractional west half of section 12, fractional northwest quarter of section 24, fractional section 25, fractional northeast and fractional southwest quarter of section 36.

Twelvemile Lake.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Twelvemile Lake in township 6, ranges 1, 2, and 3, west of the 3rd meridian, the available islands in the said lake and the following sections and parts of sections: in township 6, range 1, west of the 3rd meridian, fractional northeast quarter of section 3, fractional section 7, fractional south half of section 9, fractional legal subdivision 4 of section 10; in township 6, range 2, west of the 3rd meridian, fractional west half of section 14, fractional northeast quarter of section 15, fractional northwest quarter of section 16, fractional northeast quarter of section 17, fractional southwest quarter of section 18, fractional section 19, fractional south half of section 20, fractional south half of section 21, fractional west half and southeast quarter of section 22; in township 6, range 3, west of the 3rd meridian, fractional east half of section 15.

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

Goose Lake.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Goose Lake in townships 32 and 33, range 10 and township 32, range 11, west of the 3rd meridian, the available islands in the said lake and the following sections and parts of sections: in township 32, range 10, west of the 3rd meridian, fractional east half of section 4, section 7, north half of section 9, fractional north half of section 10, northwest quarter of section 15, sections 16, 17 and 18, southeast quarter of section 19, sections 20 and 21, east half and southwest quarter of section 22, section 28, southeast quarter of section 32, east half and southwest quarter of section 33 and west half of section 34; in township 33, range 10, west of the 3rd meridian, south half of the northwest quarter of section 3; in township 32, range 11, west of the 3rd meridian, northeast quarter of section 12, northeast quarter of legal subdivision 1, northeast quarter of legal subdivision 7 and legal subdivision 8 of section 12.

Kiyiu (Eagle) Lake.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Kiyiu Lake in township 31, range 20, townships 30 and 31, range 21, west of the 3rd meridian, the available islands in the said lake and the following sections and parts of sections: in township 31, range 20, west of the 3rd meridian, west half of section 6 and southwest quarter of section 7; in township 30, range 21, west of the 3rd meridian, northwest quarter of section 21, northwest quarter of section 27, section 28, east half of section 30, southeast quarter of section 31, sections 32, 33 and 34, north half and southwest quarter of section 35; in township 31, range 21, west of the 3rd meridian, sections 1 and 2, south half of section 3, southeast quarter of section 4 and southeast quarter of section 12.

Jackfish and Murray Lakes.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Jackfish and Murray Lakes in township 47, range 16 and townships 46, 47 and 48, range 17, west of the 3rd meridian, the available islands in the said lakes and the following sections and parts of sections: in township 47, range 16, west of the 3rd meridian, north half of legal subdivision 12; legal subdivision 13 and west half of legal subdivision 14 of section 2, fractional northwest quarter of section 4, fractional south half of section 10; in township 47, range 17, west of the 3rd meridian, fractional legal subdivisions 2 and 3, fractional northeast quarter of legal subdivision 4, fractional southeast quarter of legal subdivision 5 and fractional legal subdivision 6 of section 1; fractional southeast quarter of section 12, fractional southwest quarter of section 19, fractional northwest quarter of section 29, fractional northeast and southwest quarters of section 30; in township 48, range 17, west of the 3rd meridian, fractional northwest quarter of section 2, fractional northwest quarter of section 3.

Lake of the Narrows.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Lake of the Narrows in township 13, range 22, west of the 3rd meridian, the available islands in the said lake and the following sections and parts of sections: in township 13, range 22, west of the 3rd meridian, fractional north half of section 2, fractional northeast quarter of section 3, legal subdivision 9, east half of legal subdivision 15, legal subdivision 16 of section 5, fractional southeast quarter of section 10.

Muddy Lake.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Muddy Lake in townships 38 and 39, range 22, and township 38, range 23, west of the 3rd meridian, the available islands in the said lake and the following sections and parts of sections: in township 38, range 22, west of the 3rd meridian, fractional north half and southeast quarter of section 27, southeast quarter of section 28, fractional sections 31, 32, 33 and 34; in township 39, range 22, west of the 3rd meridian, fractional south half of section 2,

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

southwest quarter of legal subdivision 1, south half of legal subdivision 2 of section 3, fractional southwest quarter of section 3, the unpatented portions of sections 4, 5 and 6; in township 38, range 23, west of the 3rd meridian, the unpatented portion of section 36.

Shallow Lake.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Shallow Lake in township 35, ranges 23 and 24, west of the 3rd meridian, the available islands in the said lake and the following sections and parts of sections: in township 35, range 23, west of the 3rd meridian, northwest quarter of section 6; in township 35, range 24, west of the 3rd meridian, fractional north half and southwest quarter of section 2, fractional east half of section 10, the unpatented portion of section 12.

Cypress Lake.—Comprising the lands covered by the waters of Cypress Lake in township 6, ranges 26 and 27, west of the 3rd meridian, the available islands in the said lake and the following sections and parts of sections: in township 6, range 26, west of the 3rd meridian, fractional northwest quarter of section 9, fractional north half of section 14, fractional sections 16 and 17, fractional east half and fractional southwest quarter of section 19, fractional section 20, fractional north half and southwest quarter of section 21, fractional north half and fractional southwest quarter of section 22 and fractional section 23, legal subdivision 4 of section 27; in township 6, range 27, west of the 3rd meridian, fractional north half of section 11, fractional north half of section 12, fractional east half and southwest quarter of section 13, fractional south half of section 14, fractional south half of section 15 and fractional southeast quarter of section 24.

P.C. 1196

Certified copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General, on the 29th July, 1925.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated July 14, 1925, from the Acting Minister of the Interior, submitting that by Order in Council of the 9th March, 1925 (P.C. 347), certain lands were set apart and reserved at Goose Lake in the Province of Saskatchewan, for public shooting grounds, pursuant to a broad scheme to encourage and foster a spirit of sportsmanship and, moreover, as an auxiliary provision for the protection of wild life in the closed season, and such lands are not available for disposal by sale or under homestead entry, or by lease under the grazing regulations.

The Minister directs attention to a provision contained in the said Order in Council whereby the Minister may, with the approval of the Governor in Council, withdraw any parcel or parcels of land in satisfaction of the claim of any person or persons who, prior to the passage of the said Order in Council, are held to have had an equitable right to consideration in respect to any particular quarter-section so set apart but who may not have established such claim until subsequent thereto.

Circumstances have arisen which impel the Minister to seek authority for the withdrawal from the Order in Council of the northeast quarter of section 10, township 32, range 10, west of the 3rd meridian, in the Province of Saskatchewan, in satisfaction of the claims of one Pierre Blier of Tessier, Saskatchewan, an applicant for entry under the homestead regulations.

The quarter-section in question lies on the eastern boundary of the tract reserved at Goose Lake for public shooting purposes, and, according to the report of an officer of the Department of the Interior, the elimination thereof will not impair the general status of the shooting preserve.

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

The Minister, therefore, recommends that the provisions of the Order in Council of the 9th March, 1925 (P.C. 347), become inoperative in respect to the said northeast quarter of section 10, township 32, range 10, west of the 3rd meridian, in order that the land shall be available for settlement in pursuance of the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act in that behalf.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 1639

Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General, on the 13th October, 1926.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 6th October, 1926, from the Minister of the Interior, submitting that application has been received from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for right of way for the branch line between Assiniboia and Consul, in the Province of Saskatchewan, which right of way runs through a portion of the Twelvemile Lake Public Shooting Grounds, as set aside by Order in Council of the 9th March, 1925 (P.C. 347).

It is not considered that the use of said land by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will in any way interfere with the Twelvemile Lake Public Shooting Grounds.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that all those portions of the N. E. quarter of legal subdivision 13 and N. W. quarter of legal subdivision 14, of section 3, township 6, range 1, west of the 3rd meridian which are required by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the right of way, as shown on a plan of survey across the said land and lands adjoining the same, which said plan is signed by J. Lonsdale Doupe, Dominion Land Surveyor, on the 31st day of December, A.D. 1925, and of record in the Department of the Interior under number 34565, a duplicate whereof is on record in the Land Titles Office for the Moose Jaw Land Registration District at Moose Jaw, under number B. Z. 2835, be withdrawn from the said Twelvemile Lake Public Shooting Grounds.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 1823

Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General, on the 11th November, 1926.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated October 20, 1926, from the Honourable James A. Robb, Acting Prime Minister, for the Minister of the Interior, submitting that application has been received from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for right of way for the branch line between Assiniboia and Consul, in the Province of Saskatchewan, which right of way runs through a portion of the Twelvemile Lake Public Shooting Grounds, as set aside by Order in Council of the 9th March, 1925 (P.C. 347).

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

The Minister observes that it is not considered that the use of said land by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will in any way interfere with the Twelvemile Lake Public Shooting Grounds.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that all that portion of the N.E. quarter of section 3, township 6, range 1, west of the 3rd meridian, which is required by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the right of way, as shown on a plan of survey across the said land and lands adjoining the same, which said plan is signed by J. Lonsdale Doupe, Dominion Land Surveyor, on the 31st day of December, A.D. 1925, and of record in the Department of the Interior under number 34565, a duplicate whereof is on record in the Land Titles Office for the Moose Jaw Land Registration District at Moose Jaw, under number B.Z. 2835, be withdrawn from the said Twelvemile Lake Public Shooting Grounds.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 1993

Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General, on the 1st December, 1926.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 24th November, 1926, from the Minister of the Interior, submitting that application has been received from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for right of way for a branch line in the Province of Saskatchewan, which right of way runs through a portion of the Twelvemile Lake Public Shooting Grounds, as set aside by Order in Council of the 9th March, 1925, (P.C. 347).

The Minister observes that it is not considered that the use of said land by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will in any way interfere with the Twelvemile Lake Public Shooting Grounds.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that all that portion comprising 6.40 acres in the southwest quarter of section 11, and 3.87 acres in the southeast quarter of section 11, township 6, range 1, west of the 3rd meridian, and that certain parcel comprising a portion of the north half of legal subdivision 15, in section 2, township 6, range 1, west of the 3rd meridian, which is required by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, for right of way, as shown on a plan of the revised location line of the said railway, approved and confirmed by F. H. Peters, Surveyor General, at Ottawa, on the thirtieth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and of record in the Department of the Interior, at Ottawa, under number thirty-four thousand five hundred and sixty-two, be withdrawn from the said Twelvemile Lake Public Shooting Grounds.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

P.C. 2154

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of December, 1926.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS by Order in Council of the 9th March, 1925, P.C. 347, certain lands were set apart and reserved at Kiyiu (Eagle) Lake, in the Province of Saskatchewan, for public shooting grounds;

AND WHEREAS an officer of the Department of the Interior reports upon investigation, that the southwest quarter of section 7, township 31, range 20, west of the 3rd meridian, is unsuitable for the purpose of public shooting grounds:

THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the provisions of the said Order in Council of the 9th March, 1925, P.C. 347, become inoperative in respect to the said southwest quarter of section 7, township 31, range 20, west of the 3rd meridian, in order that the land shall be available for settlement in pursuance of the provisions of The Dominion Lands Act in that behalf.

N. A. ROBERTSON,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 105

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

THURSDAY, the 27th day of January, 1927.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS by Order in Council of the 9th March, 1925, (P.C. 347), certain lands were set apart and reserved at Good Spirit Lake in the Province of Saskatchewan, for public shooting grounds;

AND WHEREAS, under paragraph Five of the said Order in Council, the Minister of the Interior may, with the approval of the Governor in Council, withdraw any parcel or parcels of land within the public shooting ground area in satisfaction of the claims of any person or persons, where any right has been established under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act prior to the passage of the said Order in Council;

AND WHEREAS one Gregory Krukoff has established a prior claim to the west half of legal subdivisions 2 and 7, of section 9, township 30, range 5, west of the 2nd meridian:

THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, is pleased to order that the said parcel of land be and it is hereby withdrawn from the Good Spirit Lake Public Shooting Grounds.

N. A. ROBERTSON,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

Migratory Birds Convention Act—continued

P.C. 255

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

MONDAY, the 21st day of February, 1927.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS application has been received from the Canadian National Railway Company for right of way in the Province of Saskatchewan, which right of way runs through a portion of the Willow Bunch Lake Public Shooting Grounds, as set aside by Order in Council of the 9th March, 1925 (P.C. 347);

AND WHEREAS it is not considered that the use of said land by the Canadian National Railway Company will in any way interfere with the Willow Bunch Lake Public Shooting Grounds:

THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, is pleased to withdraw and doth hereby withdraw from the said Willow Bunch Lake Public Shooting Grounds all that portion of the southeast quarter of section 5, township 5, range 25, west of the 2nd meridian, which is required by the Canadian National Railway Company for right of way as shown on plan of survey across said land and lands adjoining same, which said plan is signed by A. S. Weekes, Dominion Land Surveyor, on the 28th day of January, A.D. 1926, and of record in the Department of the Interior under Number 34867, a duplicate whereof is on record in the Land Titles Office for the Moose Jaw Land Registration District at Moose Jaw, under Number B.V. 426.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 2027

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of October, 1927.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS by Order in Council of the 9th March, 1925, (P.C. 347) certain Dominion lands in the Province of Saskatchewan were set apart for the purpose of public shooting grounds, under the provisions of section 76 (e) of the Dominion Lands Act, 1908;

AND WHEREAS the Acting Minister of the Interior, in pursuance of an inspection by an officer of the Department, submits that it has been reported that the fractional southwest quarter of Section 19, Township 47, Range 17, west of the third meridian, comprised within the Jackfish Lake Public Shooting Grounds, is not required for the purpose for which it was reserved, as aforesaid;

Migratory Birds Convention Act—concluded

THEREFORE His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of the Interior, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the said fractional southwest quarter of Section 19, Township 47, Range 17, west of the third meridian be withdrawn from the operations of Order in Council of the 9th March, 1925, (P.C. 347), and the said Order in Council be amended accordingly.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

P.C. 4502

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

TUESDAY, the 24th day of June, 1941.

PRESENT:

THE DEPUTY OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS the Minister of Mines and Resources reports that a request has been received from the Minister of Natural Resources for the Province of Saskatchewan for permission to use the area included in the Kiyiu (Eagle) Lake Public Shooting Ground for community pasture purposes;

That the said Public Shooting Ground area was transferred to the Province of Saskatchewan to be continued and preserved as a Public Shooting Ground under the Act respecting the transfer of resources to Saskatchewan;

That the Chief Federal Migratory Bird Officer for the Prairie Provinces reports, after inspection, that the Kiyiu Lake Public Shooting Ground is now rendered practically valueless for the purpose for which it was set aside, because the water area is completely dried up;

That until the former water conditions are restored, it is considered that the Province of Saskatchewan should be relieved of its obligation to continue and preserve this area as a Public Shooting Ground, and that provision should be made for the use of the land, in the meantime, for community pasture purposes.

THEREFORE, The Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Mines and Resources, is pleased to authorize and doth hereby authorize the Minister of Mines and Resources to notify the Provincial Government of Saskatchewan that until further ordered, the Dominion will not expect said Provincial Government to carry out its obligation under the Act respecting the Transfer of Natural Resources to Saskatchewan to continue and preserve as such the Kiyiu Lake Public Shooting Ground, and that the Provincial Authorities, by concurrent Order in Council, may make the said land available for community pasture purposes so long as the Dominion Order in Council remains in force.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

MILITIA ACT. (R.S.C., 1927, c. 132)

NOTE.—Orders, rules and regulations for the government or administration of the military forces of Canada that are restricted in their effect to members of or persons attached to the military forces have been excluded from this consolidation by section 9 (b) of The Statutory Orders and Regulations Order, 1949.

1. *Medical treatment to civilians.*
2. *Dental treatment by civilian practitioners.*
3. *Military rifle associations.*
4. *Dental treatment to civilians.*
5. *Employment of civilian medical practitioners and nurses.*
6. *Royal Canadian Army Cadets.*

1. Medical treatment to civilians by Medical Officers of the Armed Services

P.C. 135/3859

Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Treasury Board, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 30th May, 1945.

The Board had under consideration the following memorandum from the Honourable the Acting Minister of National Defence, concurred in by the Honourable the Minister of National Defence for Naval Services and the Honourable the Minister of National Defence for Air:

1. The undersigned has the honour to state that the Medical Directors of the Department of National Defence, Navy, Army and Air Services, report through the Adjutant-General, that:—

- (a) There is an acute shortage in this country of civilian medical doctors and a lack of sufficient hospital accommodation.
- (b) In many isolated places throughout Canada, Labrador and Newfoundland the nearest medical assistance and hospital facilities are those of Naval Establishments, Army Camps and Air Force Stations.
- (c) In cases of emergency, it has been necessary for the three Services to extend medical care and hospitalization to civilians who, thereafter, are turned over to civilian physicians for medical attention and transferred from the Service hospitals.
- (d) It is deemed desirable to issue instructions outlining the circumstances under which medical attention may be rendered to civilians by medical officers of the Services, and to establish a uniform scale of fees to be charged for such attention, and propose that:
 - (i) Medical treatment may be extended to civilians by medical officers of the Armed Services, only—
 - as an emergency, or
 - where no civilian medical facilities exist, or
 - at the request of an appropriate civilian medical authority, where it is considered necessary to supplement civilian services. The discretion of the Medical Officer concerned

Militia Act—continued

will be exercised in such cases, in order to ensure that services undertaken under these circumstances will not interfere with the proper medical care of the Service personnel under his charge.

(ii) And that—

Civilian patients be assessed charges at uniform rates to be established by the three Services.

All sums collected be deposited to the credit of the Receiver-General of Canada.

2. The Deputy Ministers recommend that authority be granted for the rendering, to civilians, of medical services and the provision of hospitalization, including necessary Service transportation and medicines, under conditions outlined above, provided that the provision of such services does not interfere with or jeopardize the requirements of Service personnel. The scale of rates applicable for such services to be as shown in Appendix 'A' attached.

3. The undersigned concurs in the recommendation of the Deputy Ministers and has the honour, with the concurrence of the Ministers of National Defence for Naval Services and National Defence for Air, to submit same for approval.

The Board concur in the above report and recommendation, and submit the same for favourable consideration.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

APPENDIX "A"

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR MEDICAL TREATMENT OF CIVILIANS

General Instructions

1. For multiple operations full fee for the major operation half fee for a second, and one quarter fee for subsequent operations is allowable on continuous hospital treatment.

2. Fees charged are not to exceed the approved schedule laid down in this appendix. However, in cases where it is evident to the CO that undue hardship would be caused a civilian patient by rendering accounts at the rates prescribed in this appendix, he shall have the right to modify the account, or to render no charge, at his discretion, as per para 3 (b) of this order.

MISCELLANEOUS

General Anaesthetics (by qualified Medical Officer):

Minor operations	\$ 5.00
Major operations	10.00
Gas anaesthetic, extra. Cost of material employed....	
Spinal anaesthetic by qualified Medical Officer.....	10.00
Hospitalization—ward accommodation, per diem.....	3.00
Physiotherapy when authorized.....	2.00
Special Nursing Service (only with special authority from AFHQ) per diem	5.00
Electrocardiogram (technical and interpretation service)	3.00

Militia Act—continued

VISITS, EXAMINATIONS, MILEAGE

First visit at home or hospital	\$ 3.00
First visit at office	2.00
Subsequent visits at home	2.00
Subsequent visits at office	1.50
Subsequent visits at hospital	1.00
Night visits, 8 p.m. to 8 a.m. at home or hospital if specially called, additional 50 per cent of regular fee.....	
Mileage by road or air, one way, day or night, when specially called in the case, applicable only if distance travelled is over 2 miles, per mile.....	.75
Mileage by railroad, fee plus actual expense of transportation, plus per mile.....	.50

X-RAY

General Conditions: These fees are based on the number of films usually necessary, but the exact number of films used is left to the judgment of the individual radiologist. In any event, a sufficient number of views must be taken to give the results desired. Unless otherwise specifically noted, the fees include all fluoroscopic work in connection therewith, and also include any chemicals found necessary to the work, such as barium, lipiodol, etc., and also includes a written interpretation of the films, or of the fluoroscopic examination associated with the taking of the films. The actual films are the property of the R.C.A.F.

Chest for pulmonary or cardiac diagnosis.....	\$ 6.00
Colon with barium enema.....	7.00
Extremities	4.00
Gastro-intestinal examination complete.....	15.00
Kidneys, ureter, and bladder complete.....	10.00
Shoulder joint, hip joint, pelvis.....	7.00
Skull, including frontal and accessory sinuses or mastoid.....	7.00
Spine—any portion	7.00
Teeth, entire set at least 10 films.....	7.00
Teeth, single films up to 9, each film.....	.75
One flat chest film for lung and heart diagnosis.....	3.00

AMPUTATIONS

General Conditions: Includes routine after-care in uncomplicated cases.

Finger or toe—one or part thereof.....	\$ 15.00
Fingers or toes—each additional over one.....	5.00
Foot—above metatarsal	50.00
Forearm	50.00
Hand—at wrist	50.00
Hip, disarticulation	100.00
Leg	50.00
Metacarpal or metatarsal—one or part thereof.....	20.00
Metacarpals or metatarsals—each additional over one.....	5.00
Shoulder, disarticulation	100.00
Stump, re-amputation, arm, forearm, leg, thigh.....	50.00
Thigh	75.00
Upper Arm	50.00

Militia Act—continued

FRACTURES

General Conditions: Fee includes first aid call and subsequent reduction with application of retention apparatus or casts, and all necessary care for cases not unusually complicated but exclusive of hospital charge, anaesthetics, and x-ray charges.

For open operations on fractured bones or dislocated joints, and for compound fractures with severe infection, see "General Instructions".

If first aid call is made and temporary splints are applied and case is then sent to hospital	\$5.00 to	\$ 15.00
Clavicle		25.00
Cranium, no operation		10.00
Cranium involving craniotomy		125.00
Femur		75.00
Fibula (Pott's Fracture)	25.00 to	50.00
Finger or toe—one		10.00
Fingers or toes, two or more on one extremity		15.00
Humerus		50.00
Inferior maxilla—exclusive of dental work	up to	50.00
Malar bones—non-operative	up to	15.00
Metacarpal—one		10.00
Metacarpals or metatarsals (one extremity)		15.00
Nasal bones	15.00 to	20.00
Patella, operative		60.00
Patella, non-operative		25.00
Pelvis, involving other bones besides coccyx (multiple fractures)	50.00 to	100.00
Radius and ulna, including Colles fracture		40.00
Radius or ulna		25.00
Ribs—one or two		10.00
each additional over two		5.00
Scapula		20.00
Sternum		15.00
Tibia and fibula		50.00
Vertebrae (operative)		125.00
Vertebrae, body (non-operative, plaster cast)	\$50.00 to	75.00
Vertebrae, spinous or transverse process (non-operative)	25.00 to	40.00
Coccyx (non-operative)		5.00
Coccyx (operative)		50.00
Sacrum (non-operative)		5.00
Carpus or tarsus	up to	40.00
Astragalus or Os Calcis	up to	75.00

DISLOCATIONS

General Conditions: Fee includes reduction and subsequent treatment.

Ankle	\$ 20.00
Clavicle	15.00
Elbow	20.00
Fingers or toes, one or more	5.00
Hip	40.00
Inferior Maxilla	10.00
Metacarpal or metatarsal, one or more	5.00
Patella	15.00

Militia Act—continued

Sacro-iliac subluxation, acute not including strain	\$ 50.00
Shoulder	20.00
Wrist	15.00
Carpus or tarsus	15.00
Knee (semi-lunar)	10.00

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

General Conditions: Includes routine aftercare.

Tracheotomy (emergency state)	\$ 15.00
Antrum puncture and lavage, intra-nasal—first treatment	5.00
Subsequent treatment	2.00
Refraction with mydriatic	5.00
Refraction without mydriatic	3.00
Removal of F.E. eye	2.00 to 5.00
Tonsillar abscess (complicated)	5.00 to 15.00
Incision ear drum and after treatment (under general)	10.00
Simple mastoid	40.00

GENITO-URINARY OPERATIONS

General Conditions: Includes all necessary routine aftercare.

Catheterization, urethra, bladder	\$ 3.00
Cystotomy	30.00
Nephrectomy	125.00
Ureteral calculus (operations for removal)	100.00

GENERAL OPERATIONS

General Conditions: Includes routine aftercare.

Abscesses:

Superficial, under local anaesthetic	5.00 to \$ 10.00
Deep, under general anaesthetic	10.00 to 25.00
Hepatic	75.00
Sub-phrenic	75.00
Perinephritic	75.00
Pericaecal	75.00
Ishiorectal, (including excision)	10.00 to 25.00
Appendectomy	75.00
Blood transfusion, direct	15.00
Intravenous sodium citrate method	10.00
Empyema, resection of rib for drainage	50.00
Hernia, non-operative reduction strangulated hernia if anaes- thetic is required	15.00
Hernia, reduction without anaesthetic	10.00
Hernia, operation for strangulation or radical cure:	
single	75.00
double	90.00
Laparotomy:—exploratory	75.00
Ruptured duodenal or gastric ulcer	125.00
Paracentesis abdominis	10.00
Paracentesis thoracis	10.00

Militia Act—continued

Plaster casts, torso, including supply of bandages	\$ 15.00
Torso and hips	25.00
Thigh and hips	25.00
Hip (spica)	20.00
Extremities	10.00
(above <i>not</i> applicable as additional charge in fracture cases)	
Splenectomy	125.00
Tendon or nerve repair, or transplantation	25.00 to 100.00
Wounds, suture with or without general anaesthetic ...	5.00 to 20.00
(Subsequent attention at rate for visits or office calls.)	
Spinal puncture	10.00
Burns (All degrees) 1st visit	10.00
(Hospital cases only, subsequent visits \$1.00 per day.)	

GYNAECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS

Aschiem-Zendek Test (local fee) not to exceed	5.00
Biopsy of cervix	5.00
Cauterization of cervix	10.00
D & C (incomplete abortion)	25.00
D & C diagnostic	10.00
Examination under anaesthesia	10.00
Hysterectomy	125.00
Salpingectomy and oophorectomy	75.00
Therapeutic abortion	25.00
Obstetric services uncomplicated, including pre and post natal care	35.00
Caesarean Section	125.00
Ectopic	75.00
High or mid forceps or version extra	10.00
Excision of lump in breast (for diagnostic purposes only)	10.00

2. Dental treatment by civilian practitioners for personnel of the Armed Services

P.C. 69/4055

Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Treasury Board, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 10th September, 1948.

The Board recommend that Order in Council dated December 18, 1946, P.C. 60/5192, be cancelled and the attached draft Order relating to dental treatment by civilian practitioners, be authorized in lieu thereof, effective October 1, 1948.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Militia Act—continued

ORDER

DENTAL TREATMENT BY CIVILIAN PRACTITIONERS

1. Dental treatment for personnel of the Royal Canadian Navy, Canadian Army and Royal Canadian Air Force may be authorized to be carried out by a civilian dental practitioner, under the following conditions:

- (a) When a Royal Canadian Dental Corps clinic is not available; or
- (b) when Royal Canadian Dental Corps personnel lack the specialized equipment or facilities or are otherwise unable to render the required treatment.

2. The treatment supplied will be sufficient to establish and maintain dental fitness and will provide reasonable assurance of masticatory efficiency and freedom from pain for a period of twelve months.

3. The selection of the civilian practitioner will rest with the Officer Commanding, the Royal Canadian Dental Corps company concerned.

4. The civilian practitioner selected will submit to the Officer Commanding, the Royal Canadian Dental Corps company, on the Dental Record (CAFB 465) in duplicate, the treatment required with an estimate of the cost in accordance with the authorized Schedule of Fees shown in paragraph 9, hereunder, Treatment not listed or involving a fee in excess of that set forth therein, will be listed at the average local rate.

5. If satisfied, the Officer Commanding, the Royal Canadian Dental Corps company, will authorize the proposed treatment on both copies of the Dental Record (CAFB 465), return the original to the civilian practitioner and retain the duplicate on file. The civilian practitioner must have received the authorized original before commencing the treatment.

6. On completion of the treatment, the civilian practitioner will:

- (a) prepare a detailed account, in triplicate, on his professional statement form;
- (b) obtain the signature of the patient, in acknowledgment of the treatment received, on all three copies of the account and on the original authorized copy of the Dental Record (CAFB 465) and
- (c) forward all four forms to the Officer Commanding, the Royal Canadian Corps company.

7. After ensuring that the account is correct and in order, the Officer Commanding, the Royal Canadian Dental Corps company, will dispose of the four forms as follows:

- (a) forward the original authorized Dental Record (CAFB 465) to the appropriate Service headquarters, in Ottawa, for retention with the personal records of the individual concerned; (The name and address of the civilian practitioner will be entered on this form, if not already shown, before forwarding action is taken):
- (b) certify two copies of the civilian practitioner's account and forward them to the Command Treasury Officer for payment; and
- (c) file the third copy of the civilian practitioner's account with the duplicate authorized Dental Record (CAFB 465).

Militia Act—continued

8. When Royal Canadian Dental Corps facilities are not available, civilian dental practitioners may undertake treatment, without prior authority, for the following emergencies only:

- (a) the relief of pain or acute infection; and
- (b) the repair of broken dentures.

The reconstruction or alteration of any dental appliance is not permitted without prior authority.

9. Schedule of Dental Fees:

- (a) Authorized examination and report \$ 2.00
Examination must include the removal of such calculus and debris as is necessary to ensure an accurate report.
- (b) Treatments:
 - (1) Prophylaxis, including scaling 2.00
Prophylaxis must include complete removal of calculus and polishing and is authorized only when no morbid changes requiring periodontal treatment are anticipated.
An additional fee for prophylaxis is not permitted when periodontal treatment is authorized.
 - (2) Periodontal, each 2.00
A maximum of four periodontal treatments is allowed but when the disease persists, the Officer Commanding, Royal Canadian Dental Corps company, may authorize further treatments on submission of a case history
 - (3) Vincent's, each 2.00
A maximum of five Vincent's Infection treatments is allowed but when the disease persists, the Officer Commanding Royal Canadian Dental Corps company, may authorize further treatments on submission of a case history.
 - (4) Emergency 1.00
 - (i) Palliative
 - (ii) Treatment other than palliative will be in accordance with (d) (1), (d) (3), and (f) (4) (b), below.
 - (5) Pulp cap 1.00
 - (6) Extirpation of pulp, treatment and filling of root canal 6.00
Fee for extirpation etc., includes anaesthesia where indicated.
- (c) Radiographs and diagnosis:
 - (1) Single intra-oral film 2.00
 - (2) Each additional film 1.00
 - (3) Complete series, upper or lower, (7 films) 6.00
 - (4) Full mouth series (14 films) and maximum in any one case 10.00
When radiographs are authorized, they must be clearly diagnostic, properly mounted, marked with the patient's number, name and unit and forwarded with the dental surgeon's statement.

Militia Act—continued

(d) Surgery:

- | | |
|---|---------|
| (1) Local anaesthesia | \$ 1.00 |
| (2) General anaesthesia | 5.00 |
| The use of general anaesthesia will only be authorized in exceptional cases. | |
| (3) Extraction, each tooth | 1.00 |
| The maximum fee for extractions, including local or general anaesthesia will not exceed \$25.00. | |
| (4) Oral surgery, including impactions and fractures must be accompanied by a case history, diagnosis and radiographs before authorization is granted. Fees will be based on average local rates. | |

(e) Operative:

- | | |
|--|-------|
| (1) Amalgam, 1 surface | 2.00 |
| (2) Amalgam, 2 surfaces | 3.00 |
| (3) Amalgam, 3 or more surfaces | 4.00 |
| Fees for amalgam fillings must include a protective base against thermal shock, where indicated. The maximum fee will not exceed \$2.00 for any one tooth surface or \$5.00 for any one tooth. | |
| (4) Silicate Cement | 3.00 |
| Pulpal walls must be protected against possible injurious effects of the filling material without additional charge. The maximum fee for any one tooth will not exceed \$6.00. | |
| (5) Inlay, gold, 1 surface | 6.00 |
| (6) Inlay, gold, 2 surfaces | 9.00 |
| (7) Inlay, gold, 3 or more surfaces | 12.00 |
| (8) Crown, gold, swaged, anterior or bicuspid..... | 10.00 |
| (9) Crown, gold, swaged, molar..... | 12.00 |
| (10) Crown, gold, cast, occlusal..... | 12.00 |
| (11) Crown, gold, repair, including re-cementing..... | 5.00 |
| (12) Crown, porcelain, jacket..... | 30.00 |
| (13) Crown, porcelain, jacket, remake..... | 20.00 |
| (14) Crown, acrylic, jacket..... | 25.00 |
| (15) Crown, acrylic, jacket, remake..... | 15.00 |

(f) Prosthetics:

- | | |
|---|-------|
| (1) Fixed bridges, abutments as above in (e): | |
| (a) Pontics, including assembly and soldering: | |
| (i) Gold | 7.00 |
| (ii) Gold and porcelain | 8.00 |
| (b) Repairs: | |
| (i) Replacing porcelain facing | 3.00 |
| (ii) Re-cementing inlay, crown or abutment, each | 1.00 |
| (2) Partial Dentures: | |
| (a) Vulcanite | 25.00 |
| (b) Acrylic resin | 30.00 |
| (c) Clasps and/or bars where required, additional fee as follows: | |
| (i) Clasps, gold, wrought, with rest, each..... | 4.00 |
| (ii) Clasps, gold, cast, with rest, each..... | 5.00 |
| (iii) Bar, gold, wrought, assembled | 10.00 |
| (iv) Bar, gold, cast, assembled | 14.00 |

Militia Act—continued

All clasps must grasp opposing convex surfaces and have a rest to prevent settling of the appliance. Gold bars must be of approved ADA metallurgical standard; the commonly termed "Gold cased" bars are not acceptable.

(d) Where teeth, clasps, and/or bar of previous denture are used:	
(i) Vulcanite	\$20.00
(ii) Acrylic resin	25.00
(3) Complete Dentures:	
(a) Vulcanite	30.00
(b) Acrylic resin	40.00
(c) Where teeth of previous denture are used:	
(i) Vulcanite	25.00
(ii) Acrylic resin	35.00
(4) Denture Rebasing, Repair or Extension:	
(a) Rebasing, complete or partial:	
(i) Vulcanite	10.00
(ii) Acrylic resin	15.00
(b) Repair, complete or partial:	
(i) Vulcanite, base only	3.00
(ii) Acrylic resin, base only	4.00
(iii) Each tooth replaced	1.00
(c) Extension to replace extracted teeth:	
(i) Vulcanite, first tooth	4.00
(ii) Acrylic resin, first tooth	5.00
(iii) Each additional tooth	1.00

10. Canadian Army Order 73-2 issued on the 20th of January 1947 is hereby cancelled.

3. Regulations governing Military Rifle Associations

P.C. 5454

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

FRIDAY, the 26th day of November, 1948.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of National Defence and by virtue of the powers conferred by the Naval Service Act, 1944; the Militia Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 132; and The Royal Canadian Air Force Act, chapter 15 of the Statutes of Canada, 1940, is pleased to order as follows:

1. The Regulations for Rifle Associations, approved by Order in Council P.C. 809 of 15th May, 1924, are hereby revoked; and

2. The annexed Regulations Governing Military Rifle Associations are hereby made and established in substitution for the Regulations hereby revoked.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Militia Act—continued

REGULATIONS GOVERNING MILITARY RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS

The terms “military” and “service” throughout these regulations are used in a broad sense and embrace the Royal Canadian Navy, the Canadian Army and the Royal Canadian Air Force.

Wherever the terms “Navy,” “Army” and “Air Force” are used throughout these regulations, they refer to the Royal Canadian Navy, the Canadian Army and the Royal Canadian Air Force respectively.

1. Military Rifle Associations may be formed in formation headquarters, units and sub-units or their equivalents in the:

- (a) Royal Canadian Navy and the Royal Canadian Navy (Reserve).
- (b) Canadian Army Active Force and Canadian Army Reserve Force.
- (c) Royal Canadian Air Force (Regular), Royal Canadian Air Force (Auxiliary) and Royal Canadian Air Force (Reserve).
- (d) Navy and Army university training units.

2. Associations will be managed by officers of the above mentioned units. One officer of the unit concerned will be detailed by the Commanding Officer to ensure that these Regulations are adhered to in all respects.

3. Rifle associations formed in units of the Navy, Army and Air Force will be authorized by, and under the supervision of, the Headquarters of the service Command in which the rifle association is located.

ORGANIZATION

4. Military Rifle Associations may be established with the approval of the Headquarters of the service Command concerned, in accordance with these regulations as follows:

- (a) In any unit of the Navy, Army and Air Force mentioned in paragraph 1 above, subject to a Rifle Association strength of thirty members.
- (b) Where there are several units in one location, none of which has the necessary membership to form an association under subparagraph 4 (a) above, the units may amalgamate for the purpose of forming an association under the sponsorship of one of the units concerned.

5. Military Rifle Associations may have honourary members; the following being eligible for such membership:

- (a) Members of a Navy, Army or Air Force unit that has no rifle association.
- (b) Specially selected *bona fide* cadets over 14 years of age who:
 - (i) Have passed an examination or test; conducted by an officer of the cadet corps concerned, in the handling of the service rifle;
 - (ii) Have obtained the consent of their parents.
- (c) Members of the Navy, and Air Force Reserves of Officers, and the Army Supplementary Reserve.
- (d) Members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.
- (e) Ex-members of Canadian, British or other Commonwealth armed forces.
- (f) Civilians who have been found to be physically unfit or overage for service in any of the Canadian military forces.

Militia Act—continued

MINIMUM STRENGTH

6. Any Military Rifle Association whose membership becomes less than thirty shall be immediately disbanded by the Headquarters of the service Command concerned. An association may be disbanded at any time for grave irregularities or for mismanagement.

RIFLES

7. The weapon to be used shall be the service rifle as issued to all units of the Navy, Army and Air Force. Units not normally provided with weapons may be issued with rifles for use by their associations.

AMMUNITION

8. Ammunition will be issued upon indent, to each Military Rifle Association authorized under these regulations, on the basis of 200 rounds per member per annum, and will be accounted for separately by the unit accounting officer, whether he is or is not a member of the unit Rifle Association. This allotment will cover all requirements, and no additional ammunition will be issued to units for participation in centralized or decentralized shoots.

9. Applicants will fill in the following forms and submit them to the headquarters of the service Command concerned, which will notify the applicants of approval or otherwise:

- (a) Application Form (CAFB 315), the name of the Association must indicate the service and unit or corps to which the association belongs.
- (b) Service Roll (CAFB 314) in duplicate, one copy to be forwarded to the appropriate service headquarters in Ottawa in order that ammunition entitlements may be confirmed for inclusion in the annual estimates.

UNIT BY-LAWS AND REGULATIONS

10. Military Rifle Associations will elect their officers and lay down by-laws governing conduct of meetings, subscription fees and other necessary regulations, as decided by the association concerned, but such by-laws shall not be valid until approved by the Officer Commanding the Command concerned.

ANNUAL RETURNS

11. The Service Roll (CAFB 314) will be signed annually by all members of a rifle association and two certified copies will be forwarded to the headquarters of the service Command concerned (of which one copy is to be forwarded to the appropriate service headquarters in Ottawa).

Militia Act—continued

12. Target Practice Return (CAFB 219) will be submitted in duplicate before 31st December to the headquarters of the service Command concerned (of which one copy is to be forwarded to the appropriate service headquarters in Ottawa).

13. Command Annual Rifle Association Return (CAFB 1419) will be submitted by 31st March by the Officer Commanding each Command to the appropriate Service Headquarters in Ottawa.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA AND PROVINCIAL RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS

14. If the assistance of the Department of National Defence is required during the ensuing year, The Dominion of Canada and Provincial Rifle Associations will submit to Army Headquarters, not later than 31st January of each year, an annual report and returns in duplicate showing:

- (a) The dates of meetings and matches held.
- (b) The number of competitors at each, showing separately competitors for the Navy, Army and Air Force.
- (c) The number of affiliated military associations by Service.
- (d) An audited financial statement showing the military membership, dues received, the entry fees from competitors and other revenue received during the year, the amount expended for prizes and other purposes under the appropriate items of expenditure.
- (e) An estimate of the ammunition required for the ensuing year for the purpose of conducting military competitions.

15. Any annual grant authorized for each of the organizations mentioned in paragraph 14 above will not be paid for the ensuing year until the annual report and returns as specified above have been received at Army Headquarters.

CONDUCT OF CORRESPONDENCE

16. All official correspondence will be conducted as follows:

- (a) Direct between the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association and Army Headquarters.
- (b) Between Provincial Rifle Associations and Army Headquarters, through the Officer Commanding the Army Command concerned.
- (c) Between Military Rifle Associations and Service Headquarters, Ottawa, through the Headquarters of the Service Command concerned.
- (d) Between Military Rifle Associations and Provincial Rifle Associations, through the Headquarters of the Service Command concerned.

17. The Minister of National Defence is hereby empowered to make such orders and issue such instructions as are from time to time required to give effect to the foregoing, and for anything requiring to be done in connection with the management, administration and organization of Rifle Associations, and not inconsistent with any regulations or instructions made or issued by the Governor in Council.

Militia Act—continued

**4. Dental treatment to civilians by dental officers of the
Royal Canadian Dental Corps**

P.C. 6495

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

THURSDAY, the 29th day of December, 1949.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of National Defence and pursuant to the provisions of the Militia Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 132, is pleased to order as follows:

1. Order in Council P.C. 157/177 of 16th January, 1948, regulating the conditions in which dental treatment to civilians may be provided by the Royal Canadian Dental Corps, is hereby revoked; and

2. The following Order regulating the conditions in which dental treatment to civilians may be provided by dental officers of the Royal Canadian Dental Corps is hereby made and established in substitution for the Order hereby revoked.

ORDER

Dental treatment to civilians may be provided by dental officers of the Royal Canadian Dental Corps as follows:

- (a) In an emergency, i.e. for the relief of pain or for the repair of broken dentures, where civilian dental facilities are not available; or
- (b) In isolated areas where no civilian dental facilities exist, or
- (c) At the request of an approved civilian dental authority, where it is considered necessary to supplement civilian services.

Civilian patients treated under authority granted by this Order shall be charged in accordance with the Schedule of Fees attached hereto and all moneys collected on this account shall be deposited to the credit of the Receiver General of Canada.

N. A. ROBERTSON,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

SCHEDULE OF DENTAL FEES

- (a) Authorized examination and report \$ 2.00
Examination must include the removal of such calculus and debris as is necessary to ensure an accurate report.
- (b) Treatments:
 - (1) Prophylaxis, including scaling 2.00
Prophylaxis must include complete removal of calculus and polishing and is authorized only when no morbid changes requiring periodontal treatment are anticipated.

An additional fee for prophylaxis is not permitted when periodontal treatment is authorized.

Militia Act—continued

(2) Periodontal, each	\$ 2.00
A maximum of four periodontal treatments is allowed but when the disease persists, the Officer Commanding, Royal Canadian Dental Corps company, may authorize further treatments on submission of a case history.	
(3) Vincent's, each	2.00
A maximum of five Vincent's Infection treatments is allowed but when the disease persists, the Officer Commanding Royal Canadian Dental Corps company, may authorize further treatments on submission of a case history.	
(4) Emergency:	1.00
(i) Palliative	
(ii) Treatment other than palliative will be in accordance with (d) (1), (d) (3) and (f) (4) (b), below.	
(5) Pulp cap	1.00
(6) Extirpation of pulp, treatment and filling of root canal ..	6.00
Fee for extirpation, etc., includes anaesthesia where indicated.	
(c) Radiographs and diagnosis :	
(1) Single intra-oral film	2.00
(2) Each additional film	1.00
(3) Complete series, upper or lower, (7 films)	6.00
(4) Full mouth series (14 films) and maximum in any one case	10.00
When radiographs are authorized, they must be clearly diagnostic, properly mounted, marked with the patient's number, name and unit and forwarded with the dental surgeon's statement.	
(d) Surgery:	
(1) Local anaesthesia	1.00
(2) General anaesthesia	5.00
The use of general anaesthesia will only be authorized in exceptional cases.	
(3) Extraction, each tooth	1.00
The maximum fee for extractions, including local or general anaesthesia will not exceed \$25.00.	
(4) Oral surgery, including impactions and fractures must be accompanied by a case history, diagnosis and radiographs before authorization is granted. Fees will be based on average local rates.	
(e) Operative:	
(1) Amalgam, 1 surface	2.00
(2) Amalgam, 2 surfaces	3.00
(3) Amalgam, 3 or more surfaces	4.00
Fees for amalgam fillings must include a protective base against thermal shock, where indicated. The maximum fee will not exceed \$2.00 for any one tooth surface or \$5.00 for any one tooth.	

Militia Act—continued

- (4) Silicate Cement \$ 3.00

Pulpal walls must be protected against possible injurious effects of the filling material without additional charge. The maximum fee for any one tooth will not exceed \$6.00.

- (5) Inlay, gold, 1 surface 6.00
 (6) Inlay, gold, 2 surfaces 9.00
 (7) Inlay, gold, 3 or more surfaces 12.00
 (8) Crown, gold, swaged, anterior or bicuspid 10.00
 (9) Crown, gold, swaged, molar 12.00
 (10) Crown, gold, cast, occlusal 12.00
 (11) Crown, gold, repair, including re-cementing 5.00
 (12) Crown, porcelain, jacket 30.00
 (13) Crown, porcelain, jacket, remake 20.00
 (14) Crown, acrylic, jacket 25.00
 (15) Crown, acrylic, jacket, remake 15.00

(f) Prosthetics:

- (1) Fixed bridges, abutments as above in (e):

- (a) Pontics, including assembly and soldering:

- (i) Gold 7.00
 (ii) Gold and porcelain 8.00

- (b) Repairs:

- (i) Replacing porcelain facing 3.00
 (ii) Re-cementing inlay, crown or abutment, each .. 1.00

- (2) Partial Dentures:

- (a) Vulcanite 25.00
 (b) Acrylic resin 30.00
 (c) Clasps and/or bars where required, additional fee as follows:
 (i) Clasps, gold, wrought, with rest, each 4.00
 (ii) Clasps, gold, cast, with rest, each 5.00
 (iii) Bar, gold, wrought, assembled 10.00
 (iv) Bar, gold, cast, assembled 14.00

All clasps must grasp opposing convex surfaces and have a rest to prevent settling of the appliance. Gold bars must be of approved ADA metallurgical standard; the commonly termed "Gold cased" bars are not acceptable.

- (d) Where teeth, clasps, and/or bar of previous denture are used:

- (i) Vulcanite 20.00
 (ii) Acrylic resin 25.00

- (3) Complete Dentures:

- (a) Vulcanite 30.00
 (b) Acrylic resin 40.00
 (c) Where teeth of previous denture are used:
 (i) Vulcanite 25.00
 (ii) Acrylic resin 35.00

Militia Act—continued

(4) Denture Rebase, Repair or Extension:

(a) Rebase, complete or partial:

(i) Vulcanite	\$10.00
(ii) Acrylic resin	15.00

(b) Repair, complete or partial:

(i) Vulcanite, base only	3.00
(ii) Acrylic resin, base only	4.00
(iii) Each tooth replaced	1.00

(c) Extension to replace extracted teeth:

(i) Vulcanite, first tooth	4.00
(ii) Acrylic resin, first tooth	5.00
(iii) Each additional tooth	1.00

(Effective 1st October, 1948.)

5. Employment of medical officers, civilian medical practitioners and nurses by the Armed Services

P.C. 6496

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

THURSDAY, the 29th day of December, 1949.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of National Defence and pursuant to The Naval Service Act, 1944, the Militia Act and The Royal Canadian Air Force Act, is pleased to order as follows:

1. Order in Council P.C. 54/4650 of 13th November, 1947, in so far as it relates to the employment of medical officers and civilian medical practitioners and nurses, is hereby revoked; and

2. The annexed Order relating to the employment of Medical Officers, Civilian Medical Practitioners and Civilian Nurses, is hereby made and established in substitution for the regulations hereby revoked.

N. A. ROBERTSON,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

ORDER RELATING TO EMPLOYMENT OF MEDICAL OFFICERS, CIVILIAN MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS, AND CIVILIAN NURSES

1. A medical officer of the Royal Canadian Navy, the Canadian Army or the Royal Canadian Air Force, other than one serving on continuous general service, or a civilian medical practitioner, or a civilian registered nurse, may be employed from time to time as the exigencies of the Service

Militia Act—continued

may require, on the authority of the Chief of the Air Staff, Adjutant-General, the air or other officer commanding, or the officer commanding a military command as applicable on certification by him that the medical facilities required are not available through the medical services of the Royal Canadian Navy, the Canadian Army Active Force, the Royal Canadian Air Force (Regular), the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Department of National Health and Welfare, or other departments or agencies of the Dominion Government operating a full time medical service.

2. A medical officer or civilian practitioner may be employed by the day or for individual examinations, treatments or consultations. A civilian registered nurse may be employed by the day.

3. Subject to paragraph 6, a medical officer mentioned in paragraph 1 shall be entitled:

- (a) if employed by the day—to compensation, except marriage allowance or dependents' allowance, at the rates and under the conditions prescribed for an officer of equivalent rank and status in the permanent military forces, in respect of each day on which he is so employed: Provided that in determining any entitlement to transportation and travelling expenses such officer's home shall be deemed to be his permanent station;
- (b) if employed for individual examinations, treatments or consultations—to the following fees:
 - (i) for a medical examination on entrance—\$5.00,
 - (ii) for a medical examination on entrance, including determination of fitness for aircrew category and aircrew duties—\$10.00
 - (iii) for re-examination for aircrew fitness—\$3.00,
 - (iv) for other examinations, treatments and consultations—such fees as may be authorized from time to time with respect to the examination and treatment of persons under the care of Department of Veterans Affairs.

4. A civilian practitioner shall be entitled:

- (a) if employed by the day—to pay at the rate of \$12.00 per diem and, in addition, to single quarters and rations, if available;
- (b) if employed for individual examinations, treatments or consultations, to the fees prescribed in subparagraph (b) of paragraph 3 of this Order; and
- (c) subject to the approval of the officer certifying that medical facilities are not available as mentioned in paragraph 1, to reimbursement for his actual and necessary travelling expenses if required to travel pursuant to the terms of his employment.

5. A civilian registered nurse shall be entitled to compensation in accordance with the rates from time to time prevailing in the area in which the services are performed.

6. A medical officer mentioned in paragraph 1 shall not be entitled to any pay, allowances, fees or reimbursement from public funds other than as prescribed in paragraph 3 in respect of any period of employment undertaken or duties performed pursuant to this Order.

Militia Act—continued**6. Regulations for the organization and control of Royal Canadian Army Cadets**

(Approved by the Minister of National Defence, March 1st, 1948.)

PART I**GENERAL REGULATIONS***Authority for Cadet Regulations*

1. The regulations set out in Parts I and II are issued under authority of the Minister of National Defence.

Short Titles

2. Wherever in these regulations the terms cadet or cadet corps are used they will be taken to mean cadets or cadet corps of the Royal Canadian Army Cadets.

Definition of a Cadet Corps

3. (a) The term cadet corps as used throughout these regulations applies to any Army cadet unit regardless of size.
- (b) Where a cadet corps is composed of a number of companies or detachments organized in different schools or localities, each company or detachment may be considered as a separate corps for purposes of these Regulations.

Object

4. The object of cadet training is so to develop the mental, moral and physical education of boys and so to form their characters as to assist them to start well in life; to develop in them principles of leadership, patriotism and good citizenship and, through association, encourage them to train, in due course, with the Armed Forces of Canada and thus fit themselves to take their part in the defence of their country.

The Cadet Training Year

5. The cadet training year will be 1 April to 31 March.

Responsibility of Commanders

6. (a) Militia Act, Section 60, states: "Each cadet corps shall be subject to the authority and under the command of such officer as may be appointed by the Minister."
- (b) Officers commanding all commands are charged with the organization, supervision and training of Army cadet corps in accordance with the policy as determined by the Minister.
- (c) To assist the commander in the execution of these functions, he is provided with a command cadet officer who is part of the commander's staff, and who, under the direction of the commander, is specially to be concerned with the implementation of policy affecting Royal Canadian Army Cadets as notified from time to time by Army Headquarters.
- (d) The channels of communication on all matters pertaining to Royal Canadian Army Cadets will be between Army Headquarters and commands; there will be no direct communication between Area Headquarters and Army Headquarters nor between cadet corps and Army Headquarters. Cadet corps will normally communicate with Area Headquarters.

Militia Act—continued

- (e) The Inter-Service Cadet Committee will function as at present constituted. The command cadet officer will be the Army representative on the Local Inter-Service Cadet Committee and in those cases where he is the senior officer he will act as chairman.
- (f) The command cadet officer is a member ex-officio of the Local Committee, Stratheona Trust and may be required to act as secretary.

Liability for Service

7. Militia Act, Section 62, states: "Cadet corps shall not be liable to service in the Militia in any emergency, save only in the case of a levee en masse. R.S., c. 41, s. 67."

Classification of Cadet Corps

8. Cadet corps of the Royal Canadian Army Cadets shall be divided into:

- (a) OPEN CORPS—those corps which are formed outside schools under the sponsorship of Canadian Army units, service clubs, or other bodies or persons.
- (b) SCHOOL CORPS—those corps formed under the sponsorship of the proper school authorities.

Terms of Enrolment.

9. (a) Age limits and terms of enrolment for boys in cadet corps are, in the case of:

- (i) OPEN CORPS—14 to 18 years of age as of 1 September of the year concerned;
- (ii) SCHOOL CORPS—male students enrolled in Grade IX (or Quebec equivalent) and up to but not over the age of 18 years as of 1 September.
- (b) Boys over the age of 18 years are not eligible for enrolment in a cadet corps, but should such boys be in attendance at a school at which there is a cadet corps, they may be attached for training, provided such attachment does not involve any charge against the public funds. They will not be eligible to participate in competitions open only to cadets.
- (c) No cadet may belong to more than one cadet corps organized under the authority of the Minister of National Defence.

Authority for Formation

10. Cadet corps are authorized under the provision of Section 59 of the Militia Act.

Procedure for Formation

- 11. (a) Forms required for the organization of a cadet corps may be obtained from the cadet training officer of the area concerned.
- (b) To form a cadet corps or additional detachments of an existing corps, an application, on CAFB 252, in duplicate, accompanied by nominal rolls of cadets alphabetically arranged, on CAFB 304, in duplicate, will be forwarded to the officer commanding the

Militia Act—continued

command concerned, who, providing it meets with his approval, will submit one copy of CAFB 252, to Army Headquarters with his recommendation. If approved, the authorization of the corps will be promulgated in Canadian Army Orders, whereupon the officer commanding the command will notify the sponsor.

- (c) If the proposed cadet corps is connected with an educational institution, CAFB 252 will be signed by the headmaster or principal of the school, and by the secretary or chairman of the school board concerned. In those cases where the organization of cadet corps is directly under the jurisdiction of the Provincial educational authorities, the written sanction of the Minister, superintendent or other official head of the Department of Education of the province will be included on CAFB 252.
- (d) All new cadet corps will be required to be affiliated to a Canadian Army unit from the date of formation. The name of the Canadian Army unit together with the concurrence of the officer commanding will appear on the CAFB 252.

Authority for Disbandment

12. A cadet corps may be disbanded on the recommendation of the officer commanding the command and with the approval of Army Headquarters if the sponsor of the cadet corps so requests or if the commander considers the disbandment necessary.

Procedure for Disbandment

13. When a corps is to be disbanded the following procedure will be carried out:

- (a) Losses will be made good or satisfactorily explained before the sponsors can be relieved of their responsibility.
- (b) When the above has been carried out the equipment account will be closed and CAFB 295 with an "ALL CLEAR" certificate signed by the command stores auditor will be forwarded to Army Headquarters with the recommendation of the officer commanding the command concerned, for disbandment.
- (c) If to be disbanded for inactivity, proceedings should be instituted without delay. One copy of CAFB 295 will be forwarded to Army Headquarters outlining the reasons for failure to train. Steps should immediately be taken to have the arms and equipment withdrawn to Ordnance charge and made available for issue to other units.

Change of Sponsor

14. Where a change of sponsor is required, the cadet corps concerned will be disbanded in accordance with paragraphs 12 and 13 above and re-formed in accordance with paragraph 11 above.

Instruction of Cadet Corps

- 15.** (a) The instruction of cadet corps may be carried out by officers of the Cadet Services of Canada and by members of the civilian instructional cadre for the Royal Canadian Army Cadets who together form the Cadet Services of Canada.

Militia Act—continued

- (b) The establishment of the Cadet Services of Canada including the civilian instructional cadre numbers 2,520. Included are 10 lieutenant-colonels, 60 majors, 450 captains, 2,000 lieutenants or civilian instructors. Distribution shall be as indicated below:

Cadet Corps	Paid Ranks				Honorary Ranks Unpaid			Total
Strength	Lt-Col.	Maj.	Capt.	Lieut.	Capt. Padre *P.	Capt. Padre *R.C.	Capt. *M.O.	Paid Staff
Under 30.....				2	1	1	1	2
30-49.....			1	2	1	1	1	3
50-74.....			1	3	1	1	1	4
75-124.....			1	4	1	1	1	5
125-174.....			1	5	1	1	1	6
175-224.....		1	1	5	1	1	1	7
225-274.....		1	1	6	1	1	1	8
275-324.....		1	2	6	1	1	1	9
325-374.....		1	2	7	1	1	1	10
375-499.....		1	2	9	1	1	1	12
500-599.....	1	1	2	10	1	1	1	14
600-700.....	1	1	3	11	1	1	1	16
Over 700...	1	2	3	12	1	1	1	18

*Appointment of honorary officers to be requested by sponsor and at discretion of the officer commanding the command.

- (c) In the above establishment one vacancy may be filled by a bandmaster. To qualify as a bandmaster for a cadet corps the following requirements are necessary:
- (i) good ability in reading music;
 - (ii) average performance on at least one wind instrument;
 - (iii) a fair knowledge of fingering of all instruments in the band;
 - (iv) knowledge of care and maintenance of instruments and drums;
 - (v) good knowledge of the elements of music; i.e. scales, intervals, musical terms, ornaments and abbreviations;
 - (vi) fair standard in aural training.
- (d) If civilian instructors are employed they shall cover off a vacancy in establishment.

Qualification for Appointment

- 16.** (a) The regulations governing appointment to, qualification and promotion in and retirement from the Cadet Services of Canada is laid down in King's Regulations and Orders for the Canadian Army, paragraph 276 to 279C inclusive and are reprinted in Appendix VII to these Regulations.
- (b) The Civilian Instructional Cadre for the Royal Canadian Army Cadets will be composed of gentlemen who are recommended by the sponsors of the cadet corps and approved by the officer commanding the command concerned.

Qualifying Courses for Cadet Corps Instructors

- 17.** (a) To enable gentlemen to qualify for appointment as officers of Cadet Services of Canada or civilian instructors, courses of instruction will be held at various centres, as may be authorized by the Minister.

Militia Act—continued

- (b) Candidates selected to attend such courses will receive pay and other benefits as laid down in Pay and Allowance Regulations for the Canadian Army 1946, the applicable sections of which are reprinted in Part III of these Regulations.
- (c) Particulars of such courses may be obtained on application to the commander of the area in which the candidate resides.

Affiliation with Units of the Canadian Army

- 18. (a) Each cadet corps should be affiliated with a unit of the Canadian Army Active Force or Reserve Force. Such affiliation, however, will not place upon the unit concerned, or on any of its officers as such, any financial responsibility for the arms, clothing and equipment of the cadet corps so affiliated.
- (b) Copies of correspondence requesting affiliation and indicating the concurrence of the officer commanding the unit concerned, must be forwarded to Army Headquarters.
- (c) If it is desirable to terminate or change any affiliation the consent of the officer commanding the unit concerned must be obtained in writing and forwarded to Army Headquarters.
- (d) The approval of the Chief of the General Staff must be obtained for all affiliations and changes in affiliations.

Relationship Between Cadet Corps and the Canadian Army

19. The relationship between cadet corps and Canadian Army will be as follows:

- (a) Cadets not being subject to military law, cadet officers, non-commissioned officers and cadets have no powers of command over officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Canadian Army.
- (b) Cadets training with their corps or cadet corps co-operating with troops subject to military law cannot become subject to military law by so doing, but by consenting to co-operate, they will be held to have tacitly agreed to conform to the orders and instructions issued by the military authorities concerned.

Officers of the Canadian Army May do Duty with Cadet Corps

20. Officers, warrant officers and other ranks of the Canadian Army Active Force and Reserve Force, may do duty with recognized cadet corps. Service with a cadet corps, however, must not be allowed to interfere in any way with their normal military duties.

Cadet Committee

- 21. (a) A cadet committee should be organized in connection with each school cadet corps. This committee should consist of the following:

CHAIRMAN—a member of the local school board;

MEMBERS—(i) Two or more members of the teaching staff one of whom should be the principal of the school and one the cadet corps instructor, (ii) An officer nominated by the officer commanding the command concerned may also be appointed to any cadet committee. (iii) An officer of the Canadian Army unit to which the cadet corps is affiliated.

Militia Act—continued

- (b) The chairman and school members of the cadet committee will be appointed by the local school board.

Duties of the Committee

22. (a) Duties and responsibilities of the cadet committee are defined as follows:

- (i) to co-ordinate the work of the cadet corps with that of the school;
 - (ii) to administer and advise the sponsor with respect to the expenditure of funds of the cadet corps.
- (b) Committees may also be formed for open corps to carry out similar duties.

Syllabus of Training

23. The syllabus of training will be as laid down in "Royal Canadian Army Cadets Training Programme 1947."

Standard of Efficiency

24. (a) The standard of efficiency of a unit as a whole will be determined by the officer commanding the command concerned from the reports of the inspecting officer.

- (b) If it is found necessary to award a grading of under 50% for efficiency for two successive years the corps will be disbanded.

- (c) In order that a uniform system of paying contingency (capitation) allowance may be established, the following scale should be employed:

Corps assessed 50% efficient to receive 50% of Contingency Allowance									
"	"	55%	"	"	"	60%	"	"	"
"	"	60%	"	"	"	70%	"	"	"
"	"	65%	"	"	"	80%	"	"	"
"	"	70%	"	"	"	90%	"	"	"
"	"	75% and up	"	"	"	100%	"	"	"

- (d) In exceptional cases where corps have worked conscientiously and show progress but are in the opinion of the command cadet officer, genuinely handicapped through lack of facilities, the officer commanding the command may authorize payment on the basis of one rate higher than that shown in the above scale.

- (e) This scale in no way alters the provisions of paragraph 60 of these regulations.

- (f) In estimating the standard of efficiency of a cadet corps, main attention will be given to efficiency in subjects other than drill. Drill and ceremonial should be practiced sufficiently to ensure smartness and good appearance, but time spent in demonstrating efficiency in these subjects should be confined to the initial phase of annual inspections.

- (g) Should a cadet corps fail to reach the required standard of efficiency the officer commanding the command may authorize payment to the school board or other body or persons sponsoring the corps of such portion of the allowance as he may consider warranted.

Militia Act—continued*Copy of Report to Sponsors*

25. After the annual inspection one copy of the completed inspection report, CAFB 295, will be transmitted to the sponsors together with an equipment account on CAFC 2186, showing in columns 1 and 2 the articles remaining on charge at the time of inspection.

Cadet Officers

- 26.** (a) Cadet officers will be appointed from cadets of the corps.
 (b) Recommendations for the appointment, promotion or retirement of cadet officers will be submitted through area headquarters to command headquarters for the approval of the officer commanding the command concerned.
 (c) On being approved, such appointments, etc., will be published in command cadet orders and may be communicated to the cadet corps authorities by letter.

Cadet Certificate

27. A certificate on CAFB 1409, showing particulars of qualification, rank and dates of joining and leaving, will be issued to each cadet on leaving a cadet corps.

Badges of Rank and Skill-at-Arms

28. The ranks and distinguishing badges of cadet officers, cadet warrant officers and cadet non-commissioned officers, etc., are as follows:

- Cadet Lieutenant-colonel—four bars
- Cadet Major—three bars
- Cadet Captain—two bars
- Cadet Lieutenant—one bar
- Cadet Regimental Sergeant-major—Canadian coat of arms
- Cadet Regimental Quartermaster-sergeant—crown and wreath
- Cadet Company Sergeant-major—crown and wreath
- Cadet Company Quartermaster-sergeant—three chevrons and crown
- Cadet Sergeant—three chevrons
- Cadet Corporal—two chevrons
- Cadet Lance-corporal—one chevron
- Cadet Bugler—bugle
- Cadet Drummer—drum
- Cadet Signaller, if qualified in Morse—crossed flags
- Marksman “Sniper Class”—crossed rifles and crown
- Marksman “Expert Class”—crossed rifles
- Bandsman “Military or Pipe”—lyre
- Bandsman “Bugle or Trumpet”—crossed trumpets
- Proficiency Chevrons—gold chevron on black
- Master Cadet Badge—gold star on black

NOTES.—The bars worn by cadet officers will be of braid $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide; red braid on blue and khaki uniform; blue braid on scarlet uniform. The braid will be worn transversely on the shoulder straps, the first bar 1 inch from the bottom of the shoulder strap, second and other bars each $\frac{1}{2}$ inch apart, higher up. The badges worn by the regimental sergeants-major and company sergeants-major will be worn on the sleeve of the lower right arm

Militia Act—continued

6½ inches from the bottom of the sleeve. The badges worn by company quartermaster-sergeants, sergeants and corporals, will be worn on the sleeve of the upper right arm at approximately midway between the shoulder seam and the elbow.

Proficiency chevrons will be worn on the left sleeve, the highest point of the first chevron 6½ inches from the bottom of the sleeve.

Master cadet badge will be worn immediately above any proficiency chevrons.

Skill-at-arms badge, crossed rifles and crown or crossed rifles will be worn on the left sleeve 6½ inches from the bottom or immediately above proficiency chevrons and or master cadet badge.

Crossed flags will be worn on the left arm 6½ inches above the bottom of the sleeve or immediately above any proficiency chevrons, master cadet badge, crossed rifles and crown or crossed rifles.

Bandmaster badge, lyre, bugle, drum or crossed trumpets will be worn by cadet warrant officers on the right forearm immediately above the badge of rank or appointment; by Cadet non-commissioned officers on the right forearm with the lower edge 6½ inches from the bottom of sleeve; by cadets on the right upper arm at a point midway between the shoulder seam and elbow.

Badges, St. John Ambulance Association and Canadian Red Cross Society

29. (a) Badges awarded by the St. John Ambulance Association and the Canadian Red Cross Society may be worn by cadets in uniform on the left forearm, 6½ inches above the bottom of the sleeve, or 1 inch above any other proficiency badge.

(b) A cadet holding both junior and senior certificates of the St. John Ambulance Association may wear the senior badge only.

(c) Badges may be obtained from the St. John Ambulance Association at a nominal cost each.

30. Reserved.

31. Reserved.

32. Reserved.

33. Reserved.

34. Reserved.

PART II

CONTROL OF ORDNANCE STORES

General

35. Command cadet officers will be held accountable for all public equipment and stores pertaining to or on distribution to the cadet corps under their control.

The importance of adequate supervision and control relating to the accounting for and preservation of public equipment cannot be over-emphasized. Negligence in this regard will result in serious losses or damage of arms, Ordnance stores, equipment, etc., for which the command cadet officer is responsible.

Militia Act—continued

The command cadet officer will maintain a unit ledger (CAFC 2015) in which will be recorded all transactions affecting Ordnance stores on his charge.

The unit ledger will be supported by a distribution ledger (CAFC 701). The distribution ledger will contain an accurate record of Ordnance stores received from or returned to Ordnance by each cadet corps establishment.

The Ordnance account of the command cadet officer will be subject to annual inspection by the RCOC inspecting officer.

Detailed accounting instructions relative to the maintenance of the command cadet officer's unit account will be in accordance with the terms of Unit Accounting Instructions for Ordnance stores as laid down by the Director of Ordnance Services.

Indenting for Stores

36. Command cadet officers will approve all indents (CAFC 573) for stores authorized for issue to the cadet corps. The original and duplicate copies of the approved indent will be forwarded to the Ordnance depot responsible for the inspection of the command cadet officer's account. Indents for stores issued "on payment" will be accompanied by remittances in the form of money orders, deposit receipts or certified cheques in favour of the Receiver General of Canada.

Receipt of Stores

37. The issuing Ordnance depot will take action as follows:

(a) Issues on Payment

- (i) Voucher and ship the stores direct to the cadet corps.
- (ii) Mail the stores audit and ordnance unit file copies of the Ordnance Issue Voucher (CAFC 2035) to the command cadet officer.
- (iii) Enclose the packing note copy of the issue voucher in the shipment.

(b) Other Issues

- (i) Voucher the stores to the command cadet officer and ship the stores direct to the cadet corps.
- (ii) Mail the stores audit copy of the issue voucher to the command cadet officer.
- (iii) Mail the Ordnance unit file copy of the issue voucher to the Ordnance depot responsible for carrying out the annual unit inspection of the command cadet officer's account.
- (iv) Enclose the packing note copy of the issue voucher in the shipment.

Damage and Loss

38. On receipt of stores from Ordnance, the chief instructor of the cadet corps will carefully inspect the shipment to ascertain whether or not any of the packages have been opened or become damaged in transit.

Any shortages, damage, etc., to shipments will be noted on the way bill, and all documents pertaining to the transaction will be forwarded to the command cadet officer together with a complete report of the irregularity.

Militia Act—continued

The stores received will be checked to the enclosed packing note by the chief instructor of the cadet corps who will sign the packing note "Stores Received By." If there is a difference between the stores received and the quantity shown on the packing note the count will be rechecked by another instructor of the cadet corps. If the difference still exists, full particulars of differences will be communicated to the command cadet officer together with applicable documents.

Signing Vouchers

39. Packing notes (CAFC 2035) covering shipments "On Payment" will be retained by the cadet corps.

Receipted packing notes covering shipments other than "On Payment" will be forwarded to the command cadet officer.

On receipt of the signed packing note, the command cadet officer will post the packing note to the unit ledger (CAFC 2015). The packing note will then be posted to the distribution ledger (CAFC 701) against the applicable cadet corps establishment.

The command cadet officer will, in the case of stores other than "On Payment" sign the applicable stores audit copy after receiving the corresponding receipted packing note copy from the cadet corps. In the case of stores "On Payment," the command cadet officer will obtain the signature of the cadet corps representative on the applicable stores audit copy.

Distribution of Vouchers for Stores Received

40. The command cadet officer will distribute the vouchers (CAFC 2035) as follows:

(a) Stores on Payment

- (i) Return the receipted stores audit copy direct to the issuing Ordnance depot.
- (ii) Retain the Ordnance unit file copy.

(b) Other Stores

- (i) Forward the receipted Stores Audit copy to the Ordnance depot responsible for carrying out the annual unit inspection of the command cadet officer's account.
- (ii) Retain the packing note copy.

Returning Stores to Ordnance

41. The cadet corps on returning stores to Ordnance will advise the command cadet officer of the description, number, and type of stores concerned. This information accompanied by a request for shipping instructions will be communicated to the Ordnance depot responsible for carrying out the unit inspection of the command cadet officer's account.

Preparation of Vouchers

42. On receipt of shipping instructions, the command cadet officer will prepare issue voucher (CAFC 574) in five copies, entering in detail the stores being returned.

The quadruplicate copy of the Issue Voucher will be forwarded to the cadet corps to be used as a packing note. Detailed shipping instructions will accompany the packing note to the cadet corps.

Militia Act—continued*Packing of Stores*

43. Stores being returned will be packed by an instructor of the cadet corps and checked by a second instructor. Where possible, separate cartons or containers will be used for each different type of stores being returned. It is imperative that the stores being shipped agree in every detail with those shown on the packing note. The packing note will be enclosed in the shipment.

The cadet corps will consign the stores to the Ordnance depot indicated in the shipping instructions, transportation charges prepaid.

The cadet corps will obtain two copies of the way bill pertaining to each shipment being returned. One copy will be retained by the cadet corps and the second copy forwarded to the command cadet officer.

Distribution of Vouchers for Returned Stores

44. The command cadet officer will retain the quintuplicate copy and forward the original duplicate and triplicate copies of the issue voucher (CAFC 574) direct to the consignee Ordnance depot.

The command cadet officer will post the quintuplicate copy to the unit ledger as an issue and adjust the distribution ledger accordingly.

When the signed duplicate copy (CAFC 574) is received and acknowledging receipt of the stores by Ordnance, the quintuplicate will be destroyed and the duplicate copy filed in numerical order of issue voucher number.

Form of Agreement

45. (a) A bond or agreement on CAFC 654 for the care and safe return of each article issued, will be given by the school board in the case of school cadet corps, or by three (3) responsible persons in the case of open cadet corps, before the issue of any equipment is made (GO 11 of 1924).

(b) Bonds must be reacknowledged or renewed annually at the commencement of the school year. The command cadet officer will hold the bonds and is responsible for securing them and having them renewed annually and his signing of indents for stores as laid down in paragraph 36 is a notification to the Ordnance officer that a bond is held. Bonds will not be forwarded to Army Headquarters.

(c) Loss or damage of equipment will be made good at the rates laid down in Priced Vocabulary of Stores Part II.

Responsibility of Sponsors

46. (a) The school board, etc., are by virtue of their bond, financially responsible for all stores issued to their cadet corps and should take adequate steps to protect the stores at all times. They should, through their secretary or other official, check them over with the chief instructor at the beginning of each school year and at any other time considered necessary.

(b) An accounting officer may be appointed by the sponsor to receive and hold on behalf of the sponsor all public stores, arms, ammunition and equipment on issue to the cadet corps concerned.

(c) Cheques for contingency allowance will not be handed over to sponsors at the close of the training year until equipment accounts have been adjusted.

Militia Act—continued

- (d) The arms, ammunition, accoutrements and equipment issued to cadet corps will be used for no other purpose than the drill and training of the cadet corps concerned.

Deficiencies

- 47. (a) Charges for arms and equipment found deficient at the annual inspection will be made by the command cadet officer on CAFD 871 (cash debit voucher). One copy, duly certified by the area paymaster, will be forwarded to command cadet officer to support the annual inspection report, CAFB 295, and contingency allowance claims, and one copy will be forwarded to the area ordnance officer.
- (b) Claims for the value of loss or damage to equipment on charge to a cadet corps will not be made when such claims amount to a total of less than 50 cents.
- (c) Charges for deficiencies and damage to arms, attributed to neglect or unfair usage, as assessed by the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps armourer, will be made by the area ordnance officer.
- (d) In assessing charges for deficiencies of and damages to equipment except camp equipment, proportionate values may be calculated based upon principles laid down in paragraph 57, Regulations and Instructions for the Equipment of the Canadian Army 1930, at the discretion of the officer commanding the command concerned.

Expendable Stores

- 48. (a) Ammunition, targets, and material for care and preservation of equipment, etc., will be accounted for in the equipment account.
- (b) Quantities expended will be struck off by certificate issue voucher (CAFC 574).
- (c) When writing off ammunition expended for ordinary practices, the following certificate will be inserted on the certificate issue voucher, signed by the cadet corps instructor and countersigned by the cadet training officer:

“Certified that the ammunition written off charge on this voucher was actually expended in accordance with the regulations.”
- (d) In writing off charge, ammunition expended in competition for which special issues are authorized, the certificate issue voucher will show clearly the particular competition in which the ammunition was expended.

Loss of Small Arms

49. All losses and deficiencies of small arms will be reported immediately they are discovered to the officer commanding the command concerned through the cadet training officer, and will be dealt with under the provisions of KR (Can) 638.

Change of Instructor

50. If at any time a change of instructor is made, the command cadet officer will send a copy of the equipment account to the new instructor, as at the date of change, in order that articles on charge may be checked over and responsibility for deficiencies, if any, be determined.

Militia Act—continued*Accounts when Closed*

51. (a) Ledger accounts will be balanced and closed at the inspection held at the unit's headquarters.
- (b) To arrive at the balance the total issues of each item will be deducted from the total receipts. The balance so arrived at will be entered in the "Remain Column."
- (c) New ledger accounts will be opened each year when the old ones are closed. The quantities shown in the "Remain Column" of the old accounts will be carried forward to the commencing line of the new account.
- (d) Officers will take care that the ledgers and vouchers are not ticked or altered with pencil or coloured ink, that no correspondence is carried on upon them, and no erasures are made. No entries in pencil will be shown either in the ledgers or on the vouchers. Any necessary corrections will be made in ink and will be duly initialled, in the case of vouchers, by the person who signs the vouchers, and in the case of ledgers, by the responsible accounts officer, but the original entries should remain legible.

Defective Ammunition

52. (a) When small arms ammunition is found to be defective, the description, maker, and date of manufacture marked on the box are to be noted. The defective rounds, together with their cartons, wrappers, charger cases and bandoliers, further rounds from the same box, and the weapon with which the failure occurred will be examined locally as far as possible, under arrangements made by Area Ordnance officer and a report submitted to the officer commanding the command, who will deal with the matter under paragraph 54, Regulations and Instructions for the Equipment of the Canadian Army. Pending instructions from the officer commanding the command, the articles above mentioned will be retained intact.
- (b) When defective ammunition involves damage to a weapon, care must be taken to prevent interference with any part or component of the arm until it is known that the weapon is not required for special examination, as interference may prevent a conclusive opinion as to the cause of the accident or damage.
- (c) Damages to a weapon other than by firing will be reported, without delay, to the Officer Commanding the Command.
53. Reserved.
54. Reserved.
55. Reserved.
56. Reserved.
57. Reserved.
58. Reserved.
59. Reserved.

Militia Act—continued

PART III

FINANCIAL BENEFITS

Pay and Allowance Regulations for the Canadian Army—1946

60. Reprinted hereunder are the extracts from Pay and Allowance Regulations for the Canadian Army—1946 which contain the details of financial benefits to cadet corps of the Royal Canadian Army Cadets, the Cadet Services of Canada, civilian instructors and Army cadets.

PAY AND ALLOWANCE REGULATIONS FOR THE CANADIAN ARMY, 1946

PART VI

CHAPTER XVI

Financial Benefits—Cadet Services of Canada

701. Entitlements—Officers other than honorary—Subject to paragraph 706 and unless the contrary intention appears, an officer of the Cadet Services of Canada, other than an officer holding an honorary commission shall, for each day of duty, be entitled to pay and allowances and other benefits at the rates and under the conditions prescribed for an officer of equivalent rank in the Canadian Army Reserve Force in Sections (1) to (4) of Chapter XIII of these Regulations.

702. Entitlement—Honorary Officers—(1) Subject to (2) of this paragraph, an officer who holds an honorary commission shall not be entitled to pay, allowances or other benefits.

(2) A clergyman or medical practitioner holding an honorary commission who is required to perform duty as a chaplain or medical officer with a Cadet Corps, shall be entitled to pay and allowances and other benefits at the rates and under the conditions prescribed for an officer of equivalent rank in the Canadian Army Reserve Force for each day of duty at a camp or place established for full time courses where the services of a chaplain or medical officer, as appropriate, are not otherwise provided. (See Appendix XI in regard to the employment of civilian clergymen and medical practitioners.)

703-705. Unallotted.

706. General Conditions—The pay issuable to an officer in any one training year shall not exceed:

- (a) 30 days' pay in respect of annual training;
- (b) 15 days' pay in respect of cadet camp; and
- (c) 30 days' pay in respect of a full time course of instruction.

Provided that in exceptional circumstances, where an officer having special qualifications is required to serve at a cadet camp in lieu of another officer for a period exceeding 15 days, the Minister may approve the issue of pay to such officer for the period in excess of 15 days.

707-709. Unallotted.

710. Civilian Instructors and Army Cadets—For the financial benefits accruing to civilian instructors and Army Cadets, see Appendix XI.

Appendices III to X unallotted.

Militia Act—continued

APPENDIX XI

FINANCIAL BENEFITS—CADET CORPS OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN ARMY
CADETS—CIVILIAN INSTRUCTORS AND ARMY CADETS

In respect of Cadet Corps of the Royal Canadian Army Cadets authorized by the Minister in accordance with the Militia Act, the following regulations shall apply:

Regulations

1. Definitions—In these Regulations, unless the contrary intention appears,

- (a) "Civilian instructor" means an individual who does not hold a commission in the Cadet Services of Canada and who is appointed to the Civilian Instructional Cadre of the Royal Canadian Army Cadets;
- (b) "Army Cadet" means a boy who has voluntarily enrolled in a Cadet Corps of the Royal Canadian Army Cadets;
- (c) "Cadet Corps" means a cadet detachment, platoon, company, battalion or higher formation.

2. Entitlement—Civilian Instructors—(1) Unless the contrary intention appears, a civilian instructor shall, for each day of duty, be entitled to pay and allowances and other benefits at the rates and under the conditions prescribed for an officer of the Cadet Services of Canada in Part VI of Pay and Allowance Regulations for the Canadian Army, 1946: Provided that an instructor who fails within one year of the date of his appointment to attain the qualification prescribed by the Chief of the General Staff shall, if an extension of the period in which he may qualify is granted by the Adjutant-General, be entitled to pay at a rate not in excess of seventy-five per cent of the prescribed rate, and provided further, that on the expiration of such extended period, entitlement to pay and allowances shall cease.

(2) For the purpose of determining the rates and conditions under which the entitlement in (1) of this paragraph is payable, a civilian instructor shall be deemed to hold rank in accordance with the table to this paragraph.

TABLE TO PARAGRAPH (2)

Length of Service	Rank
Less than 3 completed years of service from date of appointment...	2/Lieut.
3 completed years of service or more from date of appointment...	Lieut.

3. Unallotted.

4. Entitlement—Army Cadets—Unless the contrary intention appears, an Army cadet shall be entitled to all the benefits, other than pay and allowances, prescribed for a soldier of the Canadian Army Reserve Force in Section 1 to 4 of Chapter XIII of Pay and Allowance Regulations for the Canadian Army, 1946.

5. Unallotted.

6. Employment of civilian medical practitioners—When the services of a medical officer are not available a civilian medical practitioner may be employed in accordance with the terms prescribed from time to time by Order in Council in respect of a civilian medical practitioner who renders service to the Canadian Army (see para 328).

Militia Act—continued

7. *Employment of civilian clergymen*—Where the services of a chaplain are not available, a civilian clergyman may be employed for a period of duty at the camp or place established for full time courses at the rates and under the conditions prescribed in paragraph 404 (1) (b) of Pay and Allowance Regulations for the Canadian Army, 1946.

8-9. Unallotted.

10. *Signal Bonus*—(1) Subject to (2) of this paragraph, Army cadets qualifying in the use of morse at an authorized cadet signal class, shall be entitled to receive the signal certificate and bonus prescribed in the table to this paragraph.

(2) Claims for the bonus shall be made on CAFD 840 by the command signal officer and certified by him as to their correctness.

TABLE TO PARAGRAPH 10

Cadet Signalling Certificate	Bonus
Morse.	\$10.00
Advanced	10.00
Special	20.00

11-19. Unallotted.

20. *Grants to Bands*—A Cadet Corps of the Royal Canadian Army Cadets having an authorized band, may receive an annual grant in the amount of \$3.00 per instrument towards the cost of maintenance of the band: Provided that the maximum number of instruments in any band for which this grant may be paid shall not exceed 27.

21. *Contingency Allowance* — For the purpose of promoting the efficiency of a Cadet Corps of the Royal Canadian Army Cadets, an annual allowance not exceeding \$1.00, in respect of each enrolled cadet present on parade at the annual inspection and each cadet absent from the inspection parade by reason of sickness or other unvoidable cause, shall be paid to the school board or other body or person sponsoring the Corps: Provided that:—

- (a) The annual amount payable shall be as determined by the Chief of the General Staff, having regard to the efficiency of the corps as certified by the general or other officer commanding;
- (b) The annual amount payable shall be abated by any amount required to make good deficiencies in and damages to, arms and equipment, as the Minister may direct.

Explanatory Notes Contingency Allowance

61. (a) In the case of a cadet corps authorized or commencing training subsequent to 1 Apr., the proportion of the allowance which may be paid will be decided by the officer commanding the command.
- (b) The contingency allowance is to be used to defray expenses incurred in connection with the equipping and training of cadet corps.
- (c) Claims for the allowance will be made out in triplicate, on CAFB 295, and before payment, the command paymaster will deduct the value of any deficiencies in arms, equipment, etc., which have been charged against the cadet corps on CAFD 871.

Militia Act—concluded

- (d) The school board or other body or persons receiving the contingency allowance will submit annually, to the officer commanding the command, before 1 December and in any case before the next contingency allowance is paid, a statement on CAFB 1571 of the manner in which the contingency allowance received for the previous cadet year has been expended.

MILITIA PENSION ACT. (R.S.C., 1927, c. 133)**The Militia Pension (Part V Contributors) Regulations**

P.C. 6539

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

THURSDAY, the 29th day of December, 1949.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Treasury Board and pursuant to the powers conferred by section fifty-three of the Militia Pension Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 133, is pleased to order as follows:

1. The regulations established under Part V of the Militia Pensions Act by Order in Council P.C. 58/5055 of 11th December, 1946, as amended, are hereby revoked; and

2. The annexed regulations entitled "The Militia Pension (Part V Contributors) Regulations" are hereby made and established in substitution for the regulations hereby revoked.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

THE MILITIA PENSION (PART V CONTRIBUTORS) REGULATIONS*Short Title*

1. These regulations may be cited as The Militia Pension (Part V Contributors) Regulations and shall apply to contributors under Part V of the Militia Pension Act.

Interpretation

2. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires,
- (a) "Act" means the Militia Pension Act;
 - (b) "this Part" means Part V of the Act; and any term or expression which is defined in the Act shall have the same meaning in these regulations.

Militia Pension Act—continued

Rates of Allowances

3. The rates of allowances which shall constitute part of Pay and Allowances for purposes of this Part shall be the following monthly rates:

(a) When the contributor is an officer holding the following rank:

Vice-Admiral	}	\$107.00
Lieutenant-General		
Air Marshal		
Rear-Admiral	}	\$105.00
Major-General		
Air Vice-Marshal		
Commodore	}	\$103.00
Brigadier		
Air Commodore		
Captain	}	\$ 99.00
Colonel		
Group Captain		
Commander	}	\$ 93.00
Lieutenant-Colonel		
Wing Commander		
Lieutenant-Commander	}	\$ 88.00
Major		
Squadron Leader		
Lieutenant	}	\$ 78.00
Captain		
Flight Lieutenant		
Sub-Lieutenant	}	\$ 78.00
Lieutenant		
Flying Officer		
Acting Sub-Lieutenant	}	\$ 60.00
Second Lieutenant		
Pilot Officer		
Midshipman		\$ 59.00
Commissioned Officer (RCN)	}	\$ 78.00
Warrant Officer (RCN)		

While the officer is in receipt of marriage allowance the sum of \$40.00 per month shall be added to the foregoing amounts for purposes of contribution and pension computation.

(b) When the contributor is a man holding the following rank:

Warrant Officer Class I	}	\$ 75.00
(Army and Air Force)		
Chief Petty Officer 1st or 2nd Class (RCN)		
Warrant Officer Class II	}	
(Army and Air Force)		

Militia Pension Act—continued

Petty Officer 1st Class (RCN) ..	}	\$ 75.00
Staff Sergeant		
Flight Sergeant		
Petty Officer 2nd Class (RCN) ..	}	\$ 70.00
Sergeant (Army)		
Sergeant (Air Force)		
Leading Rating (RCN) and	}	\$ 64.00
Ranks below		
Corporal and Ranks below.....		
(Army and Air Force)		

While the man is in receipt of marriage allowance the sum of \$30.00 per month shall be added to the foregoing amounts for purposes of contribution and pension computation.

Contributions

4. Where a person elects to become a contributor under this Part, contributions by way of reservation from pay and allowances shall commence as from the date of his election.

5. Where a member of the forces elects to become a contributor and it is subsequently found that he was not eligible under the terms of the Act to be a contributor, he shall be placed in the same position as he would have been in had he not so elected.

Prior Service

6. For the purpose of computing interest on arrears of contributions for the purpose of section forty-five of the Act, the total pay and allowances received by any contributor during any fiscal year shall be deemed to have been received at the central point of the said fiscal year.

7. The total amount of arrears of contribution with or without interest, as the case may be, payable pursuant to section forty-five and section forty-eight of the Act may be paid in instalments of equivalent value, computed on the basis of the Canadian Life Table No. 2 (1941), Males or Females as the case may be, and interest at the rate of four per centum per annum.

8. A contributor may change the plan of payment under which he elected to pay any arrears of contributions if such change results in shortening the time of payment.

9. Where a contributor prior to becoming a contributor under this Part had service for which he made contributions under any other Part of this Act, or under the Civil Service Superannuation Act, or under the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act (other than Part IV thereof), which contributions have not previously been repaid to him by way of a withdrawal allowance, gratuity or otherwise, the amount of such contributions shall at the time he becomes a contributor under this Part be transferred to the Permanent Services Pension Account and shall be deemed to be the contribution required under this Part in respect of the service for which such contributions were made.

10. Where a contributor prior to becoming a contributor under this Part had service for which he made contributions under any part of this

Militia Pension Act—continued

Act or under the Civil Service Superannuation Act or under the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act (other than Part IV thereof) which contributions have been repaid to him by way of a withdrawal allowance, such service may be counted as service for the purposes of this Part to the same extent, on the same conditions and upon payment of the same contributions as though it were service for which he had not previously made any contribution in respect thereof.

11. Where a contributor prior to becoming a contributor under this Part had service for which he made contributions under any Part of this Act, or under the Civil Service Superannuation Act, or under the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act (other than Part IV thereof) which contributions have been repaid to him by way of a gratuity, *he may elect to count the whole or any part of such service and if he does so elect, the contributions required* in respect of the whole of the said service shall be an amount equal to such gratuity together with simple interest at four per cent per annum from the date of payment of the gratuity up to the time of his election and the contribution required in respect of any part of the said service shall be that proportion of the said amount which the said part is of the whole of the said service. A contribution made under this regulation may be made in one lump sum or in instalments of equivalent value computed on the basis prescribed in regulation seven.

12. Where a contributor immediately prior to becoming a contributor under this Part served as an officer in the forces temporarily or under a commission for a fixed term, such service shall count in full for the purposes of this Part if the amount of deferred pay at the rate of six per centum per annum withheld in accordance with the appropriate Pay and Allowance Regulations from pay and on the allowances prescribed in regulation three is transferred to the Permanent Services Pension Account by way of contributions for such service and if the amount of any gratuity under Pay and Allowance Regulations is refunded in full.

13. Where a contributor, other than a contributor to whom regulation twelve applies, prior to becoming a contributor under this Part served as an officer in the forces temporarily or under a commission for a fixed term and upon retirement received either a refund of deferred pay or a gratuity, or both, under Pay and Allowance Regulations, such service may be counted in full for the purposes of this Part if

- (a) the contributor pays to the Permanent Services Pension Account the amount of deferred pay previously refunded to him, together with four per centum per annum simple interest for the period from the date of refund of such deferred pay to the date of his election to count such service under subsection four of section forty-eight of the Act; and if
- (b) the amount of any gratuity paid under the provisions of Pay and Allowance Regulations is refunded to the Consolidated Revenue Fund, together with simple interest at four per centum per annum for the period from the date of payment to the date of election to count such service under the provisions of subsection four of section forty-eight of the Act.

The payments required under paragraphs (a) and (b) immediately preceding may be made in one lump sum or in equal instalments as provided by regulation seven.

Militia Pension Act—continued

14. Where a contributor elects under subsection one of section forty-five of the Act to contribute for prior service in the forces of His Majesty other than those raised in Canada, as described in sub-paragraph (iii) of paragraph (i) of subsection one of section forty-two of the Act, then for the purposes of this Part he shall be deemed to have received pay for the rank from time to time held by him during his said service at the rates for said rank prescribed by the relevant Canadian regulations in effect for that rank at the date of his election and he shall be deemed to have received allowances at the relevant rates set out in regulation three.

14A. Where a contributor elects under subsection one of section forty-five of the Act to contribute in respect of prior service in the Civil Service or the Royal Canadian Mounted Police or on active service in the naval, military or air forces of His Majesty raised in Canada during time of war as described in sub-paragraphs (i) and (ii) respectively of paragraph (i) of subsection one of section forty-two of the Act, then for the purposes of this Part, the pay and allowances on which contributions, interest and, where necessary, pension, allowance or gratuity will be calculated, shall be as follows, that is to say:

- (a) In respect of time served in the Civil Service, subject to Regulation 15D, the same class of emoluments as those on which contributions would have been required to be made under the Civil Service Superannuation Act;
- (b) In respect of time served in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police: the same class or classes of pay and allowances paid to or on behalf of the contributor while serving in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police on a full time paid basis as those on which pension under the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act would have been calculated had the contributor by reason of his service in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, become eligible for a pension under the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act;
- (c) In respect of time served on active service at active service rates of pay with the naval, military or air forces of His Majesty raised in Canada during time of war:
 - (i) in the case of service with the naval forces; pay of rank or rating, command money, specialist pay, non-substantive pay, and staff pay;
 - (ii) in the case of service with the military forces; pay of rank, classified rates of pay, consolidated pay, command pay, trades pay, and additional pay while extra regimentally employed; and
 - (iii) in the case of service with the air forces; either, consolidated pay, classified rates of pay or pay of rank and group (excluding the difference between General List and Non-Flying List rates of pay, when General List rates of pay were in issue) and Command pay and Headquarters pay; and including marriage and dependents' allowances for wives and dependent children and subsistence allowance at standard rates payable in respect of service in Canada whether or not such last mentioned allowance was in fact paid; but excluding all other pay and all other allowances.

15. (1) Where a contributor elects under subsection one of section forty-five of the Act to contribute for prior non-permanent, auxiliary or reserve service as described in sub-paragraph (iv) of paragraph (i) of

Militia Pension Act—continued

subsection one of section forty-two of the Act, then, for the purposes of this Part, he shall be deemed to have received pay on a full time basis for the rank from time to time held by him during his said service at the relevant rate in effect for that rank at the date of his election and he shall be deemed to have received allowances at the relevant rates set out in regulation three.

(2) The contribution required for one-fourth of such service shall be one-fourth of the contribution which would be required if the whole of such service might be counted, and the contribution required for any part of such service less than one-fourth thereof shall be that proportion of the contribution for the said one-fourth which the said part is of the said one-fourth.

15A. Where under sub-paragraph (v) of paragraph (i) of subsection one of section forty-two of the Act, any period of service is claimed

- (i) In respect of the service described in paragraph (e) of section eight of the Act, no right of election shall subsist under subsection one of section forty-five unless the contributor at the date of such election had completed not less than ten years' service in the forces.
- (ii) In respect of the service described in sub-paragraph (ii) of paragraph (e) of section thirty-six of the Act, no right of election shall subsist under subsection one of section forty-five unless the contributor at the date of such election had completed not less than ten years' service in the Royal Canadian Navy.

15B. Where a contributor elects under subsection one of section forty-five of the Act to contribute for prior service as described in sub-paragraph (v) of paragraph (i) of subsection one of section forty-two of the Act, then for the purposes of this Part, the pay and allowances on which contributions, interest and, where necessary pension, allowance or gratuity will be calculated, shall be as follows, that is to say:

- (a) In respect of service referred to in paragraph (e) of section eight, sub-paragraph (ii) of paragraph (e) of section thirty-six and sub-paragraph (iii) of paragraph (d) of section thirty-nine of the Act:
 - (i) The pay for the rank from time to time held by him during such service at the relevant rates in effect for that rank in the forces at the date of his election together with allowances at the relevant rates set out in regulation three as if he had received said pay and allowances at said rates during the whole of such service.
 - (ii) The contribution required for one-half of such service shall be one-half of the contribution which would be required if the whole of such service might be counted and the contribution required for any part of such service less than one-half thereof, shall be that proportion of the said contribution for the said one-half which the said part is of the said one-half.
- (b) In respect of service in the 'force' or 'Forces' as said expressions are defined in Parts I, II and III, such of the pay, and allowances in money or in kind as were paid to or on behalf of the contributor during his said service upon which pension would have been calculated had he become eligible for a pension under Parts I, II and III of the Act.

Militia Pension Act—continued

- (c) In respect of the service referred to in paragraph (f) of section eight, and paragraph (f) of subsection three of section fourteen; the pay and allowances paid to or on behalf of the contributor during such service.

15C. Where a contributor has service in the forces as is mentioned in subsection two of section forty-eight of the Act, the pay and allowances on which shall be calculated the deductions therein mentioned shall be such of the pay and allowances as were paid in money or in kind to or on behalf of the contributor during his said service upon which pension would have been calculated had he become eligible for a pension under Parts I, II and III of the Act.

15D. The period during which a contributor, under the Civil Service Superannuation Act, was absent on leave from the Civil Service in active or full time service in the forces as defined in subsection four of section seven A of that Act and in respect of which no contributions were made by him shall not be reckoned as time served in the Civil Service for the purposes of this Part.

Leave of Absence

16. (1) No duly authorized period of absence on leave without pay and allowances shall be counted as a period of service for computing the length of the contributor's service on which pension, allowance or gratuity will be based, unless the contributor makes the contributions for such period of absence at the rates prescribed by section forty-four of the Act.

(2) Contributions under this regulation shall be computed upon the basis of the pay and allowances of the rank or appointment which the contributor held immediately prior to his absence on leave, except that, if during the period of leave of absence his rate of pay and allowances is increased by reason of promotion in rank or appointment, the contributions shall be computed upon the basis of the increased rate of pay and allowances as from the date on which it became effective.

(3) Contributions under this regulation shall be paid monthly during such period of absence to the Receiver General of Canada through the Minister of National Defence or in such manner as the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Treasury Board may prescribe.

16A. (a) No continuous period of absence without leave, in a state of desertion, in civil custody, while undergoing punishment of cells, detention, or imprisonment, or any continuous combination of such periods exceeding ninety (90) clear days shall be counted as service under this Part, and contributions shall not be deducted for such periods.

(b) A period of absence without leave, in a state of desertion, in civil custody, while undergoing punishment of cells, detention or imprisonment, or any continuous combination of such periods if ninety (90) clear days or less shall count as service under this Part.

(c) For the purpose of making contributions and of computing a pension, retiring allowance or gratuity, a contributor to whom subparagraph (b) above is applicable shall be deemed to have been in receipt of pay and allowances during the periods referred to in subparagraph (b) above, including time awaiting trial, at the same rate as that which was prescribed for the rank or appoint-

Militia Pension Act—continued

ment held by him immediately prior to the commencement of the said period except that if during such period his rate of pay and allowances is increased for any reason then such increased rate as from the date it became effective shall be deemed to be the pay and allowances of which he was in receipt.

17. A contributor who has been absent on leave without pay and allowances shall for the purpose of computing a pension, retiring allowance or gratuity, be deemed to have been in receipt of pay and allowances during the said period of absence at the same rate as that which was prescribed for the rank or appointment held by him immediately prior to his absence on leave, except that,

- (a) if during such period of leave of absence his rate of pay and allowances is increased by reason of promotion in rank or appointment, then such increased rate as from the date it became effective shall be deemed to be the pay and allowances of which he was in receipt; and
- (b) any such contributor shall be deemed to have been in receipt of pay and allowances during any such period of leave of absence only to the extent that he has paid contributions in respect of such period.

Pensions, Allowances and Gratuities

18. (1) No pension, allowance or gratuity shall be granted under this Part unless the Minister charged with the direction and control of the force, in which the person to or in respect of whom such pension, allowance or gratuity is to be granted is a member, reports

- (a) that the member of the forces is a contributor under this Part, is eligible to be granted the said pension, allowance or gratuity for any cause specified in this Part and that the granting thereof is in the public interest and in consideration of good and faithful service during the period in respect of which it is computed; or
- (b) that, where the allowance or gratuity is to be paid to a widow, children or dependents of a deceased member of the forces, the deceased was a contributor under this Part, the granting thereof is in the public interest and in consideration of good and faithful service during the period in respect of which it is computed.

(2) A recommendation for the grant of a pension, retiring allowance, gratuity or withdrawal allowance shall be accompanied by a statement in the form prescribed from time to time by the Treasury Board. A recommendation for the grant of a pension or retiring allowance shall be supported by proof of date of birth of the member of the forces to or in respect of whom the pension or retiring allowance is to be granted. A recommendation for the grant of a pension, retiring allowance or gratuity shall be pre-audited by the Auditor General.

(3) Where the granting of an allowance to the widow, children or dependents of a contributor is recommended, there shall be annexed to the recommendation

- (a) proof of death of the contributor,
- (b) a marriage certificate or a notarial copy thereof, of the contributor,
- (c) birth certificates of the widow and dependents, if any, or notarial copies thereof,

Militia Pension Act—continued

- (d) a declaration as to worthiness of the person to whom it is proposed to grant the pension, allowance or gratuity, from a minister of a religious denomination or sect or from a medical practitioner in the form of schedule "A" annexed, or if the said declaration is unobtainable, such other evidence as to worthiness as the Treasury Board may require, and
- (e) any other document that the Treasury Board may require.

19. For the purpose of computing pensions, allowances or gratuities under this Part, a period of service equal to or greater than fifteen days shall count as one month; a period of less than fifteen days shall not be counted.

20. For the purposes of section forty-seven of the Act the average pay and allowances received by a contributor during the last six years of his service in respect of which he has made contributions shall be taken as one-sixth of the pay and allowances for the rank or appointment from time to time held by the contributor during the last seventy-two months of his service in respect of which he has made contributions.

21. An allowance granted to the widow or child of a deceased contributor may be granted as from the day following the date of death of the contributor.

22. Allowances or gratuities granted to the children of a contributor shall be paid, for their exclusive benefit, to the legal guardian of such children, if one has been appointed; or if there be no legal guardian then to such person, preferably the widow of the contributor, as the Treasury Board may designate.

23. The provisions of section thirty-four A of the Militia Pension Act shall apply for the purpose of obtaining the opinion of the Canadian Pension Commission, in connection with any matter submitted to the Treasury Board in accordance with section fifty-four of the Act relating to the capacity of any person to expend a pension or allowance or the propriety of the expenditure thereof.

24. (1) If a contributor dies while in the forces and leaves no widow and no child under the age of eighteen years, such an amount as the Treasury Board may determine but not exceeding the amount of the contributions made by the contributor under the provisions of this Part without interest, may be apportioned among the dependents of the contributor in such proportions as the Treasury Board may deem just and equitable in the circumstances.

(2) The question as to whether and to what extent the widow, father, mother, step-father, step-mother, brother, sister or child of a contributor is dependent upon the contributor for support shall be in the final decision of the Treasury Board.

25. If a contributor marries after the coming into force of this Part and if his age exceeds the age of his wife by twenty years or upwards, the allowance to such wife under this Part shall be reduced in the proportion that the value of a life annuity as at an age twenty years less than the age of the contributor at the time of his death is of the value of an equal life annuity as at the then actual age of the wife. For the purposes of this regulation the values of life annuities shall be computed on the basis of the Canadian Life Table No. 2 (1941), Females, and interest at the rate of four per centum per annum.

Militia Pension Act—continued

26. (1) If a pension or an allowance granted under this Part ceases by reason of death, payment shall be made in full for the month in which death occurs.

(2) If an allowance granted under this Part to a widow or child ceases by reason of re-marriage or by reason of a child attaining the age of eighteen years, the payment for the month in which re-marriage or the attainment of age eighteen years occurs shall be made only for the proportion of the month elapsed at the time of the re-marriage or attainment of the age of eighteen years, including the day on which re-marriage or the attainment of age eighteen years occurs.

Re-Enlistment or Re-Appointment

27. (1) Payment of Pension or retiring allowance under this Part to a person who has been re-appointed to or re-enlisted in the forces, or to the public service, after retirement, shall be discontinued during the period of such re-appointment or re-enlistment.

(2) A person who has been granted a pension or retiring allowance under this Part and thereafter becomes a member of the forces (and is dealt with on the basis of the next preceding paragraph of this regulation) in this regulation referred to as a "pensioner contributor", shall, when eligible, on his subsequent retirement from the forces, be retired with a pension or retiring allowance calculated in accordance with the terms of this Part, on the basis of service from the date of his re-appointment or re-enlistment, and of pay and allowances for the last seventy-two months of his service, as computed in the manner prescribed by regulation twenty of these regulations, and such pension or retiring allowance shall be payable in addition to the pension or retiring allowance granted when first retired.

(3) If the period of additional service of a pensioner contributor is less than seventy-two months, then for the purpose of computing his average pay and allowances under this regulation there shall be added to his additional service such number of months of his service performed immediately prior to retirement on pension or allowance as will, together with his service as a pensioner contributor, make up a period of seventy-two months, and his average pay and allowances shall be computed by reference to the pay and allowances received by the pensioner contributor during the said last mentioned period of seventy-two months.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in this regulation, the total amount of the service on which pension or allowance and the augmentation provided for in this regulation is based, shall not exceed thirty-five years.

27A. Where a person was a member of the forces on 31st March, 1946, and who did not elect to become a contributor under this Part, is retired or discharged from the forces and who, subsequent to 31st March, 1946, is re-appointed to or re-enlisted in the forces, this Part shall apply to him on such re-appointment or re-enlistment.

Permanent Services Pension Account

28. (1) There shall be credited to the Permanent Services Pension Account:

(a) all contributions made by contributors under this Part,

Militia Pension Act—concluded

- (b) interest at the rate of four per centum per annum on the monthly balance to the credit of the account,
- (c) the contribution made by the Government,
- (d) all amounts transferred hereto under regulation nine and twelve hereof.
- (2) There shall be charged to the Permanent Services Pension Account:
 - (a) all payments of benefits under this Part,
 - (b) all amounts of contribution refunded pursuant to regulation five.

MILK, REGULATIONS RESPECTING

See DAIRY INDUSTRY ACT; FOOD AND DRUGS ACT; MEAT AND CANNED FOODS ACT.

MILLFEEDS, FREIGHT ASSISTANCE ON WESTERN GRAINS AND

See GRAINS AND MILLFEEDS, WESTERN (Regulations respecting freight assistance on western grains and millfeeds).

MINES AND RESOURCES ACT, DEPARTMENT OF

**Administration of Ordnance, Admiralty and Public Lands
—Scale of Fees**

P.C. 5074

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

FRIDAY, the 26th day of November, 1948.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS the Minister of Mines and Resources reports that since the reconstitution of the Branches of the former Department of the Interior within the Department of Mines and Resources the scale of fees authorized to be charged by the Department to cover the cost of clerical and other work involved in the preparation of licences, permits, leases and assignments, has not been adequately or appropriately related to the activities of the present Departmental establishment;

THEREFORE His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Mines and Resources, is pleased to order as follows:

1. The scale of fees established for the Department of the Interior by Order in Council P.C. 814 of 29th May, 1926, as amended, is hereby revoked; and

2. The following scale of fees is hereby established:

The fees to be charged by the Lands Division, Lands and Development Services Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources, in

Mines and Resources, Department of—concluded

connection with the administration of Ordnance, Admiralty and Public Lands, to cover the cost of clerical and other work, involved in the preparation of licences, leases, permits and the registering of assignments, where no specific provision is made, shall be as follows:

Assignment—registration of	\$ 3.00
for each additional parcel.....	.50
Certified copy of patent.....	5.00
Certified copy of lease or licence.....	2.00
Copying documents per folio.....	.25
Certificate	1.00
Duplicate Discharge	2.00
Exemplification of patent.....	15.00
Interchanges	10.00
Preparation of Lease or Licence.....	5.00
Preparation of Permit.....	1.00
Preparation of plans, tracings, etc., per hour.....	1.00
Search fee	1.00
Survey and research fee	10.00

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

MINIMUM WAGES ACT. (1935, c. 44)

No statutory orders or regulations have been made under this statute.

**MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS ASSISTANCE ACT, 1938.
(1938, c. 33)**

Regulations under the Act

P.C. 3014

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

TUESDAY, the 29th day of November, 1938.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS the Minister of Finance reports that it is desirable to make certain changes in the Regulations made under the authority of The Municipal Improvements Assistance Act, 1938, by Order in Council of July 20, 1938 (P.C. 1746);

NOW, THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Finance and under the authority of the Municipal Improvements Assistance Act, 1938, is pleased to make the Regulations attached hereto and they are hereby made and established accordingly.

Municipal Improvements Assistance Act—continued

His Excellency in Council, on the same recommendation, is further pleased to order and doth hereby order and direct that applications for loans received not later than one month after the publication of the Regulations hereby established in *The Canada Gazette* may be granted if the applications therefor and supporting documents, the agreements and debentures comply with the provisions of the said Act and the said Regulations made by Order in Council P.C. 1746 of the 20th July, 1938, or the Regulations hereby established.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

REGULATIONS

1. In these regulations unless the context otherwise requires,—
 - (a) “Act” means The Municipal Improvements Assistance Act, 1938;
 - (b) “Minister” means the Minister of Finance;
 - (c) “municipality” shall have the same meaning as in the Act;
 - (d) “self-liquidating project” shall have the same meaning as in the Act.
2. Applications for loans shall be in the form of Schedule A hereto.
3. In support of an application for a loan, a municipality shall forward to the Minister through the Government of the Province, in which the municipality is situated, information in the form required by the following Schedules, that is to say:—
 - (a) description and location of the proposed self-liquidating project, Schedule B;
 - (b) a detailed estimate of the capital cost of the proposed self-liquidating project, Schedule C;
 - (c) evidence establishing the self-liquidating nature of the project, Schedule D;
 - (d) statement as to the urgent need of the proposed self-liquidating project, Schedule E;
 - (e) statement indicating manner in which the proposed self-liquidating project will assist in the relief of unemployment in the municipality, Schedule F;and such other information as the Provincial Government or the Minister may require.
4. The municipality shall forward in duplicate to the Provincial Government the application for a loan in the form prescribed by Schedule A, together with the additional information required by Schedules B, C, D, E and F to these regulations and any additional information that may be required.
5. If the Provincial Government approves the application for the loan and the self-liquidating project to be financed out of the proceeds of the loan, and undertakes to guarantee to the Government of Canada the payments for interest on and amortization of the loan required to be made by the municipality to the Minister, one copy of the completed application shall be forwarded to the Department of Finance, Ottawa.
6. The Minister shall notify the Provincial Government and the municipality whether or not the application for the loan is approved by the Governor in Council.

Municipal Improvements Assistance Act—continued

7. If the application for the loan is approved by the Governor in Council, the Minister shall forward to the municipality a copy of an agreement between the Minister and the municipality substantially in the form set out in Schedule G hereto and the municipality shall thereupon execute the said agreement and forward to the Minister two original counterparts of the said agreement. At the same time the municipality shall obtain and forward to the Minister an opinion of the Attorney-General or Deputy Attorney-General of the Province concerned in form satisfactory to the Minister as to the power of the municipality to borrow the amount of the loan, to enter into the agreement with the Minister and to issue and deliver the notes and debentures required in the agreement to be issued and delivered to the Minister, and as to the validity of the security to be given by the municipality.

8. After the execution of the agreement the principal amount of the loan may be advanced as follows:—

- (a) any amount up to twenty-five per cent of the loan may be advanced at any time or from time to time at the request of the municipality;
- (b) the remainder of the loan, except the last instalment, may be advanced from time to time on progress certificates satisfactory to the Minister showing that substantially all the advances previously made have been expended on the self-liquidating project and indicating the extent to which the self-liquidating project has been completed. Such progress certificates shall be signed by the officer of the municipality who is charged with supervision over the construction of the self-liquidating project and shall be accompanied by a certificate of the treasurer or auditor of the municipality certifying that the moneys have been expended on the self-liquidating project and have been properly accounted for and by a certificate of an officer of the provincial government who shall certify that he has inspected the self-liquidating project and has examined the accounts and vouchers relating to the expenditures thereon and that to the best of his knowledge and belief the information contained in the progress certificate is true and correct;
- (c) before the last twenty-five per cent of the loan is advanced a certificate shall be forwarded to the Minister signed by the officer of the municipality charged with supervision over the construction of the self-liquidating project and by an officer of the provincial government certifying that to the best of their knowledge and belief the remainder of the proceeds of the loan will be sufficient to complete the self-liquidating project in accordance with the plans and specifications submitted to the Minister. If such certificate cannot be given the municipality shall, before receiving the remaining twenty-five per cent of the loan, make satisfactory arrangements for obtaining the additional funds required and shall have expended such funds on the self-liquidating project or shall have them available.

9. Interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the amounts from time to time advanced computed from the respective dates of such advances until the thirtieth day of June or the thirty-first day of December whichever shall first occur following the last advance (hereinafter called the

consolidation date) shall be payable semi-annually on the thirtieth day of June or the thirty-first day of December. From the said consolidation date the principal amount of the loan with interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent per annum payable half-yearly shall be amortized over a period not longer than the estimated useful life of the self-liquidating project by equal semi-annual instalments (each of which shall include interest on and amortization of the loan) payable on the thirtieth day of June and the thirty-first day of December in each year.

10. The municipality shall deliver to the Minister at the times specified in the agreement between the Minister and the municipality a note or notes of the municipality and a debenture or debentures of the municipality, such debenture or debentures to be substantially in the form set out in Schedule H hereto.

11. For the protection of the Provincial Government giving the guarantee and as security for any loan the municipality shall grant to the Provincial Government a first charge or lien upon all revenues derived from the project to be constructed or from the project to be extended, improved or renewed out of the proceeds of the loan or at the discretion of the Minister a first hypothec, mortgage or charge upon the project to be extended, improved or renewed out of the proceeds of the loan. Any such charge or lien and any such hypothec or mortgage or charge shall be assigned to the Minister at any time at his request and in any event shall be assigned to the Minister in the event that the Provincial Government fails in whole or in part to implement its guarantee of the payments for interest on and amortization of the loan. If the municipality obtaining the loan has debentures outstanding containing a first charge or lien upon the revenues to be derived from the project to be constructed or from the project to be extended, improved or renewed out of the proceeds of the loan and if the debentures to be delivered to the Minister will rank *pari passu* with the debentures outstanding it shall not be necessary for any such municipality to comply with the provisions of this regulation.

12. If a loan is applied for to enable the municipality to pay part of the cost of constructing or making extensions or improvements to or renewals of a self-liquidating project, a loan shall not be granted unless arrangements satisfactory to the Minister are made to finance the remainder of the cost of the self-liquidating project.

APPLICATION

The
 (Insert name of municipality, board, etc.)
 hereby makes application for a loan under the provisions of The Municipal
 Improvements Assistance Act, 1938, in the sum of \$.....
 to finance the project described in Schedule B and agrees to repay the
 Minister of Finance the principal and interest on such loan in accordance
 with the terms of the said Act, and the agreement to be entered into
 between the Minister of Finance and the municipality.

Municipal Improvements Assistance Act—continued

This application was approved by the Municipal Council on the....
..... day of.....19.... Copy of minutes
certified by the Municipal Clerk is attached.
Date..... 19....

.....
Municipal Clerk
.....
Mayor or Reeve

NOTE.—If the borrowing authority is a board, commission, agency,
etc., appropriate changes should be made in this form.

APPROVAL OF PROVINCE

The above application and the project to be financed were approved
by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of..... on
the..... day of..... 19.... Attached
hereto is a certified copy of an Order in Council giving such approval and
unconditionally guaranteeing to the Government of Canada the payments
for interest on and amortization of the loan required to be made by the
municipality to the Minister of Finance under the terms of the said Act
and the agreement to be entered into between the Minister of Finance and
the municipality.

.....
Clerk of the Executive Council

SCHEDULE B

DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION OF SELF-LIQUIDATING PROJECT

1. Description:
2. Location:
-
-

NOTE.—To be signed by the Municipal Engineer or similar technical
officer who shall designate his position.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. Insert name, such as waterworks, electric system, gas plant or
other municipal project, attaching a more detailed explanation if
desired.
2. Insert detailed statement and attach plan of municipality on
which location is clearly indicated.

SCHEDULE C

CAPITAL COST

(1) Building or other construction project	\$.....
(2) Equipment .....	.....
(3) Improvements to site .....	.....
Total	\$.....

Municipal Improvements Assistance Act—continued

(4) I certify that the above estimates have been compiled under my supervision and that they are fair and just.

Date
.....

(5) I concur

Date
.....

EXPLANATORY NOTES

- (1) Attach plans and specifications in such detail that an appraisal officer may verify estimate of cost.
- (2) Attach memorandum giving complete details, based where possible on unit prices. Fixed and essential equipment only to be included.
- (3) Attach explanation in such detail that estimate may be verified.
- (4) To be signed by the Chief Engineer of the Municipality or like technical officer, who shall designate his official position.
- (5) To be signed by the appropriate technical officer of the Provincial Government, who shall designate his position.

SCHEDULE D

SELF-LIQUIDATING REQUIREMENT

- 1. Estimated useful life of project.....years
- 2. Estimated capital cost of project..... \$.....
- 3. Amount of loan applied for \$.....
- 4. Annual payments for interest on and amortization
of loan \$.....
- 5. Estimated annual gross *increase* in revenue as a
result of completion of the new project..... \$.....
This estimate is based on.....
.....
.....
- 6. Estimated annual savings in operating and main-
tenance expenditures as a result of completion of
the new project \$.....
These savings are itemized as follows:
..... \$.....
..... \$.....
..... \$.....
..... \$.....
..... \$.....
..... \$.....
- 7. Total of items 5 and 6..... \$.....

Municipal Improvements Assistance Act—continued

8. Estimated annual increase in operating and maintenance expenses \$.....

 This increase is itemized as follows:

..... \$.....
..... \$.....
..... \$.....
..... \$.....
..... \$.....

9. Estimated increase in *net* revenue available for interest on and amortization of the loan (item 7 less 8) \$.....

10. If project involves the extension, improvement or renewal of an existing public utility, attach detailed operating and financial statement for latest year for which statement is available and give the following summarized information for the last 5 years:

	19..	19..	19..	19..	19..
Gross revenues.....	\$....	\$....	\$....	\$....	\$....
Less discounts, allowances or rebates.
Operating expenditures					
Wages and salaries					
Maintenance and repairs					
.					
.					
.					
.					
Interest on outstanding debt.
Total expenditures \$					
Net revenue \$					

Certificates

I certify that the information and the estimates given in this Schedule have been compiled by me or under my supervision and have been carefully checked by me, that the information given is true and correct, and that to the best of my knowledge and belief the estimates submitted are fair and reasonable.

Signature of Municipal Officer.....
Title.....

I certify that I have examined and checked the Municipal records and other data upon which the above information and estimates were based and that to the best of my knowledge and belief the information given is true and correct and the estimates submitted are fair and reasonable.

Signature of Provincial Officer.....
Title.....

Municipal Improvements Assistance Act—continued

Table of Amortization Charges

Table of semi-annual payments designed to retire a loan of \$1,000, covering periods of from ten to thirty years on the amortization plan, at an interest rate of two per cent. Half yearly payments including principal and interest.

10 years—Half-yearly payments of \$55.41531 each					
11	"	"	"	50.86372	"
12	"	"	"	47.07347	"
13	"	"	"	43.86888	"
14	"	"	"	41.12444	"
15	"	"	"	38.74811	"
16	"	"	"	36.67089	"
17	"	"	"	34.83997	"
18	"	"	"	33.21431	"
19	"	"	"	31.76150	"
20	"	"	"	30.45560	"
21	"	"	"	29.27563	"
22	"	"	"	28.20441	"
23	"	"	"	27.22775	"
24	"	"	"	26.33384	"
25	"	"	"	25.51273	"
26	"	"	"	24.75603	"
27	"	"	"	24.05658	"
28	"	"	"	23.40824	"
29	"	"	"	22.80573	"
30	"	"	"	22.24445	"

The following is an example of the method to be used in adapting payments to amounts greater than \$1,000 for any specific period of years.

Example: To retire a loan of \$100,000 repayable in twenty-seven years, the semi-annual payment would be,

$$\$24.05658 \times 100 = \$2,405.658$$

SCHEDULE E

URGENT NEED OF PROJECT

Describe the need of the project, attaching a more detailed statement if necessary.

Date.....

NOTE.—To be signed by the officer in charge of the municipal function with which the project will be connected, who shall *designate his position*.

I concur

Date.....

NOTE.—To be signed on behalf of the Provincial department charged with supervision of the above municipal function, the signing officer to designate his position.

SCHEDULE F

RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYMENT

1. Population of municipality
 - (a) 1931 Dominion Census.....
 - (b) Latest Municipal Census, year.....
number.....
2. (a) Number of persons cared for through material aid (that is, food
fuel, clothing and shelter) during each of the twelve months
preceding the date of the application for the loan.
(b) Number of persons provided with work aid (relief work) during
each of the twelve months preceding the date of the application
for the loan.
.....
3. Attach copy of last annual financial statement of municipality, which
shall show, inter alia, expenditure for relief.
4. Estimate of proportion of total cost to be expended on labour:
 - (a) Direct on the site.....per cent.
 - (b) Indirect through purchase of equipment and material....per cent.
5. Estimate of equipment to be purchased:
 - (a) In Canada \$.....
 - (b) Outside Canada \$.....
6. Estimate of materials to be purchased:
 - (a) In Canada \$.....
 - (b) Outside Canada \$.....
7. Estimated number of man days required on the project:
.....
8. Estimated time required to complete the project:
years..... months.....
.....
.....

NOTE.—To be signed by the Municipal Engineer or other technical officer, who shall designate his position.

SCHEDULE G

[illegible]

The Honourable the Minister of Finance of Canada hereinafter referred to as "the Minister"

and

hereinafter referred to as "the Municipality."

WHEREAS the Minister with the approval of the Governor in Council may, under the authority of The Municipal Improvements Assistance Act,

Municipal Improvements Assistance Act—continued

1938 enter into an agreement with any municipality to make a loan or loans to such municipality to enable such municipality to pay the whole or any part of the cost of constructing or making extensions or improvements to or renewals of a municipal project, provided, however, that the project to be constructed or the extensions or improvements or renewals to be made will be a self-liquidating project; and

WHEREAS the Municipality has made an application for a loan of \$ principal amount to enable the Municipality to pay the cost of a self-liquidating project as defined in the said Act described as follows:—

(Insert here complete description of self-liquidating project.)
in accordance with the plans and specifications submitted to the Minister;
and

WHEREAS the Municipality represents that the said project is a self-liquidating project within the meaning of the said Act, that it is urgently needed and will assist in the relief of unemployment in the Municipality and that there will be sufficient funds available to complete the said self-liquidating project in accordance with the plans and specifications submitted; and

WHEREAS the application of the Municipality for the said loan has been approved by Order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and by Order of the Governor General in Council.

NOW THEREFORE THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH that the parties hereto in consideration of the mutual covenants and agreements hereinafter contained covenant and agree with each other as follows:—

1. The Minister subject to the provisions of the said Act and this agreement hereby agrees to make a loan of \$ principal amount to the Municipality for the purpose of enabling the Municipality to pay the cost of the said self-liquidating project.

2. The principal amount of the said loan may be advanced as follows:—

- (a) any amount up to twenty-five per cent of the loan may be advanced at any time or from time to time at the request of the Municipality;
- (b) the remainder of the loan, except the last instalment, may be advanced from time to time on progress certificates satisfactory to the Minister showing that substantially all the advances previously made have been expended on the said self-liquidating project and indicating the extent to which the said self-liquidating project has been completed. Such progress certificates shall be signed by the officer of the Municipality who is charged with supervision over the construction of the said self-liquidating project and shall be accompanied by a certificate of the Treasurer or Auditor of the Municipality certifying that the moneys have been expended on the said self-liquidating project and have been properly accounted for and by a certificate of an officer of the Provincial Government who shall certify that he has inspected the said self-liquidating project and has examined the accounts and vouchers relating to the expenditures thereon and that to the best of his knowledge and belief the information contained in the progress certificate is true and accurate;

Municipal Improvements Assistance Act—continued

- (c) before the last twenty-five per cent of the loan is advanced a certificate shall be forwarded to the Minister signed by the officer of the Municipality charged with supervision over the construction of the said self-liquidating project and by an officer of the Provincial Government certifying that to the best of their knowledge and belief the remainder of the proceeds of the loan will be sufficient to complete the self-liquidating project in accordance with the plans and specifications submitted to the Minister. If such certificate cannot be given the Municipality shall, before receiving the remaining twenty-five per cent of the loan, make satisfactory arrangements for obtaining the additional funds required and shall have expended such additional funds on the self-liquidating project or shall have such additional funds available.

3. The said loan shall bear interest at the rate of two per cent per annum payable half-yearly. Interest at such rate on the amounts from time to time advanced computed from the respective dates of such advances until the thirtieth day of June or the thirty-first day of December whichever shall first occur following the last advance (hereinafter called the consolidation date) shall become due and be paid semi-annually on the thirtieth day of June or the thirty-first day of December. From the consolidation date the said sum of \$ _____ with interest thereon at the aforesaid rate shall become due and shall be paid by _____ half-yearly instalments of \$ _____ each (which shall include interest on and amortization of the loan) payable on the thirtieth day of June and the thirty-first day of December in each year beginning on the thirtieth day of June or the thirty-first day of December whichever shall first occur after the consolidation date.

4. (1) As evidence of, and security for, the obligations of the Municipality under Clause 3 of this agreement the Municipality shall comply with the following conditions:—

- (a) on or before receiving the first instalment and any subsequent instalment of the loan except the last instalment the Municipality shall deliver to the Minister a promissory note of the Municipality payable on demand to the order of the Minister for the amount of any such advance. Each promissory note shall be dated as of the date of the advance in respect of which it is delivered and shall bear interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum payable semi-annually on the thirtieth day of June and the thirty-first day of December in each year;
- (b) on or before receiving the last instalment of the loan or at any time at the request of the Minister the Municipality shall deliver to the Minister a coupon debenture of the Municipality in the form prescribed by the regulations made under the authority of the said Act equal in principal amount to the principal amount of the loan. The debenture shall be dated as of the thirtieth day of June or the thirty-first day of December preceding the consolidation date and shall have attached thereto coupons payable to the Minister or his assigns, representing the payments required to be made by the Municipality under Clause 3 of this agreement for interest on and amortization of the loan. The first coupon shall be payable to the Minister or his assigns on the consolidation

Municipal Improvements Assistance Act—continued

date, and shall represent interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum accrued upon the principal amount of the loan and unpaid as at the due date of the coupon. The second and subsequent coupons shall be payable to the Minister or his assigns on the thirtieth day of June or the thirty-first day of December, whichever shall first occur after the due date of the first coupon, and every six months thereafter and shall represent the payments for interest on and amortization of the loan.

(2) On receipt of a debenture from the Municipality equal in principal amount to the principal amount of the loan and of interest accrued upon any notes outstanding up to the thirtieth day of June or the thirty-first day of December preceding the consolidation date the Minister shall surrender to the Municipality the note or notes received from the Municipality.

5. For the protection of the Provincial Government giving the guarantee and as security for the loan the Municipality shall grant to the Provincial Government a first charge or lien upon all revenues derived from the project to be constructed or from the project to be extended, improved or renewed out of the proceeds of the loan. Any such charge or lien shall be assigned to the Minister at any time at his request and in any event shall be assigned to the Minister in the event that the Provincial Government fails in whole or in part to implement its guarantee.

NOTE.—Where in the discretion of the Minister a first hypothec, mortgage or charge upon the project is taken in lieu of a charge or lien upon revenues, this clause shall read as follows:—

For the protection of the Provincial Government giving the guarantee and as security for the loan the Municipality shall grant to the Provincial Government a first hypothec, mortgage or charge upon the project to be constructed or upon the project to be extended, improved or renewed out of the proceeds of the loan. Any such hypothec, mortgage or charge shall be assigned to the Minister at any time at his request and in any event shall be assigned to the Minister in the event that the Provincial Government fails in whole or in part to implement its guarantee of the payments for interest on and amortization of the loan.

NOTE.—This clause may be entirely omitted if the Municipality has debentures outstanding containing a first charge or lien upon the revenues to be derived from the project to be constructed or from the project to be extended, improved or renewed out of the proceeds of the loan and if the debentures to be delivered to the Minister will rank *pari passu* with the debentures outstanding.

6. The Municipality agrees to cause to be constructed forthwith in a substantial and workmanlike manner the said self-liquidating project in accordance with the plans and specifications submitted to the Minister. During the period of construction of the said self-liquidating project the Municipality shall exercise such supervision over the construction of the project as will reasonably assure it that the contractor is properly and faithfully carrying out the work of construction according to the plans and specifications submitted. The Municipality shall allow the Minister or his representative and the representative of the Provincial Government concerned to inspect at any time, and from time to time, the said self-liquidating project.

Municipal Improvements Assistance Act—continued

7. During the course of construction of the said self-liquidating project and thereafter, the Municipality shall insure and keep the said self-liquidating project insured against loss or damage by fire to its full insurable value in one or more insurance companies, mutual or otherwise, doing business in Canada and shall duly pay all premiums and other sums payable for that purpose and shall produce to the Minister for inspection when and if required every such policy of insurance and the receipt for the last premium payable thereunder. The insurance moneys shall be made payable to the Minister as his interest may appear. In the event of loss, the Minister shall have the right to receive the total insurance moneys payable under such policy or policies and to apply them wholly or in part in reduction of any part of the principal or interest remaining unpaid under this agreement or in meeting the costs of repairing or reconstructing the said self-liquidating project. (NOTE: This insurance clause may with the approval of the Minister of Finance be omitted if the self-liquidating project is of such a character that it would not as a matter of sound business practice be insured against loss or damage by fire.)

8. The Municipality covenants and agrees that all moneys advanced to it under this agreement shall be kept in a separate account and shall be used exclusively by the Municipality for the purpose of paying the cost of the said self-liquidating project and for no other purpose.

9. The Municipality shall at all times keep proper books of account and make therein true and faithful entries of all its transactions in relation to the construction of the said self-liquidating project and shall at all reasonable times furnish the Minister or his representative and the representative of the Provincial Government concerned with such information relating to the said self-liquidating project as the Minister or the Provincial Government may reasonably require. Such books of account shall at all reasonable times be open for inspection by the Minister or his representative and the representative of the Provincial Government.

10. In the event of the Municipality and the Province failing to make payments on account of interest on and amortization of the loan required to be made by this agreement or in the event of the Municipality using the proceeds of the said loan for any purpose other than payment of proper charges incurred in the construction of the said self-liquidating project the principal amount of the loan then outstanding shall upon demand of the Minister become due and payable forthwith.

11. The following conditions shall apply in respect to the construction of the project to be financed with the proceeds of the loan to be made under this agreement:—

- (a) No person other than a resident of Canada shall be employed thereon; provided, however, that persons having special or technical knowledge may, with the approval of the Minister, be employed even though such persons are not residents of Canada if persons having such knowledge who are residents of Canada are not readily available;
- (b) No resident of Canada shall with relation to his employment or eligibility for employment be discriminated against nor favoured by reason of his race, religious views or political affiliations;
- (c) It shall be the duty of the Municipality to see that all persons employed in the execution of the said project are paid fair wages

Municipal Improvements Assistance Act—continued

as defined by the Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, and that the working hours of persons employed in the execution of the project shall not exceed eight hours per day nor forty-four hours per week as provided by the said Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have caused these presents to be signed on the day and the year first above mentioned.

Witness:

.....
.....

.....
Minister of Finance
.....
.....

SCHEDULE H

FORM OF DEBENTURE

THE DOMINION OF CANADA

PROVINCE OF

The for value received hereby promises to pay to the Minister of Finance of Canada or his assigns at the principal office of the Bank ofin the City of Ottawa, the sum of Dollars (\$) in lawful money of Canada with interest thereon at the rate of two per centum per annum payable half-yearly as specified in and upon surrender of the coupons attached hereto.

Dated this day of 19 ..

Countersigned:

.....
.....
(L.S.)

FORM OF FIRST COUPON

Coupon No..... Debenture No.....

The will pay to the Minister of Finance of Canada or his assigns at the principal office of the Bank of in the City of Ottawa, Ontario, on the day of 19 , the sum of Dollars (\$) , being the interest due on that date on Debenture No.

.....
.....

Municipal Improvements Assistance Act—concluded

FORM OF SECOND AND SUBSEQUENT COUPONS

Coupon No..... Debenture No.....

The
will pay to the Minister of Finance of Canada or his assigns at the principal
office of the Bank of in the City of Ottawa,
Ontario, on the day of 19 ,
the sum of Dollars (\$) being the instal-
ment of principal and interest due on that date on Debenture No.

.....
.....

MUTTON, LAMB AND, CARCASSES, GRADING OF

See LIVE STOCK AND LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS ACT.

NARCOTICS

See OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUGS ACT.

NATIONAL BATTLEFIELDS AT QUEBEC. (1908, c. 57)

An office consolidation of the By-laws of the National Battlefields
Commission respecting the Park, in effect on December 31, 1949, will be
found in Appendix III to this Consolidation.

NATIONAL DEFENCE

See DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE ACT.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION ACT. (1936, c. 7)

No statutory orders or regulations have been made under this statute.
See UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1940.

NATIONAL FILM ACT, 1939. (1939, c. 20)

No statutory orders or regulations have been made under this statute.

NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD ACT, 1936. (1936, c. 42)

1. *National Harbours Board pension plan.*
2. *By-laws of the National Harbours Board.*

**1. National Harbours Board By-law 1—National Harbours Board
Pension Plan**

This By-law, being of internal rather than general effect, has been
omitted from the present Consolidation. However, the By-law itself, as
enacted by P.C. 4944 of 12th July 1945, has been published in the August
25, 1945 issue of Part I of the *Canada Gazette*, page 3705, and the only

National Harbours Board Act—continued

amendment thereto, made by P.C. 1013 of 11th March 1948, has been published in the April 17, 1948 issue of Part I of the *Canada Gazette*, page 1562. Copies of the By-law, in consolidated form, in either English or French, may also be obtained on application to the National Harbours Board, Ottawa, or to the Board's Offices at Halifax, Saint John, Chicoutimi, Three Rivers, Quebec, Montreal, Prescott, Port Colborne, Churchill, or Vancouver.

2. Bylaws of the National Harbours Board

P.C. 5255

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

TUESDAY, the 8th day of November, 1949.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Transport and by virtue of the powers conferred by section thirteen of The National Harbours Board Act, 1936, is pleased to order as follows:

1. All of the By-laws presently in force under The National Harbours Board Act, 1936, saving and excepting National Harbours Board By-law No. 1 (the National Harbours Board Pension Plan), are hereby revoked; and

2. The annexed By-laws, as listed in paragraphs (1) to (48) hereunder, are hereby made and established in substitution for the By-laws hereby revoked.

- (1) By-law A-1, being Regulations Governing the Harbours of Halifax, Saint John, Chicoutimi, Quebec, Three Rivers, Montreal, Churchill, and Vancouver.
- (2) By-law B-1, being Tariff of Harbour Dues applicable at the Harbours of Halifax, Saint John, Chicoutimi, Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal.
- (3) By-law B-2, being Tariff of Dockage, Buoyage and Anchorage Charges applicable at the Harbours of Halifax, Saint John, Chicoutimi, Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal.
- (4) By-law B-3, being Tariff of Top Wharfage Charges applicable at the Harbours of Halifax, Saint John, Chicoutimi, Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal.
- (5) By-law B-6 (a), being Tariff of Charges on Perishable Goods applicable at National Harbours Board Special Facilities at the Harbours of Halifax and Saint John.
- (6) By-law Halifax B-6 (a), being Tariff of Charges applicable at National Harbours Board Cold Storage Terminal at Halifax Harbour.
- (7) By-law Halifax B-6 (b), being Tariff of Charges applicable at National Harbours Board Storage Warehouse on Pier No. 2 at Halifax Harbour.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

- (8) By-law Quebec B-6 (a), being Tariff of Charges applicable at National Harbours Board Cold Storage Warehouse at Quebec Harbour.
- (9) By-law Montreal B-6 (a), being Tariff of Charges applicable at National Harbours Board Cold Storage Warehouse at Montreal Harbour.
- (10) By-law Halifax B-7, being Tariff of Grain Elevator Charges at National Harbours Board Grain Elevator at Halifax Harbour.
- (11) By-law Quebec B-7, being Tariff of Grain Elevator Charges at National Harbours Board Grain Elevator at Quebec Harbour.
- (12) By-law Montreal B-7, being Tariff of Grain Elevator Charges at National Harbours Board Grain Elevators at Montreal Harbour.
- (13) By-law Prescott B-7, being Tariff of Grain Elevator Charges at National Harbours Board Grain Elevator at Prescott.
- (14) By-law Port Colborne B-7, being Tariff of Grain Elevator Charges at National Harbours Board Grain Elevator at Port Colborne.
- (15) By-law Churchill B-7, being Tariff of Grain Elevator Charges at National Harbours Board Grain Elevator at Churchill.
- (16) By-law Quebec B-8, being Tariff of Railway Freight Charges applicable at the Harbour of Quebec.
- (17) By-law Montreal B-8, being Tariff of Railway Charges applicable at the Harbour of Montreal.
- (18) By-law Halifax B-9 (a), being Tariff of Heavy-Lift Charges *re* N.H.B.H. Floating Crane No. 1 at Halifax Harbour.
- (19) By-law Saint John B-9 (a), being Tariff of Heavy-Lift Charges for the use of Sloating Derrick "Glenbuckie" at Saint John.
- (20) By-law Saint John B-9 (b), being Tariff of Heavy-Lift Charges *re* N.H.B. St. J. Floating Crane No. 1 at Saint John Harbour.
- (21) By-law Quebec B-9 (a), being Tariff of Heavy-Lift Charges for the use of "N.H.B.Q. Floating Crane No. 1" at Quebec Harbour.
- (22) By-law Montreal B-9 (a), being Tariff of Heavy-Lift Charges for the use of "N.H.B.M. Floating Crane No. 1" at Montreal Harbour.
- (23) By-law Saint John B-10, being Tariff of Locomotive Crane Charges applicable at the Harbour of Saint John.
- (24) By-law Quebec B-10, being Tariff of Locomotive Crane Charges applicable at Quebec Harbour.
- (25) By-law Montreal B-10, being Tariff of Locomotive Crane Charges applicable at Montreal Harbour.
- (26) By-law Halifax B-11, being Tariff of Water Service Charges applicable at Halifax Harbour.
- (27) By-law Saint John B-11, being Tariff of Water Service Charges applicable at the Harbour of Saint John.
- (28) By-law Chicoutimi B-11, being Tariff of Water Service Charges applicable at Chicoutimi Harbour.
- (29) By-law Quebec B-11, being Tariff of Water Service Charges applicable at Quebec Harbour.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

- (30) By-law Three Rivers B-11, being Tariff of Water Service Charges applicable at Three Rivers Harbour.
- (31) By-law Montreal B-11, being Tariff of Water Service Charges applicable at Montreal Harbour.
- (32) By-law Churchill B-11, being Tariff of Water Service Charges applicable at Churchill Harbour.
- (33) By-law Halifax B-12, being Tariff of Electric Service Charges applicable at Halifax Harbour.
- (34) By-law Quebec B-12, being Tariff of Electric Service Charges applicable at Quebec Harbour.
- (35) By-law Montreal B-12, being Tariff of Electric Service Charges applicable at Montreal Harbour.
- (36) By-law Montreal B-12, being Tariff of Bridge Tolls applicable at Jacques Cartier Bridge at Montreal Harbour.
- (37) By-law Vancouver B-1, being Tariff of Harbour Dues at Vancouver Harbour.
- (38) By-law Vancouver B-2, being Tariff of Dockage, Buoyage and Booming Ground Charges at Vancouver Harbour.
- (39) By-law Vancouver B-4 (a), being Tariff of Wharf Charges at National Harbours Board Facilities at Vancouver Harbour.
- (40) By-law Vancouver B-4 (b), being Tariff of Wharf Charges at National Harbours Board Oil Storage and Handling Facilities at Vancouver Harbour.
- (41) By-law Vancouver B-4 (c), being Tariff of Wharf Charges at National Harbours Board Fishermen's Wharf at Vancouver Harbour.
- (42) By-law Vancouver B-5, being Tariff of Cargo Rates at Vancouver Harbour.
- (43) By-law Vancouver B-8, being Tariff of Railway Charges at Vancouver Harbour.
- (44) By-law Vancouver B-10 (a), being Tariff of Crane Charges, Electric Cranes at Ballantyne Pier at Vancouver Harbour.
- (45) By-law Vancouver B-10 (b), being Tariff of Heavy-Lift Charges on Fixed Crane at Lapointe Pier at Vancouver Harbour.
- (46) By-law Vancouver B-11, being Tariff of Water Service Charges at Vancouver Harbour.
- (47) By-law Vancouver B-12, being Tariff of Electric Service Charges at Vancouver Harbour.
- (48) By-law Vancouver B-13, being Tariff of Bridge Tolls, at Second Narrows Bridge at Vancouver Harbour.

N. A. ROBERTSON,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD

BY - LAW A-1

Regulations Governing

THE HARBOURS OF HALIFAX, N.S., SAINT JOHN, N.B., CHICOUTIMI, QUE.,
 QUEBEC, QUE., THREE RIVERS, QUE., MONTREAL, QUE.,
 CHURCHILL, MAN., VANCOUVER, B.C.

1. In this by-law—

- (1) "Board" means the National Harbours Board;
- (2) "Board property" means any property under the administration, management or control of or under allotment from or lease to the Board at any of the harbours of Halifax, Saint John, Chicoutimi, Quebec, Three Rivers, Montreal, Churchill and Vancouver;
- (3) "Private Property" means any property other than Board property;
- (4) "Harbour" means any of the harbours of Halifax, Saint John, Chicoutimi, Quebec, Three Rivers, Montreal, Churchill and Vancouver;
- (5) "Goods" includes all personal property and movables other than vessels;
- (6) "Vessel" includes any ship, boat, barge, raft, dredge, floating elevator, scow or other floating craft;
- (7) "Raft" includes any raft, crib, dram or bag boom of logs, timber or lumber of any kind, and logs, timber or lumber in boom or being towed.

PART I—GENERAL REGULATIONS

Short Term Agreements

2. By virtue of this section, the Board may, without further authority of the Governor in Council, enter into any agreement for the conferment or acquisition of rights of possession or use in respect of any real or personal, movable or immovable, property in any case where such agreement is of such nature or contains such provisions as to be subject at all times during such agreement's currency to cancellation by the Board without cause and at sole Board discretion within a period not exceeding fifteen months.

Operation of Harbour

3. Encumbrances, Obstructions, Ballast, Rubbish—

- (1) No person shall cause—or do or omit to do anything which may cause—in any manner—
 - (a) an encumbrance of the water or shore of the harbour;
 - (b) obstruction or danger to navigation in the harbour.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

- (2) Nothing shall be thrown, drained or discharged into the water, allowed to come in contact with the water, or deposited anywhere within the limits of the harbour, which may—in any manner—

(a) damage vessels or property;

(b) cause any nuisance or endanger life or health;

Provided, however, that ballast or rubbish may be placed, left or disposed of at such places in the harbour as may be assigned by the Board.

- (3) Every encumbrance, obstruction, nuisance, or possible cause of danger or damage, in contravention of the preceding provisions of this section, shall, upon Board order, be removed forthwith by the person who so contravenes such provisions. If such removal is not carried out the Board may, in its sole discretion and at the risk and expense of the said person, undertake such removal.

4. Submerged and Other Works to be Marked.—All submerged or other works in the harbour, whether new works under construction or old structures, which may constitute a hazard to persons or property, shall be reported in writing to the Board and shall be clearly indicated in a manner suitable to the Board.

5. Aids to Navigation.—No light, fog signal, buoy or other object used as an aid to navigation shall be placed or moved in or removed from the harbour without prior written Board permission. Any lights or other objects which interfere with navigation shall be removed upon Board order.

6. Hawser or Ropes.—No hawser or rope shall be run or fastened across any part of the harbour except for the express purpose of hauling a vessel in or out immediately, or for the purpose of hauling a vessel off the ground; in either of which cases the hawser or rope shall be slackened when necessary to permit the free and uninterrupted passage of another vessel.

7. Articles Adrift.—Any person finding any stray boat, timber or other articles adrift in the harbour shall forthwith notify the Board thereof.

8. Mechanical Equipment.—

- (1) Any plant, machinery or appliance for loading, unloading or handling goods shall, if situate in the harbour elsewhere than on private property, be removed therefrom upon Board demand to such effect.
- (2) Every person having any such plant, machinery or appliance in the harbour elsewhere than on private property may be required to pay to the Board, for the privilege of operating such plant, machinery or appliance, such charges thereon as the Board may fix from time to time.
- (3) Every person, before making use of any such plant, machinery or appliance in the harbour elsewhere than on private property, may be required to submit to the Board for approval detailed statement of charges levied or intended to be levied for services to be performed with any such plant, machinery or appliance.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

- (4) Charges for services to be performed with any such plant, machinery or appliance shall be subject to such change or modification as the Board may order from time to time.

9. Use of Torches, Welding or Burning Equipment.—

- (1) Only fully qualified operators shall use torches or welding or burning equipment in the harbour.
- (2) Before torches or welding or burning equipment are used, all inflammables must be removed to such a distance from the job as will render them safe from fire. Where such removal is impossible, the inflammables must be adequately shielded.
- (3) No oil tanks or other facilities used for storage or transportation of oil shall be repaired in the harbour with torches or welding or burning equipment until such facilities have been emptied and also thoroughly steamed out and ventilated in such a manner as to expel therefrom all inflammable or explosive gases.
- (4) Suitable fire-extinguishing equipment, ready for instant use in case of fire, shall be placed near each repair unit in use.

10. Rockets, Fireworks, Blasting Operations.—No person shall set off rockets or fireworks or carry on blasting operations in the harbour without prior Board permission.

11. Aquatic Sports.—The Board may forbid or fix a specific place and time for any yacht or boat race or other aquatic sport to take place in the harbour.

11-A. (Applicable only at Chicoutimi, Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal)—Ice in Harbour.—

- (1) No person shall in the harbour—

- (a) cut ice;
- (b) cut holes in the ice;
- (c) make any road on the ice;
- (d) occupy the ice in any manner;

without prior Board permission and then only at such places as may be assigned for such purposes by the Board and subject to such conditions as may be fixed by the Board.

- (2) No person shall remove, destroy, damage or deface any pickets or marks placed on the ice in the harbour.

Operation of Board Property

12. Trespassing—No person shall trespass on Board property.

13. Smoking or Carrying Lighted Fire-Producing Devices.—No person shall smoke or have in his possession any lighted match or other lighted fire-producing device—

- (1) in, on or at any Board shed, grain elevator or warehouse, except in such places as may be provided for the purpose of smoking;
- (2) in or on any railway car on Board property.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

14. Selling, Advertising and Soliciting.—No person shall, on Board property, without prior Board permission, sell or offer for sale any goods, or distribute circulars, leaflets or advertising matter, or undertake personal solicitation.

15. Persons may be Ejected.—The Board may eject or cause to be ejected any person from Board property.

16. Structures or Works.—

- (1) No structure or work shall be placed or erected on Board property save with written Board permission and upon such terms and conditions as may be stipulated by the Board.
- (2) Every structure or work placed or erected in contravention of subsection (1) preceding shall, upon Board order, be removed forthwith by the owner thereof or by the person by whom such structure or work was so placed or erected. If such removal is not carried out the Board may, in its sole discretion and at the risk and expense of the said owner or person, undertake such removal.

17. Goods.—

- (1) No goods shall, without prior Board permission, be placed on any Board property except goods—
 - (a) in transit;
 - (b) for use of vessels;
 - (c) for use in connection with shipping;
 - (d) for use by the Board;
 - (e) for use in connection with railway cars, sheds or harbour facilities;and in no case shall any goods be placed on any Board property in such manner as to create an obstruction or interference or in a location less than six feet from the gauge line of the nearest rail.
- (2) No goods in excess of the maximum load permitted by the Board shall be placed upon any Board wharf or upon the floor of any Board shed or warehouse.
- (3) No goods which the Board considers may cause any nuisance or endanger health shall be placed on Board property.
- (4) All goods placed on Board property in contravention of the preceding provisions of this section shall, upon Board order, be removed forthwith by the owner thereof or by the person by whom such goods were so placed. If such removal is not carried out the Board may, in its sole discretion and at the risk and expense of the said owner or person, undertake such removal.

18. Vehicles.—

- (1) No vehicle shall be brought on Board property except on legitimate business.
- (2) No vehicle shall, while on Board property, be driven—
 - (a) in sheds and warehouses except to pick up or deliver goods;
 - (b) between railway tracks;
 - (c) across railway tracks except at regular crossings;

National Harbours Board Act—continued

- (d) at a speed in excess of the municipal limit and in no case at a speed or in a manner that may cause injury to persons, damage to property or any inconvenience.
- (3) No vehicle shall, while on Board property—
 - (a) be placed in such manner as to create an obstruction or interference;
 - (b) be parked other than in an assigned area and then only for the maximum time specified for parking in such area;
 - (c) be in excess of the load limit specified by the Board;
 - (d) be permitted to drip gasoline or other oil;
 - (e) be supplied with or discharge gasoline or other oil in any location other than such as approved by the Board.
- (4) Every vehicle contravening any of the preceding provisions of this section shall, upon Board order, be removed forthwith by the owner or person in charge thereof. If such removal is not carried out the Board may, in its sole discretion and at the risk and expense of the said owner or person, undertake such removal.

19. Railway Equipment.—No railway equipment shall be brought on to tracks on Board property except with prior Board permission and in the manner stipulated by the Board.

20. Live Animals.—Every horse working on Board property, and live animals in transit, shall be in charge of competent attendants and kept under proper control.

21. Removal, Damage or Destruction of Marks, Objects or Property. If any Board property or any mark or object placed by the Board in the harbour is removed, damaged or destroyed by any person or by any vessel or vehicle, such property, mark or object may be replaced or the damage repaired or made good by the Board at the expense of such person or the agent, owner, consignee, master or person in charge of such vessel or vehicle.

22. Removal, Damage or Destruction of Board Notices.—No mark, printed or written notice, direction, order, by-law or regulation of the Board posted, attached or affixed to or on Board property shall be removed, damaged or destroyed.

23. Placing or Erecting Placards, Bills or Advertisements.—No placards, bills or advertisements shall be placed or erected on Board property without prior Board permission.

24. Removal of Sand, Stone or Gravel.—No sand, stone or gravel, the property of the Board, shall, without prior Board permission, be removed from Board property.

25. Use of Artificial Light.—No artificial light by which fire may be communicated shall be used on Board property without prior Board permission.

26. Burning Goods by Open Fire.—No article or substance shall be burned by open fire on Board property unless such fire is properly safeguarded and is in the constant charge of a competent person and in no case within any structure or within 300 feet of any structure.

27. Boiling Tar, Pitch, etc.—No person shall, on Board property, boil or heat tar, pitch, turpentine, resin, grease or like substance, or cause the

National Harbours Board Act—continued

same to be boiled or heated, except at such place as the Board may assign for such purpose; and in every case, a competent person shall be in charge of the pot or kettle in which the same is boiling or heating, and shall be provided with suitable fire-extinguishing equipment for instantly extinguishing any fire arising from the ignition of such tar, pitch, turpentine, resin, grease or like substance, and for extinguishing completely the original fire when the purpose for which it was kindled has been accomplished.

28. Accidents.—Every person involved in any accident on Board property causing death of or injury to persons or loss or destruction of or damage to property shall, upon Board request, deliver forthwith to the Board a written report giving full details of such accident.

PART II.—GENERAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING VESSELS*Regulation and Control by the Board*

29. Vessels Subject to Board Orders.—Every vessel in the harbour shall be under the control and subject to the orders of the Board in respect of her movement and location.

30. Movement of Vessels.—Whenever the agent, owner, master or person in charge of any vessel in the harbour is not available, refuses or neglects to obey Board orders to move such vessel, the Board, in its sole discretion and at the risk and expense of such vessel, may—

- (a) take possession of and move the vessel;
- (b) use any reasonable means and force for such purpose;
- (c) place a pilot in charge of the vessel;
- (d) order tugs to move the vessel;
- (e) moor or anchor the vessel at any other place satisfactory to the Board.

Notices, Certificates and Manifests

31. Vessels Arriving at the Harbour.—

- (1) The agent, owner or consignee of every deepsea vessel (or other vessel if required) shall, if possible, give prior notice to the Board of the expected date and approximate time of arrival in the harbour of each of his vessels.
- (2) The agent, owner, consignee, master or person in charge of every vessel arriving at the harbour shall deliver forthwith to the Board a certificate in respect of such vessel setting forth the following:—

- Name;
- Official number;
- Port of registry;
- Gross tonnage;
- Net registered tonnage;
- Dimensions of vessel;
- Draft of water upon arrival;
- Time of arrival;
- Place from which the vessel arrived;

National Harbours Board Act—continued

Date of departure from the aforesaid place;
 Places of call en route;
 Name of master or person in charge;
 Name of owner or agent;
 Name of pilot;
 Number of crew;
 Berth assigned;
 Tonnage of goods to be unloaded;
 Number of passengers to be landed;
 Number of bags of mail to be landed;

- (3) The agent, owner, consignee, master or person in charge of every vessel arriving at the harbour shall deliver forthwith to the Board a certified copy (or two certified copies if required) of the manifest of such vessel giving the weight or measurement for each bill of lading and certified by the Collector of Customs.

32. Vessels Clearing from the Harbour.—

- (1) The agent, owner, consignee, master or person in charge of every vessel clearing from the harbour shall cause to be delivered forthwith to the Board a certificate in respect of such vessel setting forth the following:—

Berths occupied:
 Unloading cargo;
 Loading cargo;
 Loading coal bunkers;
 Loading oil bunkers;
 Total time at each berth;
 Tonnage of goods loaded;
 Tonnage of coal or oil bunkered;
 Number of passengers embarked;
 Number of bags of mail loaded;
 Draft of water upon departure;
 Time of departure;
 Place to which the vessel departed.

- (2) The agent, owner, consignee, master or person in charge of every vessel clearing from the harbour shall cause to be delivered forthwith to the Board a certified copy (or two certified copies if required) of the manifest of such vessel giving the weight or measurement for each bill of lading and certified by the Collector of Customs.

Vessels Navigating or Moving in the Harbour

33. Speed.—

- (1) No vessel shall move in the harbour at a speed that may endanger life or property.
 (2) Without restricting the generality of subsection (1) preceding, no vessel shall move at a rate of speed in excess of the following:—
 At Halifax—eight (8) knots inside of George's Island or in the Northwest Arm;

National Harbours Board Act—continued

At Saint John—half speed during fog or when passing a dredge or tow of barges;

At Chicoutimi—seven (7) knots within two (2) miles of Board property;

At Quebec—nine (9) knots;

At Three Rivers—seven (7) knots;

At Montreal—

(a) when moving in a westerly or upstream direction---

(i) eight (8) knots between Gas Buoy No. 149-M and Longue Pointe Signal Station;

(ii) six (6) knots between Longue Pointe Signal Station and the Sailors Memorial Clock Tower;

(b) when moving in an easterly or downstream direction—ten (10) knots between the Sailors Memorial Clock Tower and Gas Buoy No. 149-M;

Provided, however, that the aforesaid rates of speed may be disregarded to avoid imminent danger.

34. Tug Service in Interests of Safe Navigation.—Whenever in the interests of safe navigation the Board considers that any vessel should engage tug service for moving in the harbour, the Board may, in its sole discretion and at the risk and expense of such vessel, order the vessel to engage such service.

35. Vessels Towing or in Tow.—

(1) Every vessel towing another vessel shall have sufficient power to perform such service properly and shall at all times keep as complete control as possible of the vessel in tow.

(2) No vessel towing or in charge of another vessel shall cast adrift or allow to become adrift such other vessel, except to prevent imminent danger to life or property.

(3) Every vessel being towed and lashed alongside the towing vessel shall—

(a) when the view from the wheelhouse of the towing vessel is obstructed by the tow, carry a lookout man on her outboard side;

(b) between sunset and sunrise, display a white light on her outboard side.

(3-A) (Applicable only at Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal)—
No vessels shall be towed more than two abreast or at a greater distance than 400 feet from the stern of the towing vessel.

(3-B) (Applicable only at Vancouver)—

(a) No vessel towing another vessel shall use for such purpose a towing hawser or line exceeding 180 feet in length measured from the stern of the towing vessel to the nearest portion of the vessel in tow, except that the length of such towing hawser or line may be increased as follows:—

(i) between Brockton Point and Prospect Point—to not exceeding 300 feet;

(ii) west of Prospect Point—to such length as may be deemed safe and practicable by the master or person in charge of the towing vessel.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

- (b) Every vessel towing another vessel shall, when such tow exceeds 600 feet in length measured from the stern of the towing vessel to the furthest portion of the vessel in tow, carry, in addition to side-lights, three mast-head lights spaced as set forth in article 3 of the International Rules of the Road. and in foggy weather shall, with sounding device, give one prolonged and three short blasts at intervals not exceeding one minute.
- (c) Every raft, when under way between sunset and sunrise, shall display on the after end a bright white light visible all around the horizon.
- (d) No boom of logs, or boom made up into one tow, exceeding twenty sections or 1,600 feet in length and 160 feet in breadth, shall be towed or otherwise navigated.
- (e) Every tug towing a boom of logs shall leave a distance of not less than one-quarter mile between such tug and any preceding tow.

36. Trailing Anchor.—No vessel within the harbour shall trail an anchor except in an emergency.

36-A. (Applicable only at Quebec).—Vessels Passing Wharves.—Every vessel moving through the harbour shall keep not less than two cables' length from the outer ends of wharves.

36-B. (Applicable only at Quebec).—Vessels using Louise Basin.—Every vessel using or desiring to use Louise Basin shall be governed by regulations as follows:—

- (1) The gates will be opened about one hour prior to and will remain open until high water, when they will be closed until the next high tide.
- (2) If for any reason the gates cannot be opened and remain opened as provided in subsection (1) preceding, vessels shall await the next following high water.
- (3) Vessels shall be ready to enter or leave the inner basin immediately the gates are opened and shall proceed without delay when signalled by the Bridge Signalman but must not pass through the gates until the bridges have been completely opened.
- (4) Signals:
 - (a) Every vessel entering or leaving the outer basin shall, with her sounding device, signal as follows:
 - (i) If towing—two prolonged blasts followed immediately by one short blast;
 - (ii) if not towing—two prolonged blasts.
 - (b) Every vessel wishing to enter or leave the inner basin shall, with her sounding device, signal as follows:
 - (i) if towing—one prolonged blast followed immediately by two short blasts;
 - (ii) if not towing—one prolonged blast followed immediately by one short blast.
 - (c) Signals that the gates are open for shipping until high water will be given by the bridge-house whistle as follows:
 - (i) from sunrise to sunset—three prolonged blasts;
 - (ii) from sunset to sunrise—three short blasts.

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- (d) No vessel shall proceed through the inner basin gates until semaphore signals are given as follows:
 - (i) from sunrise to sunset—green arm;
 - (ii) from sunset to sunrise—green light.
- (e) Every vessel shall stop and go astern when semaphore signals are given as follows:
 - (i) from sunrise to sunset—red arm;
 - (ii) from sunset to sunrise—red light.

36-C. (Applicable only at Quebec).—Vessels using St. Charles River or Estuary.—Every vessel using or desiring to use St. Charles River or Estuary shall be governed by regulations as follows:—

- (1) No vessel shall pass through any lift span or swing bridge opening unless she is completely under control.
- (2) Every vessel passing through any lift span or swing bridge opening shall exercise due caution having regard to all conditions affecting navigation at the time of passage. Information concerning navigation conditions may be obtained from the Board.
- (3) No vessel shall attempt to overtake or in any manner obstruct any other vessel which has signalled for any lift span to be raised or swing bridge to be opened.
- (4) No vessel shall signal for any lift span to be raised or swing bridge to be opened when—
 - (a) such vessel can pass under the bridge without risk or injury to such vessel or to the bridge;
 - (b) such vessel is equipped with masts, funnels or other erections which can be lowered and is not prevented by circumstances from lowering such masts, funnels or other erections so as to enable such vessel to pass under the bridge.
- (5) Every vessel which has signalled for any lift span to be raised or swing bridge to be opened shall remain at a safe distance from the bridge until the bridge operator signals that the lift span has been raised or swing bridge opened.
- (6) Every vessel shall, with her sounding device, signal as follows:—
 - (a) when entering or leaving St. Charles River and upon approaching each bridge:
 - (i) if towing—one prolonged blast followed immediately by two short blasts;
 - (ii) if not towing—one prolonged blast followed immediately by one short blast;
 - (b) when entering or leaving St. Charles River Estuary:
 - (i) if towing—two prolonged blasts followed immediately by one short blast;
 - (ii) if not towing—two prolonged blasts.

36-D. (Applicable only at Montreal).—Vessels Entering from Lachine Canal.—No vessel shall enter the harbour from the Lachine Canal except at the time permitted by the Board.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

36-E. (Applicable only at Montreal)—Signals.

- (1) Every downbound vessel shall, in order to warn upbound vessels, sound one prolonged blast on her sounding device immediately upon leaving the entrance of the Lachine Canal and shall navigate to the right of the mid-channel before rounding Alexandra Pier.
- (2) Every vessel downbound from a point above Victoria Pier to a point below Victoria Pier shall, in order to warn vessels leaving Market Basin, sound one prolonged blast on her sounding device when opposite the Marine Tower Jetty at Elevator No. 2.
- (3) Every vessel heading out of Market Basin shall, in order to warn downbound vessels, sound one prolonged blast on her sounding device before leaving the basin.

36-F. (Applicable only at Vancouver)—Navigation through First Narrows.—

- (1) Every vessel proceeding down the harbour shall, when safe and practicable—
 - (a) so approach the north shore eastward of Burnaby Shoal as to open out Prospect Point Bluff and then proceed cautiously to the north of mid-channel in the First Narrows;
 - (b) keep to the north of mid-channel in the First Narrows.
- (2) Every vessel proceeding up the harbour shall, upon approaching Prospect Point and when safe and practicable, proceed cautiously to the south of mid-channel.

36-G. (Applicable only at Vancouver)—Signals in Harbour.—

- (1) Every self-propelled vessel within one-half mile of approach to Prospect Point shall, with her sounding device, signal as follows:—
 - (a) if towing—one prolonged and two short blasts;
 - (b) if not towing—one prolonged blast;
 and every approaching vessel within hearing of such signals shall answer with the aforesaid signals to indicate whether she is towing or not towing.
- (2) Every deepsea vessel under way in the harbour shall fly her signal flags and indicate her destination by the following means:—
 - (a) from sunrise to sunset—by International Code Numeral

Pendants and using numbers as follows:

Above Second Narrows.....	00
Proceeding Out of Harbour.....	01
Union Oil Wharf.....	02
C.P.R. "A"	03
C.P.R. "B-C"	04
C.P.R. 5-6-7	05
C.P.R. "H"	06
Evans, Coleman, Evans.....	07
Canadian National Pier.....	08
Canadian Fishing Co. Dock.....	09
Dunlevy Avenue Wharf.....	10

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Ballantyne Pier.....	11
Great Northern Dock.....	12
B.C. Sugar Refinery.....	13
Burrard Elevator (No. 3 Jetty).....	14
Lapointe Pier and No. 1 Jetty.....	15
Terminal Wharf.....	17
Columbia Elevator.....	18
Alberta Pool Elevator.....	19
Midland Pacific Elevator.....	20
West Indies Dock.....	21
Burrard Drydock.....	22
Boom Grounds—East of Ferries.....	23
Boom Grounds—West of Ferries.....	24
Anchorage "A"	25
Anchorage "B"	26
Anchorage "C"	27
Pacific Drydock.....	28

(b) from sunset to sunrise and in fog—by sound signals as follows:

Union Oil Wharf.....	..-	U
C.P.R. Pier "A".....	.-.-	A.A. as one group
C.P.R. Pier "B-C".....	-.-	C
C.P.R. 5-6-7.....	..-	F
C.P.R. "H".....	....	H
Union Steamship Co.....	-.-	X
Evans, Coleman, Evans.....	....	E five times
Canadian National Pier.....	--.	G
Dunlevy Avenue Wharf.....	...-	V
Ballantyne Pier.....	----	M.M. as one group
Great Northern Dock.....	.-.	R
B.C. Sugar Refinery.....	.....	S.S. as one group
Burrard Elevator (No. 3 Jetty)	.-.	K
Lapointe Pier and No. 1 Jetty	.-..	L
Terminal Wharf.....	-.--.	T.E. three times
Columbia Elevator.....	-.--	Y
Alberta Pool Elevator.....	---.	J
Midland Pacific Elevator....	....-	E.V. as one group
West Indies Dock.....	.-.	W
Burrard Drydock.....	....	B

(3) Every vessel moving astern from any dock, wharf or pier shall sound three short blasts in succession.

(4) Every vessel leaving any dock, wharf or pier and not having a clear view of an approaching vessel shall signal as follows:—

(a) if towing—one prolonged and two short blasts.

(b) if not towing—one prolonged blast.

36-H. (Applicable only at Vancouver)—Vessels Passing under or through Second Narrows Bridge.—Every vessel passing or desiring to pass under Second Narrows Bridge or through any lift span opening thereof shall be governed by regulations as follows:—

(1) Every inbound vessel shall use span C, D or E.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

- (2) Every outbound vessel shall use span A, B or C.
- (3) Every vessel towing another vessel under the bridge or through the lift span opening thereof shall use for such purpose a towing hawser or line not exceeding sixty feet in length measured from the stern of the towing vessel to the nearest portion of the vessel in tow and shall not lengthen such towing hawser or line until the towing vessel and the vessel in tow have completed the passage and are well clear of the bridge piers;
Provided, however, that the master or person in charge of a vessel towing another vessel exceeding 150 feet in length may, with prior permission of the Board and at his discretion, lengthen the tow line to not exceeding 200 feet.
- (4) No raft of more than ten sections or exceeding 800 feet in length and 80 feet in width, shall be towed under the bridge;
Provided, however, that a raft not exceeding 1,280 feet in length and 160 feet in width may be towed under the lift span of the bridge subject to conditions as follows:
 - (a) that a tug of adequate power shall be employed to assist the tug towing such raft;
 - (b) that the tug assisting in towing any inbound raft shall remain attached thereto until abeam of Berry Point;
 - (c) that the passage shall not be made when the tide is lower than three feet above zero.
- (5) No vessel shall pass under the bridge or through the lift span opening thereof unless she is completely under control.
- (6) Every vessel passing under the bridge or through the lift span opening thereof shall exercise due caution having regard to all conditions affecting navigation at the time of passage. Information concerning navigation conditions may be obtained from the Board.
- (7) No vessel shall attempt to overtake or in any manner obstruct any other vessel which has signalled for the lift span of the bridge to be raised.
- (8) No vessel shall signal for the lift span to be raised when—
 - (a) such vessel can pass under the Bridge without risk or injury to such vessel or to the bridge;
 - (b) such vessel is equipped with masts, funnels or other erections which can be lowered and is not prevented by circumstances from lowering such masts, funnels or other erections so as to enable such vessel to pass under the bridge.
- (9) Every vessel which has signalled for the lift span of the bridge to be raised shall remain at a safe distance from the bridge until the bridge operator signals that the lift span has been raised.
- (10) Signals—
 - (a) Every vessel desiring the lift span of the bridge to be raised shall give three prolonged blasts with her sounding device and repeat such signal until acknowledged by the bridge operator.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

(b) Whenever any vessel has signalled the bridge operator as provided in paragraph (a) preceding, the bridge operator will acknowledge such signal as follows:

(i) from sunrise to sunset:

inbound vessel—

a black ball hoisted to the yard-arm on the south side of the signal mast indicates that the vessel's signal for the raising of the lift span has been heard and understood;

if such black ball is then dropped the vessel must not approach the bridge;

two black balls hoisted vertically on the south side of the signal mast indicates that the span has been raised;

outbound vessel—

a red cone hoisted to the yard-arm on the north side of the signal mast indicates that the vessel's signal for the raising of the lift span has been heard and understood;

if such red cone is then dropped the vessel must not approach the bridge;

two red cones hoisted vertically on the north side of the signal mast indicates that the span has been raised;

(ii) from sunset to sunrise:

inbound or outbound vessels—

a red light on either side of the operating house indicates that the vessel's signal has been heard and understood;

two red lights on the operating house, not less than ten feet apart vertically, indicates that the vessel must not approach the bridge;

a green light on either side of the operating house indicates that the lift span has been raised;

a vertical row of white lights indicates that a vessel is approaching the bridge from the opposite direction.

Vessels Mooring or Anchoring in the Harbour

37. Obstructing Navigation.—No vessel shall moor or anchor in the harbour in any manner that may obstruct—

- (1) navigation therein;
- (2) operation of ferries therein;
- (3) docking or undocking of any other vessel.

37-A. (Applicable only at Quebec)—Prohibited Mooring—

(1) No vessel shall moor or remain alongside—

(a) Pointe à Carcy wharf for a distance of 300 feet from the north end;

(b) the northern extremity of Pier No. 1 facing the Fairway Channel at the entrance to the St. Charles River.

(2) No pontoons shall be moored or fastened at any wharf without prior Board permission.

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38. Vessels Anchoring—

(1) No vessel shall, except in an emergency, anchor in the harbour without prior Board permission and then only at such place as is assigned by the Board.

(1-A) (Applicable only at Halifax and Saint John)—No vessel (except any vessel engaged or to be engaged in dredging or removing obstructions) shall anchor within two cables' length of any of the wharves except when intending to moor at any of such wharves or in an emergency.

(1-B) (Applicable only at Quebec).—Permitted Anchorage—

(a) Vessels bound for Quebec Harbour wharves or waiting for orders shall anchor in that section of the St. Lawrence River situated between anchorage beacon or blue light on King's Wharf and red gas buoy No. 10-Q, at east end of Wolfe's Cove Terminals, a distance of 4,500 feet.

(b) Vessels upward bound and waiting for tide shall anchor above red gas buoy No. 12-Q, west of Wolfe's Cove.

(1-C) (Applicable only at Quebec).—Prohibited Anchorage.—No vessel shall anchor—

(a) in the St. Lawrence River from Beauport red gas buoy No. 138-B in line with Point Levis shoal black gas buoy No. 89-B up to the anchorage beacon or blue light on King's Wharf;

(b) at Wolfe's Cove Terminals between red gas buoy No. 10-Q and red gas buoy No. 12-Q, a distance of 5,500 feet, and for the full width of the river at this location;

(c) in the Outer or Inner Louise Basins, or the estuary of the St. Charles River, except by Board permission;

(d) in the Fairway Channel Range Lights of Crane Island;

(e) southward of Crane Island Pier where the submarine cable is laid;

(f) in the dredged channel east of the Island of Orleans;

(g) within two cables' length of any of the wharves.

(1-D) (Applicable only at Vancouver).—Every vessel at anchor shall display at the forestay or forepart of the vessel, so as to be clearly visible from all directions, the following:

(a) from sunrise to sunset—a black ball or shape;

(b) from sunset to sunrise—a white light.

39. Anchor Out.—No vessel moored in the harbour shall, without Board direction, have an anchor out except for the purpose of immediately hauling the vessel in or out.

40. Power Available and Men on Board.—Every power-driven vessel moored or anchored in the harbour shall, unless exempted by the Board, at all times have—

(1) sufficient power available to enable the vessel to move under her own power on short notice;

(2) sufficient men on board to operate winches and handle mooring lines.

40-A. (Applicable only at Saint John).—Tenders, Lighters, Rafts.—Every tender, lighter or raft serving another vessel shall, when lying along-

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side such vessel, keep as close as possible thereto and the number of such tenders, lighters or rafts in use at any one time, the quantity of timber in any such raft, and the location thereof shall be in the discretion of the Board.

Vessels Berthing at Board Property

41. Permission of Board.—No vessel shall occupy a berth or move from one berth to another berth at Board property without prior Board permission.

42. Assignment of Berth.—The agent, owner, consignee, master or person in charge of any vessel who has obtained permission for such vessel to occupy a berth at Board property shall advise the Board of the anticipated time of arrival of the vessel, description and quantity of goods to be unloaded or loaded, and number of passengers to be landed or embarked. The Board may thereupon assign a berth to such vessel and may change such berth from time to time but shall not be liable for any delay in providing a berth or for failure to provide a berth.

43. Lines of Vessels.—The lines of every vessel moored at Board property shall be made fast only to mooring rings and posts provided for mooring purposes, and such lines shall not lie across any Board wharf or across any channel in such manner as to obstruct passage of any other vessel.

44. Vessels Made Fast To or Tied Up Alongside Other Vessels at Board Property.—

- (1) No vessel shall make fast to or tie up alongside any other vessel without prior Board permission.
- (2) Every vessel shall, when ordered by the Board, permit any other vessel to make fast to or tie up alongside.
- (3) Whenever vessels are made fast to or tied up one alongside of another, a free and unencumbered passage over the inner vessels shall be allowed to the outer vessels for loading, unloading and access to and from the shore.
- (4) Whenever any vessel is made fast to or tied up alongside another vessel, the lines of the vessel so made fast or tied up shall not, except in an emergency, be cut or cast off without prior Board permission and unless prior notice of the intention to do so has been given to the vessel so made fast or tied up.

45. Loading or Unloading Goods.—

- (1) Every vessel loading or unloading at Board property shall start such work as soon as possible after berthing and shall continue such work, all to the satisfaction of the Board.
- (2) Whenever the Board considers that any goods which are to be loaded to or unloaded from any vessel at Board property should be handled directly between such vessel and any land conveyance, the Board may so direct.

Miscellaneous Regulations

46. Signal Flags.—

- (1-A) (Applicable at all harbours except Vancouver).—Every vessel arriving in the harbour shall fly her signal flags until the certificate required under subsection (2) of section 31 has been delivered and the vessel is secured in her assigned berth or anchorage.

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(1-B) (Applicable only at Vancouver).—Every deepsea vessel arriving in the harbour between sunrise and sunset shall fly her signal flags until she is secured in her assigned berth or anchorage, or, if arriving between sunset and sunrise, shall communicate by signal lamp her name and other required information to the First Narrows Signal Station.

47. Blue Peter.—Every deepsea vessel shall hoist the Blue Peter on her day of departure from the harbour.

47-A. (Applicable only at Saint John and Vancouver).—Signalling for Tug Service.—Every deepsea vessel requiring tug service shall sound letter "P" (. - - .) at short intervals.

48. Name of Vessel and Water Gauge.—Every vessel in the harbour shall display conspicuously her name and an accurate water gauge.

49. Gangways.—Suitable gangways, clearly lighted at night, shall be provided by every vessel in the harbour for the use of persons boarding or leaving the vessel.

50. Cargo Skids.—Cargo skids of vessels in the harbour shall, from sunset to sunrise, be clearly lighted when in place.

51. Side Ports.—The side ports of vessels in the harbour shall, from sunset to sunrise, be—

- (1) clearly lighted when open;
- (2) closed when not in use.

52. Hatches.—The hatches of vessels in the harbour shall, when not in use, be securely and completely covered or guarded.

53. Save-alls.—Suitable save-alls to prevent goods or persons from falling into the water shall be used by vessels loading or unloading in the harbour.

54. Lights on Vessels.—

- (1) A red light shall be displayed conspicuously by every vessel overreaching the end of any wharf in the harbour and such light shall be placed at the projecting end of the vessel.
- (2) Lights used on vessels loading or unloading in the harbour shall be of an approved electric type and shall be located in safe positions. Connecting wires shall be properly insulated and protected against damage.

55. Precautions Against Rats.—A suitable device affixed to the lines of the vessel shall be provided and all other precautions necessary to prevent rats leaving the vessel shall be taken by every vessel moored or anchored in the harbour.

56. Exhaust Mufflers.—Internal combustion engines on vessels operating within the harbour shall be equipped with exhaust mufflers which shall be used continuously when the engines are running.

57. Fire-extinguishing Equipment.—Suitable fire-extinguishing equipment, ready for instant use in case of fire in any part of the vessel shall be provided by every vessel in the harbour.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

58. Fire Used on Vessels.—No fire shall be used on any vessel in the harbour except in suitable containers and under watch.

59. Rigging or Gear Overhanging.—No rigging, gear or other equipment of any vessel in the harbour shall be permitted to overhang or project in any manner that may endanger life or property.

60. Whistles, Sirens or Fog-horns.—No whistle, siren or fog-horn on any vessel in the harbour shall be sounded unnecessarily, and no such equipment shall be tested without prior Board permission.

61. Watch on Vessels.—A watch consisting of one or more competent persons shall be maintained constantly on every vessel in the harbour (except any vessel which may be given prior written exemption by the Board) and in the event of any danger, accident, disturbance or fire, such watch immediately shall give an alarm and also notify the following:

At Halifax—Harbour Master;
At Saint John—Harbour Master;
At Chicoutimi—Port Manager;
At Quebec—Harbour Master;
At Three Rivers—Port Manager;
At Montreal—Harbour Master and Harbour Police;
At Churchill—Port Manager;
At Vancouver—Harbour Master.

62. Vessels Abandoned, etc.—No vessel shall be abandoned, sunk, burned, broken up, dismantled, allowed to remain on the shore or cast adrift in the harbour without prior Board permission.

63. Vessels Involved in Accidents, Collisions or Groundings.—The master or person in charge of every vessel involved in any—

- (1) accident causing death of or injury to persons or loss or destruction of or damage to property;
- (2) collision;
- (3) grounding;

in the harbour shall deliver forthwith to the Board a written report giving full details of such accident, collision or grounding.

64. Precautions Against Epidemics.—Whenever any epidemic is prevalent or the spread of any infectious or contagious disease is considered probable on board any vessel in the harbour, the agent, owner, master or person in charge of such vessel shall forthwith notify the Board, and the Board may assign a place at which such vessel shall be moored or anchored and at which place such vessel shall remain, fly quarantine flag “Q” and allow no unauthorized person to embark or disembark until measures satisfactory to the Board have been taken.

65. Dredging and Removing Obstructions.—No vessel shall engage in dredging or removing obstructions in the harbour without prior Board permission.

66. Cargo or Ship’s Gear lost Overside.—The master or person in charge of every vessel which has lost cargo or ship’s gear overside in the harbour shall, on obtaining prior Board permission, forthwith recover the lost article if practicable. If such recovery is not made, the said master

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or person shall deliver to the Board a written report of the loss giving the approximate location thereof, description of the lost article and other pertinent details. The Board may then, in its sole discretion and at the risk and expense of the vessel, recover the lost article.

67. Unloading Ballast or Refuse.—No vessel shall unload ballast or refuse into the water of the harbour, into another vessel in the harbour, or on to any place on Board property, except as directed by the Board and at such place as is assigned for that purpose by the Board, and no vessel shall so unload ballast or refuse without prior written Board permission.

Aircraft

68. Aircraft shall be governed by regulations as follows:—

- (1) No aircraft shall alight on or take off from the water except at locations designated by the Board.
- (2) Aircraft alighting on or taking off from the water shall allow right-of-way to vessels under way.
- (3) In addition to the provisions of subsections (1) and (2) preceding, all by-laws governing vessels shall govern aircraft under way or at rest on the water.

PART III.—REGULATIONS GOVERNING EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER DANGEROUS GOODS

69. In this part—

- (1) “Authorized place” means any transit shed, wharf, berth or other place in the harbour (including private property) so designated by the Board;
- (2) “Department of Transport Regulations” means the “Regulations respecting the Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Explosives in Ships” issued by the Department of Transport and approved by the Governor in Council;
- (3) “C.T.C. regulations” means:
 - (a) “Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada Regulations for the Transportation of Explosives and Other Dangerous Articles by Freight and Specifications for Shipping Containers” published in J. A. Brass’ Tariff R.A.C. No. 1, C.T.C. No. 1, supplements to or successive issues thereof;
 - (b) “Regulations of the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada for the Transportation by Express of Acids, Compressed Gases, Inflammables, Oxidizing Substances, Explosives, Etc., and Specifications for Shipping Containers” published in Tariff C.T.C. No. E.T. 3469, supplements to or successive issues thereof;
- (4) “Explosives” means:
 - (a) any article or substance classified as an explosive by Department of Transport regulations (except ammunition included in division 1 of class 6 explosives in said regulations) and any other article or substance of a similar nature but not including ship’s ammunition;

National Harbours Board Act—continued

(b) any article or substance classified as a Class A or Class B explosive by C.T.C. regulations and any other article or substance of a similar nature;

(c) any highly inflammable article or substance of such kind or quantity as should reasonably be known to the possessor thereof to constitute a serious danger to life or property;

Provided, however, that by notice the Board may designate any article or substance whatsoever (including ammunition embraced in division 1 of class 6 explosives in Department of Transport regulations and ship's ammunition) to be explosives for the purposes of this by-law;

(5) "Dangerous goods" means any article or substance (except explosives or ship's ammunition) of such kind or quantity as should reasonably be known to the possessor thereof to constitute a serious danger to life or property;

Provided, however, that by notice the Board may designate any article or substance whatsoever (including explosives and ship's ammunition) to be dangerous goods for the purposes of this by-law;

(6) "Ship's ammunition" means any article or substance on board and necessary for the safety or defence of any vessel.

Regulations Governing Explosives

70. Board Permission for Vehicles.—No railway car or other vehicle of any nature whatsoever shall, while carrying explosives, enter, move within or depart from the harbour without prior Board permission.

71. Board Permission for Vessels.—No vessel having explosives on board shall enter, move within or depart from the harbour without prior Board permission and in no case in fog, mist, falling snow or heavy rain unless there is clear visibility of at least one mile, nor shall any vessel remain in the harbour after the time set by the Board for her departure.

72. Vessel Signals.—Every vessel loading, unloading or having on board explosives shall display signals as follows:

- (1) From sunrise to sunset—International Code flag "B";
- (2) From sunset to sunrise—a red light visible from all directions in accordance with International Regulations.

73. Vessel having Right-of-way.—Every vessel, when under way and displaying the signal set forth in section 72 shall be given right-of-way by other vessels which shall, if necessary, move to a position of safety.

74. Vessel's Speed.—Notwithstanding the provisions of section 33, no vessel shall move at a speed greater than six knots when passing any moored or anchored vessel displaying the signal set forth in section 72.

75. Sufficient Crew to Move Vessel.—Every vessel having explosives on board shall have at all times a sufficient and competent crew to move and navigate the vessel.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

76. Watch on Vessel.—A watch consisting of one or more competent persons shall be maintained constantly on every vessel having explosives on board and in the event of any danger, accident, disturbance or fire such watch immediately shall give an alarm and also notify the following:—

At Halifax—Harbour Master;
At Saint John—Harbour Master;
At Chicoutimi—Port Manager;
At Quebec—Harbour Master;
At Three Rivers—Port Manager;
At Montreal—Harbour Master and Harbour Police;
At Churchill—Port Manager;
At Vancouver—Harbour Master.

77. Tow Lines.—Every vessel having explosives on board, when moored or anchored, shall have at all times at both bow and stern, a suitable tow line of steel wire securely fastened on deck by one end and hanging over the off-shore side of the vessel so that the other end, which shall be equipped with an eye, shall be suspended at a point not more than four feet from the water's surface.

78. Vessel Hatches.—The hatches of every vessel having explosives on board shall, when not in use, be kept closed and covered with tarpaulins securely battened.

79. Vessel Operating within Harbour.—Any lighter, barge, scow or other similar vessel lightering or otherwise transporting explosives to, from or within the harbour shall be a suitable non self-propelled type and shall be moved by means of a tug which shall remain alongside for such time as the said vessel has any explosives on board.

80. Handling between Sunset and Sunrise whether or not on Vessels.—No explosives shall be loaded, unloaded or handled in the harbour between sunset and sunrise without prior Board permission.

81. Lights whether or not on Vessels.—No artificial light, except electric lights or flash lights of a non-spark type, shall be used in the harbour where explosives are being loaded, unloaded or handled. Electric lights shall be in good condition and protected adequately by metal guards against breakage, and the wire of such lights shall be sound.

82. Carrying Fire-Producing Devices, Etc., whether or not on Vessels.—No person, when in or upon any place in the harbour containing explosives, shall have in his possession any match or other fire-producing device or wear or have in his possession any article or substance which might be capable of causing explosion or fire, and, for the purpose of enforcing this section, the Board shall possess the right of search.

Regulations Governing Explosives and Dangerous Goods

83. Board Permission.—No explosives or dangerous goods shall be loaded, unloaded or handled anywhere within the harbour except at such time and authorized place as may be permitted by the Board.

84. Report.—Every vessel having explosives or dangerous goods on board shall, before or immediately upon arrival in the harbour, make a special written report to the Board setting forth the kind, quantity and destination of such explosives or dangerous goods.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

85. Anchoring or Mooring.—No vessel having explosives or dangerous goods on board shall moor or anchor in the harbour except at an authorized place and in the manner stipulated by the Board.

86. Prompt Unloading of Vessel.—Every vessel entering the harbour with explosives or dangerous goods for unloading therein shall unload them with all possible expedition at the time fixed by the Board.

87. Prompt Loading and Departure of Vessel.—

- (1) Every vessel loading or intending to load explosives or dangerous goods for outward movement from the harbour shall load them with all possible expedition at the time fixed by the Board and depart from the harbour without avoidable delay.
- (2) When a vessel is delayed in loading or departing, the master or agent of such vessel shall report immediately to the Board the reason for and probable duration of the delay.

88. Supervising Loading and Unloading of Vessel.—When explosives or dangerous goods are being loaded to or unloaded from any vessel, the work shall be done under the supervision of an officer of the vessel competent to direct the operation and in co-operation with the appropriate shore authorities.

89. Prohibited Operations on Vessel.—No vessel loading, unloading or having on board explosives or dangerous goods shall engage in or permit any operation which might cause explosion or fire or in any other manner endanger life or property.

90. Department of Transport Regulations.—No explosives or dangerous goods shall be moved by vessel from the harbour unless they are packed, marked, labelled, described, certified, stowed and otherwise in conformity with Department of Transport Regulations, nor moved by vessel from a place outside Canada to the harbour unless they are packed, marked, labelled, described, certified, stowed and otherwise in conformity with all relevant regulations of the country in which loaded to vessel and in no case in a manner less effective than that prescribed by Department of Transport Regulations.

91. C.T.C. Regulations.—No explosives or dangerous goods shall be moved to or from the harbour by railway freight or railway express unless they are packed, marked, labelled, described, certified, loaded and otherwise in conformity with C.T.C. Regulations.

92. Regulations to Govern Movement other than by Vessel or Railway.—No explosives or dangerous goods shall be moved to or from the harbour by means other than by vessel or railway unless they are packed, marked, labelled, described, certified, loaded and otherwise in conformity with all relevant official regulations and approved practices.

93. Delivery for Prompt Loading to Vessel.—No explosives or dangerous goods intended for shipment by vessel shall be brought to or placed upon any authorized place until the time declared by the vessel assigned for the carriage of such explosives or dangerous goods to be satisfactory for such vessel's prompt receipt thereof and notice of such declaration has been given to the Board.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

94. Prompt Removal.—Explosives or dangerous goods unloaded from any vessel shall be removed from the harbour without delay.

95. Compulsory Removal.—The Board may, in its sole discretion and at the risk and expense of the person in possession of explosives or dangerous goods which have been brought to or placed anywhere in the harbour otherwise than in conformity with section 93, or have not been removed in accordance with section 94, remove, destroy or otherwise dispose of such explosives or dangerous goods.

96. Handling.—No explosives or dangerous goods shall be loaded, unloaded or handled except by persons assigned and competent to do such work and under the supervision of persons assigned and competent to direct the operation.

97. Guarding.—Explosives and dangerous goods, whether in any railway car, other vehicle or otherwise, shall, while within the harbour, be guarded constantly and adequately by the person in possession of such explosives or dangerous goods, and the Board may, in its sole discretion and at the risk and expense of the said person, arrange such guarding as it deems necessary.

98. Segregation of Explosives or Dangerous Goods.—Explosives or dangerous goods handled or placed in or upon any authorized place shall be so segregated as to kind and so segregated from other goods as to minimize danger to life and property.

99. Explosives or Dangerous Goods to be Covered.—Explosives or dangerous goods, while remaining in the open, shall be completely covered with tarpaulins or other suitable material and be marked with adequate warning signs visible from all directions.

100. Defective or Damaged Shipments.—Defective or damaged shipments of explosives or dangerous goods, or explosives or dangerous goods which have escaped or been spilt from their containers, shall immediately be rendered harmless by the person in possession of them and if this action is not taken the Board may, in its sole discretion and at the risk and expense of the said person, remove, destroy or otherwise dispose of such shipments, explosives or dangerous goods.

101. Equipment.—Safe, suitable and sufficient equipment shall be used in loading, unloading and handling explosives or dangerous goods, which equipment shall be maintained in a safe and efficient condition.

102. Fires.—No fire which might cause either explosion or other fires shall be permitted while explosives or dangerous goods are being loaded, unloaded or handled. Any fire that is permitted must be properly safeguarded and be in the constant charge of a competent person assigned for that purpose.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

103. Fire Extinguishing Equipment.—Sufficient fire extinguishing equipment of a suitable type to cope with incipient fires while explosives or dangerous goods are being loaded, unloaded or handled shall be provided by the person in possession of such explosives or dangerous goods and shall be maintained ready by the said person for immediate use.

104. Smoking or Carrying Lighted Fire-Producing Devices.—No person, when in or upon any place containing explosives or dangerous goods, shall smoke or have in his possession any lighted match or other lighted fire-producing device.

105. Safeguarding Life and Property.—No person shall handle explosives or dangerous goods roughly or carelessly or while under the influence of intoxicants, or be guilty of any other act or omission which might damage the explosives or dangerous goods or cause explosion or fire in the harbour or in any other manner endanger life or property.

PART IV.—OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

106. Offences.—Every person is guilty of an offence against this by-law who violates or fails to observe any provision of this by-law, or who, having any other person under his command or direction, knowingly or negligently permits such other person to violate or fail to observe any provision of this by-law, and no action taken by the Board as provided under sections 3, 16, 17, 18, 21, 30, 66, 95, 97 and 100 of this by-law shall relieve any person guilty of an offence against this by-law from the penalties prescribed by section 107 following.

107. Penalties.—Every person guilty of an offence against this by-law shall be liable, upon summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding \$500.00 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding 60 days, or, in default of payment of a pecuniary penalty and of the costs of conviction, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 30 days.

BY - LAW B-1**Tariff of Harbour Dues**

APPLICABLE AT THE HARBOURS OF HALIFAX, N.S., SAINT JOHN, N.B.,
CHICOUTIMI, QUE., QUEBEC, QUE., THREE RIVERS, QUE., MONTREAL, QUE.

SECTION I.—DEFINITIONS

1. “Board” means the National Harbours Board.

2. “Harbour Dues” is a charge, payable to the Board, levied on every vessel (except any vessel which is exempt under section V of this tariff) entering or using any of the harbours of Halifax, Saint John, Chicoutimi, Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

SECTION II.—APPLICATION OF RATES

Harbour Dues shall be computed, levied and collected (subject to the minimum charge provided in section IV of this tariff) at rates provided in section III of this tariff applied (except as otherwise provided in said section III) to the net registered tonnage of each vessel;

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that if a vessel has no net registered tonnage, the Board shall estimate the net tonnage of such vessel and such estimate shall be deemed to be the net registered tonnage of such vessel for the purposes of this tariff.

SECTION III.—SCHEDULE OF RATES

1. Vessels entering the Harbour.—For each entry of a vessel;

- (1) From a place in Canada, United States of America, Newfoundland, St. Pierre, Miquelon, Bermuda, or West Indiesper net registered ton.. $\frac{1}{2}$ c
- (2) From a place not included in item (1) preceding.....per net registered ton.. 1c

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that;

(a) A vessel which, prior to entry, has called at a place on the River St. Lawrence below the harbour of Quebec en route from a place not included in item (1) preceding, shall be subject to the rate provided in item (2) preceding;

(b) On every vessel entering the harbour and departing therefrom within a period of twelve (12) consecutive hours the rate provided in item (1) or (2) preceding shall be reduced by one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$).

2. Vessels operating within Harbour Limits.—On every vessel operating ordinarily only within the limits of the harbour and engaging in commercial activity therein, for each calendar year or any part thereof:—

- (1) Self-propelled vessels:

	\$
(a) Not over 50 tons, net register.....	10.00
(b) Over 50 tons and not over 100 tons, net register	20.00
(c) Over 100 tons, net register.....	100.00
- (2) Non-self-propelled vessels:
 - (a) Scows—
 - (i) Not over 50 tons, net register 10.00
 - (ii) Over 50 tons and not over 100 tons, net register 15.00
 - (b) Not otherwise specified (N.O.S.)..... 25.00

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that on every such vessel which leaves and re-enters the harbour, there shall be levied and collected for each such re-entry, in addition to the rate provided in item (1) or (2) preceding, a rate of one-half cent ($\frac{1}{2}$ c.) per net registered ton.

SECTION IV.—MINIMUM CHARGE

The minimum charge for each entry or re-entry shall be One Dollar (\$1.00).

National Harbours Board Act—continued**SECTION V.—EXEMPTIONS**

There shall be exempt from Harbour Dues, vessels as follows:—

- (1) Non-commercial vessels of His Majesty's Governments;
- (2) Non-commercial vessels of foreign governments;
- (3) Non-commercial vessels used solely for purposes of pleasure and not engaging in commercial activity within the harbour;
- (4) Vessels entering the harbour and departing therefrom within a period of twelve (12) consecutive hours without engaging in commercial activity therein;
- (5) Vessels in distress entering the harbour under tow;
- (6) Fishing vessels, of Canadian registry, engaged exclusively in fishing;
- (7) Vessels operating as ferries and maintaining regular running schedules within the harbour;
- (8) Vessels engaged ordinarily in Great Lakes-River St. Lawrence service, when carrying bulk grain only, whether inward, outward, or inward and outward.

SECTION VI.—TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. Harbour Dues shall become due and payable forthwith at the office of the Board at the harbour when the vessel enters or uses the harbour.

2. Harbour Dues do not include charges assessable under any other by-laws or tariffs of the Board.

BY - LAW B-2**Tariff of Dockage, Buoyage and Anchorage Charges**

APPLICABLE AT THE HARBOURS OF HALIFAX, N.S., SAINT JOHN, N.B., CHICOUTIMI, QUE., QUEBEC, QUE., THREE RIVERS, QUE., MONTREAL, QUE.

SECTION I.—DEFINITIONS

1. "*Board*" means the National Harbours Board.

2. "*Dockage*" is a charge, payable to the Board, levied on every vessel (except any vessel which is exempt under section V of this tariff) occupying a berth at any wharf, pier, jetty, bulkhead or other similar facility under the administration, management or control of or under lease from the Board in any of the harbours of Halifax, Saint John, Chicoutimi, Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal, whether the vessel is moored to such wharf, pier, jetty, bulkhead or other similar facility, or to a vessel or vessels moored thereto.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

3. “*Buoyage*” is a charge, payable to the Board, levied on every vessel (except any vessel which is exempt under section V of this tariff) moored at any buoy, dolphin or other similar facility under the administration, management or control of or under lease from the Board in any of the harbours of Halifax, Saint John, Chicoutimi, Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal, and not used in conjunction with a facility for which Dockage is assessable.

4. “*Anchorage*” is a charge, payable to the Board, levied on every vessel (except any vessel which is exempt under section V of this tariff) anchored in any of the harbours of Halifax, Saint John, Chicoutimi, Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal.

SECTION II.—APPLICATION OF RATES

Dockage, Buoyage and Anchorage shall be computed, levied and collected (subject to the minimum charge provided in section IV of this tariff) at rates provided in section III of this tariff applied (except as otherwise provided in said section III) to the net registered tonnage of each vessel;

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that if a vessel has no net registered tonnage, the Board shall estimate the net tonnage of such vessel and such estimate shall be deemed to be the net registered tonnage of such vessel for the purposes of this tariff.

SECTION III.—SCHEDULE OF RATES

1. *Dockage* (except as otherwise provided in subsection 4 of this section):—

For each eight (8) consecutive hours
or any part thereof from the time
any line of the vessel is made
fast until all lines are cast off. Per net registered ton. $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that;

(1) On every vessel occupying more than one berth consecutively, Dockage shall be levied throughout the period beginning when any line is made fast at the first berth until all lines are cast off at the last berth;

(2) On every vessel not occupying a berth, but loading or unloading by lighterage from or to any wharf, pier, jetty, bulkhead or other similar facility under the administration, management or control of or under lease from the Board, there shall be levied and collected a charge equal to one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) the Dockage rate provided in this subsection.

2. *Buoyage* (except as otherwise provided in subsection 4 of this section):—

For each twelve (12) consecutive
hours or any part thereof from
the time any line of the vessel
is made fast until all lines are
cast off. Per net registered ton. $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

3. Anchorage (except as otherwise provided in subsection 4 of this section):—

- (1) First thirty (30) days or any part thereof No charge
- (2) Each succeeding thirty (30) days or any part thereof Per net registered ton. $1\frac{1}{2}$ c.

4. Dockage, Buoyage or Anchorage on every vessel moored or anchored in any of the harbours of Chicoutimi, Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal, from the close of navigation in any calendar year to the opening of navigation in the calendar year next following, and not engaging in commercial activity during such period:—

- (1) Vessels not over 150 feet over-all length.... \$25.00
- (2) Vessels over 150 feet over-all length 50.00

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that on any such vessel engaging in commercial activity during the whole or any part of such period, there shall be levied and collected, in addition to the charge provided in item (1) or (2) preceding, a charge at the rate of two and one-half cents ($2\frac{1}{2}$ c.) per net registered ton per month or any part thereof while such vessel is so engaged.

SECTION IV.—MINIMUM CHARGE

The minimum Dockage, Buoyage or Anchorage shall be One Dollar (\$1.00).

SECTION V.—EXEMPTIONS

There shall be exempt from Dockage, Buoyage or Anchorage, vessels as follows:—

- (1) Non-commercial vessels of His Majesty's Governments;
- (2) Non-commercial vessels of foreign governments;
- (3) Non-commercial vessels used solely for purposes of pleasure and not engaging in commercial activity within the harbour;
- (4) Vessels moored in the harbour in the interests of safety of navigation, with the permission of the Board, provided such vessels enter and depart within a period of twelve (12) consecutive hours without engaging in commercial activity therein;
- (5) Tugs while docking or undocking a vessel;
- (6) Lighters while loading or unloading goods from or to any wharf, pier, jetty, bulkhead or other similar facility under the administration, management or control of or under lease from the Board to or from other vessels not occupying a berth.
- (7) Vessels engaged ordinarily in Great Lakes-River St. Lawrence service, while loading or unloading bulk grain or while waiting to load or unload bulk grain.

National Harbours Board Act—continued**SECTION VI.—TERMS AND CONDITIONS**

1. The charges hereinbefore provided shall become due and payable forthwith, as incurred, at the office of the Board at the harbour.

2. Every vessel moored or anchored shall be entirely at owner's risk.

3. The charges hereinbefore provided do not include charges assessable under any other by-laws or tariffs of the Board.

BY - LAW B-3**Tariff of Top Wharfage Charges**

APPLICABLE AT THE HARBOURS OF HALIFAX, N.S., SAINT JOHN, N.B.,
CHICOUTIMI, QUE., QUEBEC, QUE., THREE RIVERS, QUE., MONTREAL, QUE.

SECTION I.—DEFINITIONS

1. "*Board*" means the National Harbours Board.

2. "*Board's property*" means any wharf, pier, jetty, dock or other property (except grain elevators and grain galleries) under the administration, management or control of or under lease from the Board in any of the harbours of Halifax, Saint John, Chicoutimi, Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal.

3. "*Top Wharfage*" is a charge payable to the Board, levied at each of the harbours of Halifax, Saint John, Chicoutimi, Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal on:—

(1) Grain handled at or through:

- (a) Grain elevators under the administration, management or control of or under lease from the Board;
- (b) Grain elevators or grain galleries constructed on lands under the administration, management or control of or under lease from the Board;

(2) Other goods (including grain not handled as aforesaid):

- (a) Unloaded from a vessel to or loaded to a vessel from the Board's property;
- (b) Transhipped from vessel to vessel;
- (c) Unloaded overside from a vessel to or loaded overside to a vessel from water;
- (d) Landed from water to or placed in the water from the Board's property;

National Harbours Board Act—continued

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that Top Wharfage shall be levied once only on:—

- (1) Grain received in the said grain elevators and remaining therein until shipped therefrom without, in the interval, being altered in form or composition;
- (2) Other goods (including grain not handled as aforesaid):
 - (a) Unloaded from a vessel to the Board's property and remaining thereon until loaded to a vessel therefrom for reshipment without, in the interval, being altered in form or composition;
 - (b) Transhipped from vessel to vessel without, in the interval, being altered in form or composition;
 - (c) Unloaded from or loaded to a vessel by lighterage to or from the Board's property.

SECTION II.—APPLICATION OF RATES

1. Top Wharfage.—Top wharfage shall be computed, levied and collected (subject to the minimum charge provided in section IV of this tariff) at rates provided in section III of this tariff applied (except as otherwise provided in subsection 2 of this section and in said section III) to the weight (2,000 pounds per ton) or to the measurement (40 cubic feet per ton) of the goods, including containers, as follows:—

- (1) On grain, by weight;
- (2) On goods other than grain:
 - (a) Received from or for furtherance to points outside Canada and unloaded from, loaded to, or transhipped from or to an ocean vessel—
 - (i) When such goods have been or shall be carried by such ocean vessel by weight or measurement—as such goods have been or shall be carried by such ocean vessel;
 - (ii) When such goods have been or shall be carried by such ocean vessel on any basis other than weight or measurement—by weight or measurement whichever shall be the greater;
 - (b) Not provided for in subsection (a) preceding—
 - (i) When such goods have been or shall be carried by vessel by weight or measurement—as such goods have been or shall be carried by such vessel;
 - (ii) When such goods have been or shall be carried by vessel on any basis other than weight or measurement—by weight or measurement whichever shall be the greater.

2. Weight Exceptions.—Weight exceptions in respect of the application of Top Wharfage rates to weight or measurement are as follows:—

- (1) Notwithstanding that goods described in the schedule hereunder have been or shall be carried by weight, measurement or other basis as provided in subsection 1 preceding, Top Wharfage rates shall be applied to the weights of such goods as follows:

National Harbours Board Act—continued

Item No.	Description of Goods	Unit Basis	Weight (Pounds)
5	Apples, fresh, which have been or shall be carried by ocean vessel on a basis other than weight or measurement:—		
	(1) In bulk.....	Per bushel.....	45
	(2) In containers (including weight of containers):		
	(a) Barrels.....	Each.....	155
	(b) Half-barrels.....	do	80
	(c) One-bushel hampers.....	do	48
	(d) Boxes.....	do	48
10	Cod Liver Oil:—		
	(1) In bulk.....	Per imperial gallon...	10
	(2) In barrels:		
	(a) Contents.....	do ...	10
	(b) Plus weight of barrels.....	Each.....	75
15	Grain in bulk:—		
	(1) Barley.....	Per bushel.....	48
	(2) Beans, soya.....	do	60
	(3) Buckwheat.....	do	48
	(4) Corn.....	do	56
	(5) Flaxseed.....	do	56
	(6) Oats:		
	(a) Canadian.....	do	34
	(b) United States.....	do	32
	(7) Rye.....	do	56
	(8) Wheat.....	do	60
20	Molasses:—		
	(1) In bulk.....	Per imperial gallon...	14
	(2) In containers:		
	(a) Contents.....	do ...	14
	(b) Plus weight of containers—		
	(i) Puncheons.....	Each.....	124
	(ii) Hogsheads.....	do	80
	(iii) Tierces.....	do	80
	(iv) Barrels.....	do	46
	(v) Half-barrels.....	do	23
25	Petroleum and Petroleum Products, in bulk:—		
	(1) Oil, crude or refined.....	Per imperial gallon...	8½
	(2) Gasoline.....	do ...	7½

(2) On goods described in the schedule hereunder for which actual weights are not available when Top Wharfage is levied, the weights of such goods shall be computed on the basis of unit weights as follows:—

Item No.	Description of Goods	Unit Basis	Weight (Pounds)
5	Cement, natural or portland.....	Per barrel.....	350
10	Crates, lobster, empty.....	Each.....	50
15	Fish.....	Per cask or butt.....	490
20	Grain Bags.....	Per 100 bags.....	80
25	Potatoes, in bulk.....	Per bushel.....	60
30	Shingles, wooden, in bundles.....	Per bundle.....	55
35	Turnips, in bulk.....	Per bushel.....	50

National Harbours Board Act—continued

SECTION III.—SCHEDULE OF RATES

1. *Top Wharfage* rates are as follows:—

Item No.	Description of Goods	Unit Basis	Rate in Cents
10	All goods not otherwise specified (N.O.S.)	Per ton	50
20	Aeroplanes or Seaplanes, Aeroplane or Seaplane Engines, Engine Nascelles, Fuselages, Main Planes, Propellers, Tail Planes, Trailing Edges, Wings	do	15
30	Asbestos:—		
	(1) Crude, Fibre	do	25
	(2) Shorts, Waste or Refuse	do	15
40	Asphalt (Asphaltum):—		
	(1) In bulk and piped	do	15
	(2) In containers	do	30
50	Baggage (accompanying passengers embarking for or disembarking from trans-Atlantic points)	Per passenger	50
60	Ballast, vessel, non-revenue	Per ton	10
70	Beet Pulp	do	25
80	Blood, dried	do	25
90	Boats (excluding Canoes):—		
	(1) Not over 17 feet over-all length	Each	100
	(2) Over 17 feet and not over 20 feet over-all length	do	150
	(3) Over 20 feet and not over 25 feet over-all length	do	300
	(4) Over 25 feet and not over 35 feet over-all length	do	600
	(5) Over 35 feet over-all length	do	1,000
100	Bone Meal	Per ton	25
110	Brick:—		
	(1) Building, common or pressed	do	15
	(2) Fire, Glazed, Terra Cotta	do	30
120	Bullion, Specie	do	200
130	Butter, creamery, dairy	do	40
140	Canoes	Each	100
150	Cement, natural or portland:—		
	(1) In bulk	Per ton	15
	(2) In containers	do	25
160	Cheese	do	40
170	Clay:—		
	Ball, Burnt, China (Kaolin), Fire	do	25
180	Coal:—		
	(1) Anthracite	do	10
	(2) Bituminous	do	8
190	Coke	do	10
200	Concrete Blocks	do	30
210	Containers, empty:—		
	Barrels, Casks, Drums, Hogsheads, Kegs, Puncheons, Tierces:		
	(1) Under 100 pounds	Each	3
	(2) 100 pounds and over	do	5
220	Creosote, in bulk and piped	Per ton	30
230	Eggs, in shell	do	40
240	Explosives	do	200

National Harbours Board Act—continued

Item No.	Description of Goods	Unit Basis	Rate in Cents
250	Ferro-alloys:—		
	(1) Calcium-silicon, Ferro-chrome Ferro-manganese, Ferro-silicon, Silico-manganese, Silico-spiegel:		
	(a) In bulk.....	Per ton.....	20
	(b) In containers.....	do	35
	(2) Spiegeleisen.....	do	30
260	Fertilizers, chemical (in straight or mixed shipments):—		
	Ammonium Phosphate, Calcium Cyanamide, Muriate of Potash, Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Ammonia, Sulphate of Potash, Superphosphate, in bulk, barrels or bags....	do	25
270	Fish:—		
	(1) Round.....	do	15
	(2) In tins (with or without vegetable ingredients).....	do	40
	(3) Skins, raw, not processed.....	do	30
	(4) Not otherwise specified (N.O.S.).....	do	30
280	Fluorspar.....	Per ton.....	25
290	Fruit (excluding Nuts):—		
	(1) Fresh:		
	(a) Apples.....	do	15
	(b) Bananas.....	Per stem.....	1
	(c) Not otherwise specified (N.O.S.).....	Per ton.....	30
	(2) Dried or in brine or in tins (excluding jams).....	do	40
300	Furs (excluding Waste).....	do	100
310	Grain and Grain Products:—		
	(1) Grain, whole:		
	(a) In bulk or in bags, handled at or through grain elevators under the administration, management or control of or under lease from the Board, or at or through grain elevators or grain galleries constructed on lands under the administration, management or control of or under lease from the Board—		
	(i) At Quebec, Three Rivers or Montreal.....	do	6
	(ii) At Halifax or Saint John—		
	Shipped by vessel to points outside Canada.....	do	No charge
	Not shipped as aforesaid.....	do	6
	(b) In bags, not otherwise specified (N.O.S.).....	do	15
	(2) Grain Products:		
	(a) In bulk—		
	Malt.....	do	12
	(b) In bags or barrels—		
	(i) Flour (cereal).....	do	15
	(ii) Bran, Brewers' Sprouts, Feed (cattle or poultry), Meal, Middlings, Pollard, Rolled Oats, Screenings, Shorts.....	do	20
	(iii) Malt.....	do	30
320	Gravel, in bulk.....	do	8
330	Gypsum:—		
	(1) Rock, in bulk.....	do	10
	(2) Plaster, common.....	do	15

National Harbours Board Act—continued

Item No.	Description of Goods	Unit Basis	Rate in Cents
340	Hay.....	Per ton.....	20
350	Hides, undressed, in bags, bales or rolls.....	do	35
360	Iron or Steel Products, plain or galvanized:—		
	(1) Billets, Blooms, Pigs, Sheet Bars, Slabs, Wire Rods.....	do	30
	(2) Bands, Bars not otherwise specified (N.O.S.), Canada Plate, Fish Plates, Hoop Iron, Hoops, Piling, Piping, Plates, Rails, Rods, Sheets, Skelp, Strips, Structural (angles, beams, channels, tees, zeds), Tie-plates, Tubing, Wire not otherwise specified (N.O.S.) in bundles or coils.....	do	40
	(3) Barbed Wire, Bolts, Horsehoes, Nails, Nuts, Rivets, Screws, Staples, Tacks, Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Wire Rope.....	do	45
370	Jewellery.....	do	100
380	Jute:—		
	Bagging, Bags, Burlaps, Canvas, Cloth, Hessians.....	do	35
390	Lard (animal product).....	do	30
400	Lime, common.....	do	20
410	Liquors, alcoholic (potable):—		
	(1) Beer.....	do	100
	(2) Not otherwise specified (N.O.S.).....	do	200
420	Live Stock:—		
	(1) Horses, Mules.....	Each.....	30
	(2) Cattle.....	do	15
	(3) Sheep, Swine.....	do	5
430	Lumber and Other Forest Products (including creosoted):—		
	(1) Logs, Piling, Poles.....	Per 1,000 f.b.m.....	15
	(2) Cordwood, Pitprops, Pulpwood, Slabs....	Per cord.....	12
	(3) Ties, railway:		
	(a) Cross, 8 feet long.....	Per 100 ties.....	50
	(b) Switch.....	Per 1,000 f.b.m.....	15
	(4) Match Blocks.....	Per ton.....	40
	(5) Lumber:		
	(a) Hewn or rough sawn.....	Per 1,000 f.b.m.....	15
	(b) Dressed, not otherwise specified (N.O.S.).....	do	20
	(c) Small, not otherwise specified (N.O.S.), in bundles.....	Per ton.....	30
	(6) Hardwood Flooring.....	do	40
	(7) Laths, building.....	Per 1,000 laths.....	3
	(8) Box Shooks, Cooperage Stock.....	Per ton.....	30
440	Mail.....	Per bag.....	5
450	Meats (including Game and Poultry):—		
	(1) Fresh or frozen.....	Per ton.....	20
	(2) Scrap.....	do	20
	(3) Cured.....	do	30
	(4) In tins (with or without vegetable ingredients).....	do	40
460	Metal, scrap (including Ashes and Dross):—		
	(1) Aluminum, Brass, Copper, Lead, Tin, Zinc.	do	30
	(2) Iron, Steel.....	do	25
470	Molasses:—		
	(1) In bulk and piped.....	do	20
	(2) In containers.....	do	30

National Harbours Board Act—continued

Item No.	Description of Goods	Unit Basis	Rate in Cents
480	Oil Cake and Oil-cake Meal:—		
	Cotton Seed, Linseed, Soya Bean.....	Per ton.....	20
490	Oils, vegetable, in bulk and piped.....	do	30
500	Ores and Ore Concentrates, in bulk:—		
	(1) Iron, Iron Pyrites.....	do	10
	(2) Bauxite, Chrome, Copper, Lead, Manganese, Zinc.....	do	20
510	Paper:—		
	(1) Newsprint, in bales, bundles or rolls.....	do	20
	(2) Waste.....	do	15
520	Petroleum and Petroleum Products:—		
	(1) Gasoline:		
	(a) In bulk and piped.....	do	11
	(b) In containers.....	do	30
	(2) Oil, crude or refined:		
	(a) In bulk and piped.....	do	10
	(b) In barrels or drums.....	do	30
530	Phosphate Rock, in bulk.....	do	15
540	Pitch:—		
	(1) In bulk and piped.....	do	15
	(2) In containers.....	do	30
550	Pulpboard (except Wallboard).....	do	25
560	Rice, in bags:—		
	(1) Unhulled or uncleaned.....	do	15
	(2) Meal.....	do	20
	(3) Not otherwise specified (N.O.S.).....	do	25
570	Roofing, felt or paper, in rolls.....	do	30
580	Rubber, crude (including Latex) or scrap.....	do	30
590	Salt (Sodium Chloride):—		
	(1) Fine, for industrial purposes, in bulk.....	do	15
	(2) Coarse, in bulk, bags or blocks.....	do	20
	(3) Table, in bags or barrels.....	do	30
600	Sand, in bulk.....	do	8
610	Shells, marine (whole, ground or broken).....	do	30
620	Shingles, asphalt.....	do	40
630	Ships' Stores (excluding Bunkers) for sole use of carrying vessel, minimum 5 tons per voyage..	do	20
640	Slag, basic.....	do	25
650	Soups, in tins.....	do	40
660	Spelter.....	do	35
670	Stone:—		
	(1) Limestone:		
	(a) In bulk (except blocks).....	do	10
	(b) Ground, in containers.....	do	20
	(2) Marble (blocks, chips, slabs).....	do	30
	(3) Not otherwise specified (N.O.S.):		
	(a) Crushed.....	do	10
	(b) Blocks, Slabs.....	do	15
680	Straw.....	do	20
690	Sugar:—		
	(1) Raw.....	do	25
	(2) Refined.....	do	30
700	Sulphur, in bulk.....	do	20
710	Syrup:—		
	Cane, Corn, Glucose, Maple.....	do	40
720	Tankage, abattoir.....	do	25

National Harbours Board Act—continued

Item No.	Description of Goods	Unit Basis	Rate in Cents
730	Tar:—		
	(1) In bulk and piped.....	Per ton.....	15
	(2) In containers.....	do	30
740	Tarvia.....	do	35
750	Tobacco:—		
	(1) Leaf, uncut.....	do	40
	(2) Manufactures.....	do	100
	(3) Not otherwise specified (N.O.S.), (excluding stems or waste).....	do	100
760	Trailers, including the following types:— Air Compressor, Fire Pump, Gun Carriages, Logging Sulkies, Motor Boat, Pontoon, Recovery, Sterilizer, Water Tank.....	do	25
770	Vegetables:—		
	(1) Fresh or raw.....	do	20
	(2) Dried:		
	(a) Beans, common, in bags.....	do	25
	(b) Peas, in bags:		
	(i) Whole.....	do	25
	(ii) Split.....	do	30
	(c) Not otherwise specified (N.O.S.).....	do	40
	(3) In tins (with or without fish or meat ingredients).....	do	40
780	Vehicles, motor:—		
	(1) Knocked-down or set-up, in boxes or crates: Automobiles (standard passenger), Motorcycles, Tanks, Tractors, Trucks (transport), Universal Carriers.....	do	25
	(2) Set-up, unboxed or uncrated:		
	(a) Automobiles, standard passenger—		
	(i) Carried as part of passenger's effects to or from the same harbour as passenger but not necessarily on the same vessel—		
	From or to points in Canada....	Each.....	50
	From or to points outside Canada.	do	100
	(ii) Not otherwise specified (N.O.S.).	do	300
	(b) Motorcycles, with or without side cars attached.....	do	100
	(c) Trucks, transport.....	do	300
	(d) Tanks, Tractors, Universal Carriers..	Per ton.....	25
790	Wallboard.....	do	30
800	Watches.....	do	100
810	Whiting.....	do	20
820	Woodpulp.....	do	15
830	Wood Wool (Excelsior), in bales.....	do	25

2. Additional Top Wharfage.—On goods remaining on the Board's property (with the exception of any such property—other than transit sheds—under lease or allotment from, or other arrangement with, the Board) after the expiry of free time provided in section V, subsection 6, of this tariff, there shall be levied and collected additional Top Wharfage as follows:—

- (1) For each of the first four (4) working days after the expiry of free time, an amount equal to twenty-five (25) per cent of Top Wharfage assessable on such goods;
- (2) For each working day thereafter, an amount equal to fifty (50) per cent of Top Wharfage assessable on such goods.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

SECTION IV.—MINIMUM CHARGE

The minimum charge on goods in a single shipment from one shipper to one consignee shall be twenty-five (25) cents.

SECTION V.—TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. Wharfage Tickets.—Wharfage tickets, in triplicate, on a form approved by the Board, duly completed by the consignee, shipper, owner or agent of goods on which Top Wharfage is payable, and supported by bills of lading, must be presented at time of payment of such charge.

2. Responsibility and Security for Payment.—The consignee, shipper, owner or agent of goods subject to Top Wharfage shall be responsible for payment of such charge and such goods shall not be removed from the harbour until such charge is fully paid or security for payment has been accepted by the Board.

3. Terms of Payment.—Payments of Top Wharfage shall be made as follows:—

- (1) Where no security has been accepted by the Board:
 - (a) On import goods which are to be cleared through Customs at the harbour at which such goods are received, prior to passage of Customs entry;
 - (b) On other goods, prior to removal of such goods from the harbour;
- (2) Where security has been accepted by the Board:
 - (a) On grain handled at or through grain elevators or grain galleries, within thirty (30) days after shipment;
 - (b) On goods other than grain handled as aforesaid—
 - (i) On inward goods, within thirty (30) days after date of docking of vessel from which such goods were unloaded;
 - (ii) On outward goods, within thirty (30) days after date of departure of vessel to which such goods were loaded.

4. Additional Charge for Non-payment.—On goods on which Top Wharfage is due and payable within a thirty-day period, as aforesaid, and has not been paid at the expiry of such period, an additional charge may be levied by the Board for each subsequent thirty (30) days, or part thereof, that Top Wharfage remains due and unpaid, in an amount equal to twenty-five (25) per cent of Top Wharfage otherwise payable;

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that this subsection will not apply to additional Top Wharfage assessable under section III, subsection 2, of this tariff.

5. Certificate of Unloading.—The agent of each vessel from which goods subject to Top Wharfage have been unloaded shall deliver to the office of the Board at the harbour at which such goods were unloaded, within twenty-four (24) hours following such unloading, a certificate stating the date and hour of completion of such unloading.

6. Free Time.—Free time for the removal from the Board's property (with the exception of any such property—other than transit sheds—under lease or allotment from, or other arrangement with, the Board) of goods unloaded from a vessel thereto shall be computed and allowed from the date of unloading of each vessel at each harbour, as follows:—

- (1) On lumberSeven (7) working days;

National Harbours Board Act—continued

- (2) On goods which require gauging or inspection (except for Customs appraisal) by officers of His Majesty's GovernmentEight (8) working days;
- (3) On goods unloaded from the last vessel docking, in any navigation season, at any wharf or shed in any of the harbours of Chicoutimi, Quebec, Three Rivers and MontrealEight (8) working days;
- (4) On other goodsFive (5) working days;

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that the Board may extend the free time provided in this subsection for any reason which the Board considers good and proper.

7. List of Goods Subject to Additional Top Wharfage.—The agent of each vessel from which goods have been unloaded and have become subject to additional Top Wharfage as provided in section III, subsection 2, of this tariff, shall deliver to the office of the Board at the harbour at which such goods were unloaded, before noon on the day following expiry of free time provided in subsection 6 of this section, a list of such goods, in duplicate, on a form supplied by the Board, and such goods shall not be removed from the harbour until permitted by the Board.

8. Other Charges.—The charges hereinbefore provided do not include charges assessable under any other by-laws or tariffs of the Board.

BY - LAW B-6 (a)

Tariff of Charges on Perishable Goods

APPLICABLE AT NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD

SPECIAL FACILITIES

AT THE HARBOURS OF

HALIFAX, N.S.

AND

SAINT JOHN, N.B.

SECTION I.—DEFINITIONS

1. "Board" means the National Harbours Board.

2. "Special Facilities" means and includes the buildings or portions of any buildings under the administration, management or control of the Board in the harbours of Halifax and Saint John, which have been specially constructed to provide protection against climatic conditions, such buildings or portions of buildings being as follows:—

(1) At Halifax:

Shed No. 24.

(2) At Saint John:

Frostproof Room at McLeod and Pettingill Wharf,
Frostproof Section of Shed 13 at Berth 13,
Frostproof Shed at Berth 14.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

3. "*Storage*" is a charge, payable to the Board, levied on perishable goods stored in the Special Facilities.

4. "*In Transit Charge*" is a charge, payable to the Board, levied on perishable goods moved directly through but not stored in the Special Facilities when the Special Facilities are heated.

SECTION II.—APPLICATION OF RATES

1. *Storage* shall be computed, levied and collected, for each ten (10) days or part thereof, at the following rates:—

- (1) When Special Facilities are unheated Per 2,000 pounds 20 cents.
- (2) When Special Facilities are heated .. Per 2,000 pounds 40 cents.

2. *In Transit Charge* shall be computed, levied and collected at the following rates:—

- On potatoes and turnips.....Per 2,000 pounds 10 cents.
- On other goods.....Per 2,000 pounds 20 cents.

SECTION III.—TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. The charges hereinbefore provided shall become due and payable forthwith, as incurred, at the office of the Board at Halifax or Saint John.

2. The consignee, shipper, owner or agent, of goods subject to the charges hereinbefore provided shall be responsible for payment of such charges and no such goods shall be removed from the harbour until such charges are fully paid or security for payment has been accepted by the Board. Where security has been accepted by the Board, such charges shall be paid within thirty (30) consecutive days from due date.

3. When the charges hereinbefore provided are due and payable within a thirty-day period, as aforesaid, and have not been paid at the expiry of said period, additional charges may be levied by the Board for each subsequent thirty (30) days, or part thereof, that the charges remain due and unpaid, in an amount equal to twenty-five (25) per cent of the charges otherwise payable.

4. All goods at any time handled, stored, brought, or placed in or upon the Special Facilities under the provisions of this tariff, shall be entirely at the risk of the owner of such goods in respect of any and all loss, damage, injury, destruction or accident thereto from whatsoever cause arising.

5. Each arrangement for goods stored under the provisions of this tariff must be made in advance and must be of temporary duration and carry an expiry date. Such goods must be removed from the Special Facilities on or before such expiry date unless the arrangement is extended by the Board for an additional period of time.

6. Acceptance of goods to be stored under the provisions of this tariff is contingent upon the ability of the Board to store such goods without causing congestion in the Special Facilities or prejudice to other goods moving through the Special Facilities.

7. Charges as defined herein do not include charges assessable under any other tariff or tariffs in effect.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

BY - LAW HALIFAX B-6 (a)

Tariff of Charges

APPLICABLE AT NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD

COLD STORAGE TERMINAL

HARBOUR OF HALIFAX, N.S.

SECTION I.—DEFINITIONS

1. "*Board*" means the National Harbours Board.
2. "*Warehouse*" means the Board's cold storage warehouse at the harbour of Halifax.
3. "*Storer*" means the consignee, shipper, owner or agent of goods handled, frozen or stored, or to be handled, frozen or stored, at the warehouse.
4. "*Lot*" means the unit of goods for which a separate account is kept by the Board.
5. "*Handling Charge*" is a charge levied on goods for their receipt at and stowage in the warehouse and delivery to the warehouse handling floor.
6. "*Freezing Charge*" is a charge levied on goods for the freezing thereof in the warehouse.
7. "*Storage Charge*" is a charge levied on goods for the storage thereof in the warehouse.
8. "*Unloading Charge*" is a charge levied on goods for the unloading thereof from railway car to the warehouse handling floor.
9. "*Loading Charge*" is a charge levied on goods for the loading thereof from the warehouse handling floor to railway car, which service shall not include labour and material for bracing goods on the car.

SECTION II.—APPLICATION OF RATES

1. *Storage Charges*.—Storage Charges shall be computed, levied and collected as follows:—

- (1) The rates provided in section III of this tariff shall be applied on the maximum number of units of each lot in store during each storage month or other storage period as provided in said section III;
- (2) A storage month shall extend from a date in one calendar month to but not including the same date of the next calendar month or, if there is no corresponding date in such next calendar month, to and including the last day of such calendar month, except that when the last day of a final storage month falls on Sunday or a legal holiday such final storage month shall expire on the next succeeding regular working day;
- (3) Storage Charges shall begin on the day of receipt at the warehouse of each lot or the first unit of each lot and shall continue to and include the storage month during which each lot or the last unit of each lot is delivered.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

2. *Charges other than Storage Charges.*—Charges other than Storage Charges shall be computed, levied and collected at the rates provided in section III of this tariff, applied to the unit bases shown therein.

3. *Charges Assessable by Weight.*—Charges provided in this tariff, when assessable by weight, shall be computed, levied and collected as follows:—

- (1) Handling, Freezing and Storage Charges, on net weight;
- (2) Other charges, on gross weight.

SECTION III.—SCHEDULE OF RATES

1. Handling, Freezing and Storage Charges:—

Item No.	Description of Goods	Unit Basis	Hand-ling Charge c.	PER MONTH OR ANY PART THEREOF			
				Freezing Charge c.	Ordinary Storage Charge c.	Cooler Storage Charge c.	Freezer Storage Charge c.
10	All goods not otherwise specified.....			By arrangement			
20	Apples (including Crab Apples):—						
	(1) In boxes not over 50 pounds each	Each	3	..	..	7	..
	(2) In hampers not over 50 pounds each.....	do	5	..	..	10	..
	(3) In barrels, wooden top, not over 160 pounds each.....	do	10	..	..	20	..
30	Butter:—						
	(1) In boxes:						
	Not over 40 pounds each.....	do	2	..	..	..	8
	Over 40 and not over 64 pounds each.....	do	5	..	..	..	11
	(2) In containers not otherwise specified.....	100 pounds	10	..	..	..	25
40	Cabbage, in containers:—						
	Not over 50 pounds each.....	Each	4	..	..	10	..
	Over 50 and not over 100 pounds each.....	do	8	..	..	15	..
50	Celery:—						
	(1) In packages not over 50 pounds each.....	do	4	..	..	10	..
	(2) In crates over 50 and not over 75 pounds each.....	do	5	..	..	15	..
60	Cheese:—						
	(1) In boxes of 80 to 100 pounds each	do	6	..	..	10	..
	(2) In containers not otherwise specified.....	100 pounds	10	..	..	15	..
70	Cloves, in bags not over 200 pounds each.....	Each	10	..	15	..	..
80	Cocoa Beans, in bags not over 200 pounds each.....	do	10	..	15	..	..
90	Cocanuts, in bags not over 200 pounds each.....	do	10	..	15	..	..
100	Coffee Beans, in bags not over 200 pounds each.....	do	10	..	15	..	..
110	Cranberries, in boxes not over 30 pounds each.....	do	4	..	..	7	..
120	Eggs:—						
	(1) In shell, in cases.....	do	5	..	..	15	..
	(2) Galloned or canned:						
	(a) Received frozen.....	100 pounds	10	..	..	..	25
	(b) To be frozen.....	do	15	10	..	..	25

National Harbours Board Act—continued

SECTION III.—SCHEDULE OF RATES—Continued

Item No.	Description of Goods	Unit Basis	Hand-ling Charge c.	Freezing Charge c.	PER MONTH OR ANY PART THEREOF		
					Ordinary Storage Charge c.	Cooler Storage Charge c.	Freezer Storage Charge c.
130	Fish:—						
	(1) Food:						
	(a) Received frozen:—						
	(i) Quick frozen pack 100 pounds		10	..	..	..	20
	(ii) Other do		10	..	..	..	25
	(b) To be frozen—						
	(i) Loose:						
	Panned by storer do		15	10	..	..	25
	Spread on floor do		15	10	..	..	25
	Panned by warehouse do		40	10	..	..	25
	(ii) In containers do		15	10	..	..	25
	(c) Dried—						
	(i) In boxes:						
	30 pounds each Each		5	..	..	5	..
	100 do do		10	..	..	10	..
	120 do do		12	..	..	12	..
	(ii) In drums of 112 pounds each do		10	..	..	10	..
	(iii) In barrels of 224 pounds each do		20	..	..	20	..
	(iv) In casks of 448 pounds each do		40	..	..	40	..
	(d) Pickled—						
	(i) In half-barrels do		12	..	..	12	..
	(ii) In barrels do		25	..	..	20	..
	(iii) In tierces do		50	..	..	40	..
	(2) Bait:						
	(a) Received frozen 100 pounds		7	..	..	..	18
	(b) To be frozen—						
	(i) Panned by warehouse do		12	10	..	..	18
	(ii) Panned by storer do		5	10	..	..	18
140	Fox Food (Fish or Meat), in containers:—						
	(1) Received frozen do		10	..	..	..	20
	(2) To be frozen do		20	10	..	..	20
150	Fruit Juices, in barrels, not over 125 pounds each Each		10	..	..	20	..
160	Fruits not otherwise specified:—						
	(1) Dried 100 pounds		10	..	..	15	..
	(2) In crates, short-hold Each		..	..	..	15	..
	(3) In syrup, in barrels not over 500 pounds each—To be frozen do		30	45	..	..	80
	(4) Received frozen 100 pounds		10	..	..	..	25
	(5) To be frozen:						
	(a) In crates Each		5	10	..	..	15
	(b) In containers not otherwise specified 100 pounds		15	10	..	..	25
170	Grapefruit, in cases not over 90 pounds each Each		5	..	..	12	..
180	Grapes:—						
	(1) In baskets not over 15 pounds each do		2	..	..	5	..
	(2) In lugs of 30 pounds each do		3	..	..	7	..
	(3) In kegs or chests do		4	..	..	8	..
190	Hops, in bales not over 200 pounds each do		25	..	..	30	..
200	Ice cream 100 pounds		10	..	..	..	40

National Harbours Board Act—continued

SECTION III.—SCHEDULE OF RATES—Continued

Item No.	Description of Goods	Unit Basis	Hand-ling Charge	Freezing Charge	PER MONTH OR ANY PART THEREOF		
					Ordinary Storage Charge	Cooler Storage Charge	Freezer Storage Charge
			c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
210	Lard:—						
	(1) In tierces.....	Each	20	..	25	..	..
	(2) In containers:						
	(a) For cooler storage.....	100 pounds	10	..	..	15	..
	(b) To be frozen.....	do	15	10	..	..	25
220	Lemons, in cases not over 90 pounds each.....	Each	5	..	..	12	..
230	Lettuce, in crates:—						
	Not over 50 pounds each.....	do	4	..	..	10	..
	100 pounds each.....	do	10	..	..	15	..
240	Lubricating Oil and Grease:—						
	(1) In tins of 5 gallons each.....	do	5	..	5	..	..
	(2) In cases not over 50 pounds each.....	do	5	..	5	..	..
	(3) In half-drums.....	do	15	..	10	..	..
	(4) In drums.....	do	25	..	15	..	..
250	Meat (including Game and Poultry):—						
	(1) Carcasses and other loose meat:						
	(a) Received frozen.....	100 pounds	10	..	..	..	25
	(b) To be frozen.....	do	20	10	..	..	25
	(2) In containers:						
	(a) Received frozen.....	do	10	..	..	..	25
	(b) To be frozen.....	do	15	10	..	..	25
	(3) Salted or pickled:						
	(i) In half-barrels.....	Each	5	..	10	..	..
	(ii) In barrels.....	do	10	..	15	..	..
	(4) Corned or Canned Beef, in cases:						
	24 pounds each.....	do	3	..	3	..	..
	50 do.....	do	5	..	5	..	..
	90 do.....	do	7	..	7	..	..
260	Milk, processed:—						
	(1) In bags not over 50 pounds each.....	Each	5	..	..	10	..
	(2) In barrels:						
	125 pounds each.....	do	10	..	..	15	..
	200 do.....	do	15	..	..	30	..
	700 do.....	do	25	..	..	75	..
	(3) In containers not otherwise specified.....	100 pounds	10	..	..	20	..
270	Nuts.....	do	10	..	..	15	..
280	Onions, in bags:—						
	50 pounds each.....	Each	4	..	..	7	..
	75 do.....	do	6	..	..	10	..
	100 do.....	do	8	..	..	12	..
290	Oranges, in cases not over 90 pounds each.....	do	4	..	..	12	..
300	Peaches, in baskets of 10 pounds each.....	do	2	..	..	5	..
310	Pears:—						
	(1) In Boxes:						
	20 pounds each.....	do	2	..	..	5	..
	50 do.....	do	3	..	..	7	..
	(2) In half-barrels.....	do	5	..	..	12	..
320	Peppercorns, in bags not over 200 pounds each.....	do	10	..	15	..	..
330	Plums:—						
	(1) In baskets of 6 quarts each.....	do	2	..	..	5	..
	(2) In boxes or crates of 20 pounds each.....	do	3	..	..	8	..

National Harbours Board Act—continued

SECTION III.—SCHEDULE OF RATES—Continued

Item No.	Description of Goods	Unit Basis	Hand-ling Charge	PER MONTH OR ANY PART THEREOF				
				Freezing Charge	Ordinary Storage Charge	Cooler Storage Charge	Freezer Storage Charge	
			c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	
340	Potatoes, in bags:—							
	75 to 90 each.....	do	6	..	..	8	..	
	100 pounds each.....	do	8	..	..	12	..	
350	Shortening, vegetable.....	Apply Lard rates provided in item 210.						
360	Spinach, in packages not over 50 pounds each.....	Each	4	..	..	10	..	
370	Syrup, in barrels:—							
	125 pounds each.....	do	10	..	..	20	..	
	250 do	do	20	..	..	30	..	
	500 do	do	30	..	..	60	..	
380	Tea:—							
	(1) In half-chests.....	do	2	..	4	..	..
	(2) In chests.....	do	5	..	10	..	..
390	Tomatoes, in 6-quart baskets.....	Each	2	..	..	5	..	
400	Turnips:—							
	(1) In bags:							
	50 pounds each.....	do	4	..	..	7	..	
	100 do	do	8	..	..	12	..	
	(2) In barrels.....	do	10	..	..	20	..	
410	Vegetables not otherwise specified:—							
	(1) Fresh:							
	(a) In bags—							
	50 pounds each.....	do	4	..	..	7	..	
	100 do	do	8	..	..	12	..	
	(b) In barrels.....	do	10	..	..	20	..	
	PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that if storer so elects at or prior to commencement of storage the maximum rates during any period of seven (7) consecutive months shall be....	do	10	..	..	75	..	
	(c) In containers not otherwise specified—							
	Not over 40 pounds each....	do	2	..	..	5	..	
	Over 40 and not over 60 pounds each.....	do	4	..	..	10	..	
	(2) Received frozen.....	100 pounds	10	..	..	..	25	
420	Yeast, in cartons not over 50 pounds each.....	Each	5	..	..	5	..	

2. Unloading Charges:—

- (1) Loose fish Cost of labour.
- (2) Units over 200 pounds net each..... \$1.00 per 2,000 pounds.
- (3) Fruits and vegetables..... 1c. per package.
- (4) Other goods 60c. per 2,000 pounds.

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that on damaged goods extra labour costs shall be assessed in addition to other charges.

3. Loading Charges:—

- (1) Loose fish Cost of labour.
- (2) Other goods:
- (a) Stored. 75c. per 2,000 pounds.
- (b) Not stored. \$1.20 do

National Harbours Board Act—continued

SECTION III.—SCHEDULE OF RATES—Concluded

4. Other Charges:—

- (1) All services not otherwise specified By arrangement
- (2) Bonded Service:
 - (a) Butter 1c. per box.
 - (b) Tea 2c. per chest.
 - (c) Other goods, in packages—
 - (i) under 100 pounds each 1c. per package.
 - (ii) 100 to 200 pounds each 2c. per package.
 - (iii) over 200 pounds each 5c. per package.
 - (d) Customs locker's fees Actual cost.
- (3) Coopering Cost of material and labour.
- (4) Dunnage and Fastenings:
For dunnage and fastenings supplied by the Board and used in loading railway cars Cost of material and labour.
- (5) Excess Value:
On goods for which storer has declared a value in excess of \$100 per piece or package as provided in sub-subsection 14, section V of this tariff One-tenth of 1 per cent per month or any part thereof on the declared value in excess of \$100 per piece or package, in addition to other charges.
- (6) Handling:
For extra handling of goods for account of storer By arrangement.
- (7) Negotiable warehouse receipts 50c. per receipt.
- (8) Overtime:
For all services performed during other than regular working hours at the request of storer By arrangement.
- (9) Stencilling 2c. per package.
- (10) Stock Statements:
For checking with the records of the Board stock statements submitted by storer No charge.
- (11) Wiring Goods:
 - (a) 1 wire 5c. per package.
 - (b) 2 wires 7c. per package.

SECTION IV.—MINIMUM CHARGES

Minimum Charges are as follows:—

- (1) Unloading Charge per railway car . . . \$6.00
- (2) Loading Charge " 7.50
- (3) Bonded Service per lot 1.00
- (4) Other Charges per invoice 0.50

National Harbours Board Act—continued

SECTION V.—TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. *When Charges are Due and Payable.*—The charges hereinbefore provided shall become due as follows:—

(1) Handling and Freezing Charges—on the first day of the first storage period;

(2) Storage Charges—for each storage period, on the first day of each storage period;

(3) Other Charges—as incurred.

Such charges shall be payable by the storer to the Board at its office in Halifax on demand.

2. *When Disbursements are Due and Payable.*—Disbursements made by the Board on behalf of the storer shall be due and payable by the storer to the Board at its office in Halifax on demand.

3. *Charges on Goods Suffering Depreciation-by-time, or Lost, Damaged or Destroyed.*—Accrued charges on goods suffering depreciation-by-time, or lost, damaged or destroyed by any cause whatsoever shall be payable by the storer regardless of the Board's liability.

4. *Storage Charges on Goods Removed at Board's Request.*—Storage Charges on goods removed from the warehouse prior to expiry of the current storage period at the request of the Board shall be levied *pro rata* for that portion of such period during which the goods remain in storage.

5. *Payment of Freight Charges.*—The Board does not undertake to pay freight charges unless prior arrangements are made with the Board.

6. *Original Packages.*—The Board undertakes to store and deliver goods only in the package in which received at the warehouse.

7. *Tendering Goods for Storage.*—

(1) Goods, when tendered for storage, shall be—

(a) Properly packed for handling except when rates apply on loose goods;

(b) Properly marked for handling.

(2) A manifest showing the description of goods to be stored, the number and the applicable net or gross weights of pieces or packages and the class of storage desired shall be furnished by the storer to the Board on or prior to tender at the warehouse of goods for storage, and when the goods are to be sorted into classes according to mark, brand or size, the manifest shall show the number of pieces or packages of each class. Goods not so manifested may be stored in such manner as the Board may decide.

8. *Transferring Goods.*—

(1) Transfer of goods in the records of the Board shall not be effective until written instructions from the storer to transfer such goods have been delivered to and accepted by the Board.

(2) The Board will, at the storer's expense, transfer goods from one room to another room or from one class of storage to another class of storage when requested in writing by the storer. In the case of a transfer involving a change in the class of storage, a new storage period shall commence on the date of transfer.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

- (3) The Board may, without notice and at the Board's expense, transfer goods from one room to another room of the same class in the warehouse.
- (4) The Board may, with the consent of the storer and at the Board's expense, transfer goods from one class of storage to another class of storage.

9. Delivering Goods.—

- (1) Orders for the delivery of goods shall be in writing, signed by the storer, and shall show the lot number, description of goods, and number of pieces or packages to be delivered. When goods are ordered out by class according to mark, brand or size, the delivery order shall show the number of pieces or packages of each class to be delivered.
- (2) The Board may deliver goods on instructions by telephone from the storer, subject to written confirmation, but shall not be responsible for loss or error due to misunderstanding such instructions.
- (3) When goods are ordered out by the storer the Board shall be allowed what is, in the Board's opinion, a reasonable time to carry out instructions. If such time is not allowed and the Board is unable to deliver the goods before the expiry of the current storage period, such goods shall be subject to Storage Charges for another storage period.
- (4) If the Board, due to causes beyond the control of the Board, is unable to make delivery of goods before the expiry of the current storage period, Storage Charges may be levied and collected for the entire period during which the goods remain in storage.

10. Compulsory Removal of Goods.—

- (1) The Board may, upon written notice to the storer of record and to any other person known by the Board to claim an interest in goods in storage, require the removal—by and at the expense of the said storer or other person or both—of such goods as follows:—
 - (a) Perishable goods or goods which may damage other goods or Board property; within such time as the Board may deem reasonable;
 - (b) Other goods, by the end of the next succeeding storage month or other storage period.Such notice, addressed to the last known place of business or abode of the person or persons to be notified, may be delivered by messenger or registered mail.
- (2) If goods in storage are not removed in compliance with the aforesaid notice, the Board may, in its sole discretion and at the expense of the aforesaid storer or other person or both, remove, destroy or otherwise dispose of such goods.

11. Goods covered by Negotiable Warehouse Receipts.—

- (1) Goods covered by a negotiable warehouse receipt shall not be delivered or transferred in the records of the Board unless the receipt, properly endorsed, is surrendered for cancellation or for endorsement of partial delivery; provided that where in the Board's opinion the surrender of such receipt is not practical, security satisfactory to the Board shall be furnished.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

- (2) Goods covered by a negotiable warehouse receipt which has been lost or destroyed shall not be delivered or transferred in the records of the Board until the Board is furnished with a bond of indemnity satisfactory to the Board.

12. Load and Count.—If a checker is not furnished by the storer or the railway company, the Board's load and count or unload and count shall be deemed to be correct.

13. Non-liability re Handling Railway Cars.—The Board shall not be liable for delays in unloading inbound railway cars, obtaining railway cars for outbound shipments, or loading outbound railway cars or for any railway car demurrage arising from said delays, unless such delays are caused solely by the negligence of the Board.

14. Liability re Loss, Damage, etc.—Goods handled, frozen, stored, brought or placed in or at the warehouse shall be accepted by the Board on the basis of contents, quality, condition and value unknown and shall be entirely at the risk of the storer in respect of any and all depreciation-by-time and any and all loss damage or destruction from whatsoever cause arising, unless such loss, damage or destruction is caused solely by the negligence of the Board, provided only that in the case of loss, damage or destruction arising out of failure of refrigerating or cooling apparatus, connections or supply pipes to function properly, as a direct result of the Board's sole negligence, the Board's liability in any one accident shall nevertheless not exceed \$25,000 and should such loss, damage or destruction be in excess thereof the said amount of \$25,000 shall be distributed ratably to those entitled thereto; provided, moreover, that notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, the Board's liability on any one piece or package shall in no event exceed \$100 unless the storer has declared in writing a value in excess of \$100 and has paid the charge pursuant to item (5), subsection 4, section III of this tariff.

15. Insurance.—Goods, while in the possession of the Board, are not insured by the Board against loss, damage or destruction.

16. Shipping Instructions.—Goods shipped to the warehouse should be consigned to the storer, care of National Harbours Board, Cold Storage Terminal, Ocean Terminals, Halifax, N.S.

17. Other Tariffs.—The charges hereinbefore provided do not include charges assessable under any other by-laws or tariffs of the Board.

BY-LAW HALIFAX B-6 (b)**TARIFF OF CHARGES**

APPLICABLE AT NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD
STORAGE WAREHOUSE ON PIER No. 2
HARBOUR OF HALIFAX, N.S.

SECTION I.—DEFINITIONS

- 1. "Board"** means the National Harbours Board.
- 2. "Warehouse"** means the Board's storage warehouse on Pier No. 2, at the harbour of Halifax.
- 3. "Storer"** means the consignee, shipper, owner or agent of goods stored or to be stored in the warehouse.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

4. “Storage Charge” is a charge levied on goods for the storage thereof in the warehouse.

SECTION II.—APPLICATION OF RATES

Storage Charges shall be computed, levied and collected as follows:—

- (1) The rates provided in section III of this tariff shall be applied at the Board’s option (except as otherwise provided in said section III) to the total weight (2,000 pounds per ton) or measurement (40 cubic feet per ton) of goods in store on the first day of each storage month for the account of each storer;

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that on additional goods for inclusion with and received after the commencement of any storage month for similar goods in storage for account of the same storer, Storage Charges shall be levied *pro rata* for the remaining portion of the storage month during which such additional goods are received;

- (2) A storage month shall extend from a date in one calendar month to but not including the same date of the next calendar month or, if there is no corresponding date in such next calendar month, to and including the last day of such calendar month, except that when the last day of a final storage month falls on Sunday or a legal holiday such final storage month shall expire on the next succeeding regular working day.

SECTION III.—SCHEDULE OF RATES

1. Storage Charges:—

Item No.	Description of Goods	Unit Basis	Each Month or any part thereof
10	Grain and Grain Products, in containers	Per 2,000 pounds	\$0.75
20	Other goods	Per ton	1.00

2. Excess Value:—

On goods for which storer has declared a value in excess of \$100 per piece or package as provided in subsection 9, section V of this tariff.....One tenth of 1 per cent per month or any part thereof on the declared value in excess of \$100 per piece or package, in addition to Storage Charges.

SECTION IV.—MINIMUM CHARGES

Minimum Charges are as follows:—

- (1) Grain and Grain Products, in containers Per invoice 25c.
- (2) Other goods do 50c.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

SECTION V.—TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. *When Charges are Due and Payable.*—The charges hereinbefore provided shall become due as follows:—

- (1) Storage Charges—for each storage month, on the first day of each storage month;
- (2) Other charges—as incurred.

Such charges shall be payable by the storer to the Board at its Office in Halifax on demand.

2. *Charges on Goods Suffering Depreciation-by-time, or Lost, Damaged or Destroyed.*—Accrued charges on goods suffering depreciation-by-time, or lost, damaged or destroyed by any cause whatsoever shall be payable by the storer regardless of the Board's liability.

3. *Storage Charges on Goods Removed at Board's Request.*—Storage Charges on goods removed from the warehouse prior to expiry of the current storage month at the request of the Board shall be levied *pro rata* for that portion of such month during which the goods remain in storage.

4. *Tendering Goods for Storage.* —

- (1) Goods, when tendered for storage, shall be properly packed and marked.
- (2) A manifest showing the description of goods to be stored and the number and gross weight of pieces or packages shall be furnished by the storer to the Board on or prior to tender at the warehouse of goods for storage.

5. *Transferring Goods.* —

- (1) Transfer of goods in the records of the Board shall not be effective until written instructions from the storer to transfer such goods have been delivered to and accepted by the Board.
- (2) The Board may, without notice and at the Board's expense, transfer goods from one location to another location in the warehouse.

6. *Releasing Goods.*—

- (1) Orders for the release of goods shall be in writing, signed by the storer, and shall show the description of goods and number of pieces or packages to be released.
- (2) The Board may release goods on instructions by telephone from the storer, subject to written confirmation, but shall not be responsible for loss or error due to misunderstanding such instructions.

7. *Compulsory Removal of Goods.*—

- (1) The Board may, upon written notice to the storer of record and to any other person known by the Board to claim an interest in goods in storage, require the removal—by and at the expense of said storer or other person or both—of such goods as follows:—
 - (a) Perishable goods or goods which may damage other goods or Board property, within such time as the Board may deem reasonable;

National Harbours Board Act—continued

SECTION V.—TERMS AND CONDITIONS—*Concluded*

(b) Other goods, by the end of the next succeeding storage month. Such notice, addressed to the last known place of business or abode of the person or persons to be notified, may be delivered by messenger or registered mail.

- (2) If goods in storage are not removed in compliance with the aforesaid notice, the Board may, in its sole discretion and at the expense of the aforesaid storer or other person or both, remove, destroy or otherwise dispose of such goods.

8. Goods covered by Negotiable Warehouse Receipts.—

- (1) Goods covered by a negotiable warehouse receipt shall not be released or transferred in the records of the Board unless the receipt, properly endorsed, is surrendered for cancellation or for endorsement of partial delivery, provided that where in the Board's opinion the surrender of such receipt is not practical, security satisfactory to the Board shall be furnished.
- (2) Goods covered by a negotiable warehouse receipt which has been lost or destroyed shall not be released or transferred in the records of the Board until the Board is furnished with a bond of indemnity satisfactory to the Board.

9. Liability re Loss, Damage, etc.—Goods handled, stored, brought or placed in or at the warehouse shall be accepted by the Board on the basis of contents, quality, condition and value unknown and shall be entirely at the risk of the storer in respect of any and all depreciation-by-time and any and all loss, damage or destruction from whatsoever cause arising, unless such loss, damage or destruction is caused solely by the negligence of the Board, provided only that in the case of loss, damage or destruction arising out of failure of or leakage or discharge from the fire protection system or failure of the heating system to function properly, as a direct result of the Board's sole negligence, the Board's liability in any one accident shall nevertheless not exceed \$25,000 and should such loss, damage or destruction be in excess thereof the said amount of \$25,000 shall be distributed ratably to those entitled thereto; provided, moreover, that notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, the Board's liability on any one piece or package shall in no event exceed \$100 unless the storer has declared in writing a value in excess of \$100 and has paid the charge pursuant to subsection 2, section III of this tariff.

10. Insurance.—Goods, while in the possession of the Board, are not insured by the Board against loss, damage or destruction.

11. Shipping Instructions.—Goods shipped to the warehouse should be consigned to the storer, care of National Harbours Board, Storage Warehouse on Pier No. 2, Deep Water Terminals, Halifax, N.S.

12. Other Tariffs.—The charges hereinbefore provided do not include charges assessable under any other by-laws or tariffs of the Board.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

BY-LAW QUEBEC B-6(a)

Tariff of Charges

APPLICABLE AT NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD

COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSE

HARBOUR OF QUEBEC, QUE.

SECTION I.—DEFINITIONS

1. "*Board*" means the National Harbours Board.
2. "*Warehouse*" means the Board's cold storage warehouse at the harbour of Quebec.
3. "*Storer*" means the consignee, shipper, owner or agent of goods handled, frozen or stored, or to be handled, frozen or stored, at the warehouse.
4. "*Lot*" means the unit of goods for which a separate account is kept by the Board.
5. "*Handling Charge*" is a charge levied on goods for their receipt at and storage in the warehouse and delivery to the warehouse handling floor.
6. "*Freezing Charge*" is a charge levied on goods for the freezing thereof in the warehouse.
7. "*Storage Charge*" is a charge levied on goods for the storage thereof in the warehouse.
8. "*Unloading Charge*" is a charge levied on goods for the unloading thereof from railway car to the warehouse handling floor.
9. "*Loading Charge*" is a charge levied on goods for the loading thereof from the warehouse handling floor to railway car, which service shall not include labour and material for bracing goods on the car.

SECTION II.—APPLICATION OF RATES

1. *Storage Charges*.—Storage Charges shall be computed, levied and collected as follows:—

- (1) The rates provided in section III of this tariff shall be applied on the maximum number of units of each lot in store during each storage month or other storage period as provided in said section III;
- (2) A storage month shall extend from a date in one calendar month to but not including the same date of the next calendar month or, if there is no corresponding date in such next calendar month, to and including the last day of such calendar month, except that when the last day of a final storage month falls on Sunday or a legal holiday such final storage month shall expire on the next succeeding regular working day;
- (3) Storage Charges shall begin on the day of receipt at the warehouse of each lot or the first unit of each lot and shall continue to and include the storage month during which each lot or the last unit of each lot is delivered.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

2. Charges other than Storage Charges.—Charges other than Storage Charges shall be computed, levied and collected at the rates provided in section III of this tariff, applied to the unit basis shown therein.

3. Charges Assessable by Weight.—Charges provided in this tariff, when assessable by weight, shall be computed, levied and collected as follows:—

- (1) Handling, Freezing and Storage Charges, on net weight;
- (2) Other charges, on gross weight.

SECTION III.—SCHEDULE OF RATES

1. Handling, Freezing and Storage Charges:—

Item No.	Description of Goods	Unit Basis	Hand-ling Charge	Freezing Charge	Per Month or Any Part Thereof	
					Cooler Storage Charge	Freezer Storage Charge
			c.	c.	c.	c.
10	All goods not otherwise specified		By arrangement			
20	Apples (including Crab Apples):—					
	(1) In half-bushel hampers or cartons	Each	3	..	5	..
	(2) In boxes not over 50 pounds each	do	3	..	7	..
	(3) In bushel hampers or cartons	do	5	..	10	..
	(4) In barrels not over 160 pounds each	do	10	..	20	..
30	Apricots, in boxes:—					
	Not over 18 pounds each	do	3	..	4	..
	Over 18 pounds each	do	3	..	5	..
40	Butter:—					
	In boxes not over 64 pounds each	do	3	..	..	11
50	Casings, in containers	100 pounds	10	..	15	..
60	Celery, in crates not over 75 pounds each	Each	5	..	15	..
70	Cheese:—					
	(1) Canadian, in boxes of 80 to 100 pounds each	do	6	..	10	..
	(2) Not otherwise specified	100 pounds	10	..	20	..
80	Cherries:—					
	(1) In baskets not over 12 pounds each	Each	2	..	4	..
	(2) In crates not over 25 pounds each	do	3	..	5	..
90	Cranberries, in boxes not over 30 pounds each	do	4	..	6	..
100	Cream, in containers:—					
	(1) Received frozen	100 pounds	8	..	..	20
	(2) To be frozen	do	8	10	..	20
110	Eggs:—					
	(1) In shell, in cases	Each	7	..	12	..
	(2) Galloned or canned:					
	(a) Received frozen	100 pounds	10	..	..	25
	(b) To be frozen	do	10	10	..	25
120	Fish:—					
	(1) Fresh:					
	(a) Received frozen	do	10	..	..	30
	(b) To be frozen	do	80	20	..	30
	(c) Short-hold—not over seven (7) days	do	10	..	30	..
	(2) Salted or pickled, in containers	do	10	..	15	..
	(3) Oysters and Clams:					
	(a) In shell	do	10	..	30	40
	(b) Shelled	Per gallon	2	..	..	10
	(For special services, see item (4), subsection 4 of this section)					

National Harbours Board Act—continued

SECTION III—SCHEDULE OF RATES—Continued

Item No.	Description of Goods	Unit Basis	Hand-ling Charge	Freezing Charge	Per Month or Any Part Thereof	
					Cooler Storage Charge	Freezer Storage Charge
130	Fruits not otherwise specified:—		c.	c.	c.	c.
	(1) Dried.....100 pounds		7½	..	12½	..
	(2) Received frozen.....do		10	..	..	25
	(3) To be frozen.....do		10	10	..	25
140	Grapefruit, in cases not over 90 pounds each.	Each	5	..	12	..
150	Grapes:—					
	(1) In baskets.....do		2	..	4	..
	(2) In crates or boxes not over 34 pounds each.....do		4	..	6	..
160	Lard:—					
	(1) For cooler storage.....100 pounds		8	..	20	..
	(2) Received frozen.....do		8	..	..	25
	(3) To be frozen.....do		8	10	..	25
170	Lemons, in cases not over 90 pounds each..	Each	5	..	12	..
180	Meat (including Game and Poultry):—					
	(1) Carcasses and other loose meat (including Wiltshires):					
	(a) Received frozen—					
	Lots not over 1,000 pounds each...100 pounds		10	..	..	30
	Lots over 1,000 pounds each.....do		10	..	..	25
	(b) To be frozen—					
	Lots not over 1,000 pounds each...do		20	10	..	30
	Lots over 1,000 pounds each.....do		10	10	..	25
	(c) Short-hold—not over seven (7) days	do	10	..	40	..
	(2) In containers:—					
	(a) Received frozen—					
	Lots not over 1,000 pounds each...do		8	..	..	30
	Lots over 1,000 pounds each.....do		8	..	..	25
	(b) To be frozen—					
	Lots not over 1,000 pounds each...do		15	10	..	30
	Lots over 1,000 pounds each.....do		8	10	..	25
	(c) Cured or salted.....do		8	..	20	..
	(d) Short-hold—not over seven (7) days	do	8	..	40	..
190	Melons:—					
	(1) In crates not over 90 pounds each.....	Each	5	..	12	..
	(2) In baskets not over 30 pounds each....	do	3	..	6	..
200	Mincemeat, in barrels, tubs or pails.....	100 pounds	8	..	20	..
210	Nuts:—					
	(1) In shell.....do		10	..	20	..
	(2) Shelled.....do		8	..	15	..
220	Oranges, in cases not over 90 pounds each..	Each	5	..	12	..
230	Peaches:—					
	(1) In Leno baskets not over 12 pounds each	Each	2	..	4	..
	(2) In cases:					
	18 pounds each.....do		3	..	4	..
	28 pounds each.....do		3	..	5	..
	(3) In hampers not over 50 pounds each...do		5	..	10	..
240	Pears:—					
	(1) In baskets not over 12 pounds each....	do	2	..	4	..
	(2) In boxes not over 50 pounds each.....	do	3	..	7	..
	(3) In hampers not over 50 pounds each...do		5	..	10	..
250	Pineapples, in crates not over 75 pounds each	do	5	..	15	..

National Harbours Board Act—continued

SECTION III.—SCHEDULE OF RATES—Continued

Item No.	Description of Goods	Unit Basis	Hand-ling Charge	Freezing Charge	Per Month or Any Part Thereof	
					Cooler Storage Charge	Freezer Storage Charge
			c	c	c	c
260	Plums:—					
	(1) In baskets.....	do	2	..	4	..
	(2) In cases not over 30 pounds each.....	do	4	..	6	..
270	Syrup.....	100 pounds	10	..	20	..
280	Vegetables not otherwise specified:—					
	(1) Fresh:					
	(a) Iced, in crates or hampers.....	Each	10	..	20	..
	(b) Not iced.....	100 pounds	8	..	12	..
	(2) Received frozen.....	do	10	..	..	25
	(3) To be frozen.....	do	10	10	..	25
2. Unloading Charges 60c per ton of 2,000 pounds.						
PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that on damaged goods extra labour costs shall be assessed in addition to other charges.						
3. Loading Charges 75c per ton of 2,000 pounds.						
4. Other Charges:—						
(1) All services not otherwise specified By arrangement.						
(2) Dunnage and Fastenings:						
For dunnage and fastenings supplied by the Board and used in loading railway cars Cost of material and labour.						
(3) Excess Value:						
On goods for which storer has declared a value in excess of \$100 per piece or package as provided in subsection 14, section V of this tariff One-tenth of 1 per cent per month or any part thereof on the declared value in excess of \$100 per piece or package, in addition to other charges.						
(4) Fish—special services:						
		Unit Basis	Single Frozen Fish		Pan Frozen Fish	
	Description		c.		c.	
	(a) Glazing.....	100 pounds	20		10	
	(b) Wrapping in storer's wrappers.....	do	20		..	
	(c) Packing in storer's containers.....	do	20		12	
	(d) Washing.....	do	20		20	
	(e) Stencilling.....		2c. per package			
	(f) Wiring.....		5c. per wire			
	(g) Salted fish, in containers—					
	(i) Handling.....	do	5c.			
	(ii) Ordinary storage.....	do	5c.			

National Harbours Board Act—continued

- (5) Handling:
For extra handling of goods for
account of storerBy arrangement.
- (6) Negotiable Warehouse Receipts ..50c per receipt.
- (7) Overtime:
For all services performed during
other than regular working hours
at the request of storerBy arrangement.
- (8) Stock Statements:
For checking with the records of
the Board stock statements sub-
mitted by storerNo charge.

SECTION IV.—MINIMUM CHARGES

Minimum charges are as follows:—

- (1) Handling ChargePer lot\$0.25
- (2) Freezing Charge“ “ 0.25
- (3) Storage Chargeper lot per month or
any part thereof .. 0.50
- (4) Unloading Chargeper railway car 6.00
- (5) Loading Charge“ “ “ 7.50
- (6) Other Chargesper invoice 0.50

SECTION V.—TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. *When Charges are Due and Payable.*—The charges hereinbefore provided shall become due as follows:—

- (1) Handling and Freezing Charges—on the first day of the first storage period;
- (2) Storage Charges—for each storage period, on the first day of each storage period;
- (3) Other charges—as incurred.

Such charges shall be payable by the storer to the Board at its office in Quebec on demand.

2. *When Disbursements are due and Payable.*—Disbursements made by the Board on behalf of the storer shall be due and payable by the storer to the Board at its office in Quebec on demand.

3. *Charges on Goods Suffering Depreciation-by-time, or Lost, Damaged or Destroyed.*—Accrued charges on goods suffering depreciation-by-time, or lost, damaged or destroyed by any cause whatsoever shall be payable by the storer regardless of the Board’s liability.

4. *Storage Charges on Goods Removed at Board’s Request.*—Storage charges on goods removed from the warehouse prior to expiry of the current storage period at the request of the Board shall be levied *pro rata* for that portion of such period during which the goods remain in storage.

5. *Payment of Freight Charges.*—The Board does not undertake to pay freight charges unless prior arrangements are made with the Board.

6. *Original Packages.*—The Board undertakes to store and deliver goods only in the package in which received at the warehouse.

National Harbours Board Act—continued**7. Tendering Goods for Storage.—**

- (1) Goods, when tendered for storage, shall be—
 - (a) Properly packed for handling except when rates apply on loose goods;
 - (b) Properly marked for handling.
- (2) A manifest showing the description of goods to be stored, the number and the applicable net or gross weights of pieces or packages and the class of storage desired shall be furnished by the storer to the Board on or prior to tender at the warehouse of goods for storage, and when the goods are to be sorted into classes according to mark, brand or size, the manifest shall show the number of pieces or packages of each class. Goods not so manifested may be stored in such manner as the Board may decide.

8. Transferring Goods.—

- (1) Transfer of goods in the records of the Board shall not be effective until written instructions from the storer to transfer such goods have been delivered to and accepted by the Board.
- (2) The Board will, at the storer's expense, transfer goods from one room to another room or from one class of storage to another class of storage when requested in writing by the storer. In the case of a transfer involving a change in the class of storage, a new storage period shall commence on the date of transfer.
- (3) The Board may, without notice and at the Board's expense, transfer goods from one room to another room of the same class in the warehouse.
- (4) The Board may, with the consent of the storer and at the Board's expense, transfer goods from one class of storage to another class of storage.

9. Delivering Goods.—

- (1) Orders for the delivery of goods shall be in writing, signed by the storer, and shall show the lot number, description of goods, and number of pieces or packages to be delivered. When goods are ordered out by class according to mark, brand or size, the delivery order shall show the number of pieces or packages of each class to be delivered.
- (2) The Board may deliver goods on instructions by telephone from the storer, subject to written confirmation, but shall not be responsible for loss or error due to misunderstanding such instructions.
- (3) When goods are ordered out by the storer the Board shall be allowed what is, in the Board's opinion, a reasonable time to carry out instructions. If such time is not allowed and the Board is unable to deliver the goods before the expiry of the current storage period, such goods shall be subject to Storage Charges for another storage period.
- (4) If the Board, due to causes beyond the control of the Board, is unable to make delivery of goods before the expiry of the current storage period, Storage Charges may be levied and collected for the entire period during which the goods remain in storage.

National Harbours Board Act—continued**10. Compulsory Removal of Goods.—**

(1) The Board may, upon written notice to the storer of record and to any other person known by the Board to claim an interest in goods in storage, require the removal—by and at the expense of the said storer or other person or both—of such goods as follows:—

(a) Perishable goods or goods which may damage other goods or Board property, within such time as the Board may deem reasonable;

(b) Other goods, by the end of the next succeeding storage month or other storage period.

Such notice, addressed to the last known place of business or abode of the person or persons to be notified, may be delivered by messenger or registered mail.

(2) If goods in storage are not removed in compliance with the aforesaid notice, the Board may, in its sole discretion and at the expense of the aforesaid storer or other person or both, remove, destroy or otherwise dispose of such goods.

11. Goods Covered by Negotiable Warehouse Receipts.—

(1) Goods covered by a negotiable warehouse receipt shall not be delivered or transferred in the records of the Board unless the receipt, properly endorsed, is surrendered for cancellation or for endorsement of partial delivery; provided that where in the Board's opinion the surrender of such receipt is not practical, security satisfactory to the Board shall be furnished.

(2) Goods covered by a negotiable warehouse receipt which has been lost or destroyed shall not be delivered or transferred in the records of the Board until the Board is furnished with a bond of indemnity satisfactory to the Board.

12. Load and Count.—If a checker is not furnished by the storer or the railway company, the Board's load and count or unload and count shall be deemed to be correct.

13. Non-liability re Handling Railway Cars.—The Board shall not be liable for delays in unloading inbound railway cars, obtaining railway cars for outbound shipments, or loading outbound railway cars or for any railway car demurrage arising from said delays, unless such delays are caused solely by the negligence of the Board.

14. Liability re Loss, Damage, etc.—Goods handled, frozen, stored, brought or placed in or at the warehouse shall be accepted by the Board on the basis of contents, quality, condition and value unknown and shall be entirely at the risk of the storer in respect of any and all depreciation-by-time and any and all loss, damage or destruction from whatsoever cause arising, unless such loss, damage or destruction is caused solely by the negligence of the Board, provided only that in the case of loss, damage or destruction arising out of failure of refrigerating or cooling apparatus, connections or supply pipes to function properly, as a direct result of the Board's sole negligence, the Board's liability in any one accident shall nevertheless not exceed \$25,000 and should such loss, damage or destruction be in excess thereof the said amount of \$25,000 shall be distributed ratably to those entitled thereto; provided, moreover, that notwithstanding the foregoing

National Harbours Board Act—continued

provisions, the Board's liability on any one piece or package shall in no event exceed \$100 unless the storer has declared in writing a value in excess of \$100 and has paid the charge pursuant to item (3), subsection 4, section III of this tariff.

15. Insurance.—Goods, while in the possession of the Board, are not insured by the Board against loss, damage or destruction.

16. Shipping Instructions.—Goods shipped to the warehouse should be consigned to the storer, care of National Harbours Board, Cold Storage Warehouse, Dalhousie and St. James Streets, Quebec, Que.

17. Other Tariffs.—The charges hereinbefore provided do not include charges assessable under any other by-laws or tariffs of the Board.

BY-LAW MONTREAL B-6 (a)

TARIFF OF CHARGES

APPLICABLE AT NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD

COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSE

HARBOUR OF MONTREAL, QUE.

SECTION I.—DEFINITIONS

1. "Board" means the National Harbours Board.

2. "Warehouse" means the Board's cold storage warehouse at the harbour of Montreal.

3. "Storer" means the consignee, shipper, owner or agent of goods handled, frozen or stored, or to be handled, frozen or stored, at the warehouse.

4. "Lot" means the unit of goods for which a separate account is kept by the Board.

5. "Handling Charge" is a charge levied on goods for their receipt at and stowage in the warehouse and delivery to the warehouse handling floor.

6. "Freezing Charge" is a charge levied on goods for the freezing thereof in the warehouse.

7. "Storage Charge" is a charge levied on goods for the storage thereof in the warehouse.

8. "Unloading Charge" is a charge levied on goods for the unloading thereof from railway car to the warehouse handling floor.

9. "Loading Charge" is a charge levied on goods for the loading thereof from the warehouse handling floor to railway car, which service shall not include labour and material for bracing goods on the car.

SECTION II.—APPLICATION OF RATES

1. Storage Charges.—Storage Charges shall be computed, levied and collected as follows:—

- (1) The rates provided in section III of this tariff shall be applied on the maximum number of units of each lot in store during each storage month or other storage period as provided in said section III;

National Harbours Board Act—continued

- (2) A storage month shall extend from a date in one calendar month to but not including the same date of the next calendar month or, if there is no corresponding date in such next calendar month, to and including the last day of such calendar month, except that when the last day of a final storage month falls on Sunday or a legal holiday such final storage month shall expire on the next succeeding regular working day;
- (3) Storage Charges shall begin on the day of receipt at the warehouse of each lot or the first unit of each lot and shall continue to and include the storage month during which each lot or the last unit of each lot is delivered.

2. *Charges other than Storage Charges.*—Charges other than Storage Charges shall be computed, levied and collected at the rates provided in section III of this tariff, applied to the unit bases shown therein.

SECTION III.—SCHEDULE OF RATES

1. *Handling, Freezing and Storage Charges:*—

Item No.	Description of Goods	Unit Basis	Hand-ling Charge c.	Freez-ing Charge c.	PER MONTH*OR ANY PART THEREOF		
					Ordinary Storage Charge c.	Cooler Storage Charge c.	Freezer Storage Charge c.
10	All goods not otherwise specified.....				By arrangement		
20	Butter, in boxes not over 64 pounds each.....	Each	3	..	..	..	11
	PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that on any lot or part lot of butter remaining in freezer storage for a period not over fifteen (15) days from the commencement date of storage, the rates for such period shall be.....	do	3	..	..	..	6
30	Candied Peel.....	100 pounds net	7½	..	..	12½	..
40	Candy.....	do	10	..	..	20	..
50	Canned foods, in cartons:—						
	Not over 20 pounds each.....	Each	1	..	1	..	..
	Over 20 and not over 30 pounds each	do	1½	..	1½	..	..
	do 30 do 40 do	do	2	..	1½	..	..
	do 40 do 50 do	do	2½	..	2	..	..
	do 50 do 60 do	do	3	..	2½	..	..
	do 60 do 70 do	do	3½	..	2½	..	..
	do 70 do 80 do	do	4	..	3	..	..
	do 80 do 90 do	do	4½	..	3½	..	..
	do 90 do 100 do	do	5	..	3½	..	..
60	Caramel Colour, in barrels:—						
	450 pounds each.....	do	25	..	30	..	..
	600 do	do	35	..	35	..	..
70	Casings, in tierces not over 750 pounds each.....	100 pounds net	10	..	..	15	..
80	Cedar Foliage, in bales of 40 pounds each.....	Each	10	..	..	20	..
90	Cheese:—						
	(1) Canadian, in boxes of 80 to 100 pounds each.....	do	3	..	..	9	..
	PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that on any lot or part lot of cheese remaining in cooler storage for a period not over fifteen (15) days from the commencement date of storage, the rates for such period shall be.	do	3	..	..	5	..
	(2) Quebec Small, not over 22 pounds each.....	do	2	..	..	4	..
	(3) Not otherwise specified.....	100 pounds net	10	..	..	20	..

National Harbours Board Act—continued

SECTION III.—SCHEDULE OF RATES—Continued

Item No.	Description of Goods	Unit Basis	Hand-ling Charge	Freez-ing Charge	PER MONTH OR ANY PART THEREOF		
					Ordinary Storage Charge	Cooler Storage Charge	Freezer Storage Charge
			c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
100	Cocoa, in barrels not over 225 pounds each.....	Each	15	..	15	..	..
110	Cocoa Beans, in bags.....	100 pounds gross	5	..	5	..	..
120	Cocoa Butter.....	100 pounds net	7½	..	..	12½	..
130	Coffee, in bags.....	100 pounds gross	5	..	5	..	..
140	Cream, in containers:—						
	(1) Received frozen.....	100 pounds net	7½	..	..	..	20
	(2) To be frozen.....	do	7½	10	..	..	20
150	Dry Goods not otherwise specified, in bales, containers or packages:—						
	Not over 3 cubic feet.....	Each	5	..	10	..	..
	Over 3 and not over 5 cubic feet						
	do 5 do 15 do .. each do	do	20	..	20	..	..
	do 15 do 25 do .. do	do	25	..	45	..	..
	do 25 do 35 do .. do	do	35	..	65	..	..
	do 35 do 50 do .. do	do	45	..	80	..	..
	do 50 do 70 do .. do	do	55	..	110	..	..
			100	..	200	..	..
160	Eggs:—						
	(1) In shell, in cases.....	do	7	..	..	12	..
	(2) Dried.....	100 pounds net	10	..	..	20	..
	(3) Galloned or canned:						
	(a) Received frozen.....	do	10	..	..	..	20
	(b) To be frozen.....	do	10	5	..	..	20
170	Ferns, in crates or cases not over 100 pounds each.....	Each	20	..	..	40	..
180	Fish, in containers:—						
	(1) In brine:						
	(a) In quarter-barrels of 75 pounds each.....	Each	6	..	..	12	..
	(b) In half-barrels of 125 pounds each.....	do	12	..	..	18	..
	(c) In barrels of 250 pounds each	do	25	..	..	35	..
	(2) Received frozen.....	100 pounds gross	10	..	..	..	20
	(3) To be frozen.....	do	10	10	..	..	20
190	Foods (including Juices), in barrels:—						
	Not over 125 pounds each.....	Each	15	..	..	20	..
	Over 125 and not over 250 pounds						
	do 250 do 350 do .. each do	do	20	..	..	35	..
	do 350 do 500 do .. do	do	25	..	..	50	..
		do	30	..	..	60	..
	Over 500 pounds each.....	100 pounds net	6	..	..	12	..
200	Fruits:—						
	(1) Fresh:						
	.. (a) In barrels—						
	80 to 100 pounds each.....	Each	4	..	..	12	..
	160 pounds each—						
	.. Apples						
	.. Wooden top barrels....	do	10	..	..	15	..
	.. Canvas do	do	10	..	..	35	..

National Harbours Board Act—continued

SECTION III.—SCHEDULE OF RATES—Continued

Item No	Description of Goods	Unit Basis	PER MONTH OR ANY PART THEREOF				
			Hand-ling Charge	Freez-ing Charge	Ordinary Storage Charge	Cooler Storage Charge	Freezer Storage Charge
			c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
200	Fruits— <i>Concluded</i>						
	(b) In baskets—						
	6 quarts each, Leno.....	Each	3	..	..	3	..
	6 do Other.....	do	2	..	..	3	..
	11 do	do	2	..	..	4	..
	20 do	do	3	..	..	5	..
	(c) In boxes, cases or crates—						
	Not over 18 pounds each....	do	2	..	..	3	..
	Over 18 and not over 30 pounds each,.....						
	Cranberries and limes..	do	3	..	..	5	..
	Other fruits.....	do	2	..	..	4	..
	Over 30 and not over 40 pounds each.....	do	4	..	..	5	..
	Over 40 and not over 60 pounds each.....	do	3	..	..	6	..
	Over 60 and not over 80 pounds each.....	do	3	..	..	12	..
	Over 80 and not over 100 pounds each.....	do	4	..	..	12	..
	(d) In cartons—						
	18 to 28 pounds each,						
	Cranberries and limes..	do	3	..	..	5	..
	Other fruits.....	do	2	..	..	4	..
	40 to 60 pounds each.....	do	3	..	..	7	..
	(e) In hampers—						
	One-half bushel each.....	do	2	..	..	4	..
	One bushel each.....	do	3	..	..	7	..
(2)	Not otherwise specified:						
	(a) Dried—						
	(i) For ordinary storage....	100 pounds gross	5	..	5	..	..
	(ii) For cooler storage.....	100 pounds net	7½	..	..	12	..
	(b) Crushed, in sugar, in barrels not over 500 pounds each...	Each	30	..	..	..	75
	(c) Received frozen.....	100 pounds net	5	..	..	..	20
	(d) To be frozen.....	do	5	12½	..	..	20
210	Furs (including Rabbit Skins).....	100 pounds gross	10	..	25	50	..
220	Galax, in boxes not over 60 pounds each.....	Each	15	..	..	25	..
230	Hemlock Foliage, in bundles not over 20 pounds each.....	do	5	..	..	12	..
240	Huckleberry Foliage, in cases or crates not over 100 pounds each.....	do	20	..	..	40	..
250	Ice Cream, in containers.....	100 pounds net	7½	..	..	..	20
260	Lard:—						
	(1) In boxes:						
	(a) For cooler storage.....	100 pounds net	10	..	..	15	..
	(b) Received frozen.....	do	10	..	..	..	20
	(c) To be frozen.....	do	10	7½	..	..	20
	(2) In barrels not over 500 pounds each.....	Each	30	..	..	60	..
270	Laurel Roping, in bundles not over 60 pounds each.....	Each	15	..	..	25	..

National Harbours Board Act—continued

SECTION III.—SCHEDULE OF RATES—Continued

Item No.	Description of Goods	Unit Basis	Hand-ling Charge	Freez-ing Charge	PER MONTH OR ANY PART THEREOF		
					Ordinary Storage Charge	Cooler Storage Charge	Freezer Storage Charge
			c.	c.	c	c	c
280	Meat:—						
	(1) Carcasses (including Wiltshires):						
	(a) Received frozen.....	100 pounds net	10	..	..	..	20
	(b) To be frozen.....	do	10	10	..	..	20
	(2) In containers:						
	(a) Briskets—						
	(i) For cooler storage.....	do	10	..	..	15	..
	(ii) To be frozen.....	do	10	7½	..	..	20
	(b) Salt-pickled meats.....	do	10	..	..	15	..
	(c) Received frozen.....	do	7½	..	..	..	20
	(d) To be frozen.....	do	7½	10	..	..	20
	(3) Loose Meat Cuts:						
	(a) Pork, cured.....	do	10	..	..	20	..
	(b) Received frozen.....	do	10	..	..	..	20
	(c) To be frozen.....	do	10	10	..	..	20
	(4) Boneless Beef Moulds:						
	(a) Received frozen.....	do	7½	..	..	..	20
	(b) To be frozen.....	do	7½	10	..	..	20
290	Mincemeat, in barrels, tubs or pails..	do	10	..	..	15	..
300	Nuts:—						
	(1) Shelled:						
	(a) For ordinary storage.....	100 pounds gross	5	..	5	..	..
	(b) For cooler storage.....	100 pounds net	7½	..	..	12½	..
	(2) In shell, in bags:						
	(a) Peanuts—						
	For ordinary storage.....	100 pounds gross	7	..	10	..	..
	For cooler storage.....	100 pounds net	10	..	..	15	..
	(b) Not otherwise specified—						
	For ordinary storage.....	100 pounds gross	5	..	5	..	..
	For cooler storage.....	100 pounds net	10	..	..	15	..
310	Olives:—						
	(1) In barrels:						
	250 pounds each.....	Each	15	..	20	..	..
	520 do.....	do	25	..	35	..	..
	(2) In casks:						
	1,850 pounds each.....	do	95	..	150	..	..
	2,100 do.....	do	105	..	175	..	..
320	Peonies, in bundles of 25 to 30 pounds each.....	do	10	..	..	10	..
330	Poultry, in containers:—						
	(1) Received frozen.....	100 pounds net	10	..	..	..	20
	(2) To be frozen.....	do	10	10	..	..	20
340	Rice (excluding Puffed Rice).....	100 pounds gross	5	..	5	..	..
350	Shellac, in bags of 170 pounds each..	Each	9	..	9	..	..
360	Shortening, vegetable.....	Apply Lard rates provided in Item 260.					
370	Smilax, in boxes not over 60 pounds each.....	Each	15	..	..	25	..
380	Tapioca, in bags.....	100 pounds gross	5	..	5	..	..

National Harbours Board Act—continued

SECTION III.—SCHEDULE OF RATES—Continued

Item No.	Description of Goods	Unit Basis	Hand-ling Charge	Freez-ing Charge	PER MONTH OR ANY PART THEREOF		
					Ordinary Storage Charge	Cooler Storage Charge	Freezer Storage Charge
			c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
390	Vegetables:—						
	(1) Fresh:						
	(a) In bags—						
	40 to 50 pounds each,						
	Turnips.....	Each	3	..	..	5	..
	Other vegetables.....	do	4	..	..	5	..
	60 to 75 pounds each,						
	Potatoes.....	do	3	..	..	7½	..
	Other vegetables.....	do	4	..	..	6	..
	100 pounds each,						
	Potatoes.....	do	4	..	..	10	..
	Onions.....	do	8	..	..	10	..
	Other vegetables.....	do	8	..	..	12	..
	112 pounds each,.....						
	Onions	do	8	..	..	12	..
	150 pounds each,						
	Potatoes.....	do	6	..	..	15	..
	(b) In barrels—						
	150 pounds each,						
	Potatoes.....	do	6	..	..	15	..
	Shallots.....	do	12	..	..	15	..
	Other vegetables.....	do	10	..	..	15	..
	(c) In baskets—						
	6 quarts each, Leno.....	do	3	..	..	3	..
	6 do Other.....	do	2	..	..	3	..
	11 do	do	2	..	..	4	..
	20 do	do	3	..	..	5	..
	(d) In boxes—						
	25 pounds each,						
	Asparagus.....	do	2	..	..	4	..
	(e) In crates—						
	40 to 60 pounds each.....	do	4	..	..	5	..
	60 pounds each,						
	Broccoli and Cauliflower	do	4	..	..	6	..
	75 to 100 pounds each,						
	Celery.....	do	5	..	..	15	..
	Other vegetables.....	do	8	..	..	10	..
	(f) In drums—						
	Not over 40 pounds each,						
	Brussels Sprouts.....	do	4	..	..	5	..
	(g) In hampers and bushel containers—						
	40 to 50 pounds each...	do	4	..	..	5	..
	(2) Not otherwise specified:						
	(a) Dried, in bags—						
	Beans, Peas,						
	112 pounds each.....	Each	6	..	4½	..	..
	120 do	do	6	..	5	..	..
	(b) Received frozen.....	100 pounds net	5	..	..	..	20
	(c) To be frozen.....	do	5	12½	..	..	20

2. Unloading Charges:—

- (1) Goods for ordinary storage.....50c. per ton of 2,000 pounds gross weight;
- (2) Goods for cooler or freezer storage 60c. per ton of 2,000 pounds gross weight;

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that on damaged goods extra labour costs shall be assessed in addition to other charges.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

SECTION III.—SCHEDULE OF RATES—*Concluded*

3. *Loading Charges* 75c. per ton of 2,000 pounds gross weight.
4. *Other Charges:—*
 - (1) All services not otherwise specified....By arrangement.
 - (2) Access to goods:
Access to goods by stores (including holders of negotiable warehouse receipts), subject to insurance regulations, reasonable limitations and attendance by an employee of the Board 50c. for each 30 minutes or any part thereof.
 - (3) Bonded Service 25 per cent of monthly storage charges.
 - (4) Dunnage and Fastenings:
For dunnage and fastenings supplied by the Board and used in loading railway cars Cost of material and labour.
 - (5) Excess Value:
On goods for which storer has declared a value in excess of \$100 per piece or package as provided in subsection 14, section V of this tariff..... One-tenth of 1 per cent per month or any part thereof on the declared value in excess of \$100 per piece or package, in addition to other charges.
 - (6) Handling:
For extra handling of goods for account of storer By arrangement.
 - (7) Negotiable warehouse receipts 50c. per receipt.
 - (8) Overtime:
For all services performed during other than regular working hours at the request of storer.....By arrangement.
 - (9) Shipping Bills 25c. per set.
 - (10) Stock Statements:
For checking with the records of the Board stock statements submitted by storer No charge.
 - (11) Tagging:
 - (a) When address tags furnished by storer 1c. per piece or package;
 - (b) When address tags furnished by Board 3c. per piece or package.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

SECTION IV.—MINIMUM CHARGES

Minimum charges are as follows:—

(1) Handling Charge	per lot	\$0.25
(2) Freezing Charge	do	0.25
(3) Storage Charge	per lot per month or any part thereof	0.50
(4) Unloading Charge:		
(a) Goods for ordinary storage.....	per railway car..	5.00
(b) Goods for cooler or freezer storage..	do	6.00
(5) Loading Charge	do	7.50
(6) Bonded service	per lot	2.00
(7) Other Charges	per invoice	0.50

SECTION V.—TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. When Charges are Due and Payable.—The charges hereinbefore provided shall become due as follows:—

- (1) Handling and Freezing Charges—on the first day of the first storage period;
- (2) Storage Charges—for each storage period, on the first day of each storage period;
- (3) Other Charges—as incurred.

Such charges shall be payable by the storer to the Board at its office in Montreal on demand.

2. When Disbursements are Due and Payable.—Disbursements made by the Board on behalf of the storer shall be due and payable by the storer to the Board at its office in Montreal on demand.

3. Charges on Goods Suffering Depreciation-by-time, or lost, Damaged or Destroyed.—Accrued charges on goods suffering depreciation-by-time, or lost, damaged or destroyed by any cause whatsoever shall be payable by the storer regardless of the Board's liability.

4. Storage Charges on Goods Removed at Board's Request.—Storage Charges on goods removed from the warehouse prior to expiry of the current storage period at the request of the Board shall be levied *pro rata* for that portion of such period during which the goods remain in storage.

5. Payment of Freight Charges.—The Board does not undertake to pay freight charges unless prior arrangements are made with the Board.

6. Original Packages.—The Board undertakes to store and deliver goods only in the package in which received at the warehouse.

7. Tendering Goods for Storage:—

- (1) Goods, when tendered for storage, shall be—
 - (a) Properly packed for handling except when rates apply on loose goods;
 - (b) Properly marked for handling.
- (2) A manifest showing the description of goods to be stored, the number and the applicable net or gross weights of pieces or packages and the class of storage desired shall be furnished by the

National Harbours Board Act—continued

storer to the Board on or prior to tender at the warehouse of goods for storage, and when the goods are to be sorted into classes according to mark, brand or size, the manifest shall show the number of pieces or packages of each class. Goods not so manifested may be stored in such manner as the Board may decide.

8. *Transferring Goods:—*

- (1) Transfer of goods in the records of the Board shall not be effective until written instructions from the storer to transfer such goods have been delivered to and accepted by the Board.
- (2) The Board will, at the storer's expense, transfer goods from one room to another room or from one class of storage to another class of storage when requested in writing by the storer. In the case of a transfer involving a change in the class of storage, a new storage period shall commence on the date of transfer.
- (3) The Board may, without notice and at the Board's expense, transfer goods from one room to another room of the same class in the warehouse.
- (4) The Board may, with the consent of the storer and at the Board's expense, transfer goods from one class of storage to another class of storage.

9. *Delivering Goods:—*

- (1) Orders for the delivery of goods shall be in writing, signed by the storer, and shall show the lot number, description of goods, and number of pieces or packages to be delivered. When goods are ordered out by class according to mark, brand or size, the delivery order shall show the number of pieces or packages of each class to be delivered.
- (2) The Board may deliver goods on instructions by telephone from the storer, subject to written confirmation, but shall not be responsible for loss or error due to misunderstanding such instructions.
- (3) When goods are ordered out by the storer the Board shall be allowed what is, in the Board's opinion, a reasonable time to carry out instructions. If such time is not allowed and the Board is unable to deliver the goods before the expiry of the current storage period, such goods shall be subject to Storage Charges for another storage period.
- (4) If the Board, due to causes beyond the control of the Board, is unable to make delivery of goods before the expiry of the current storage period, Storage Charges may be levied and collected for the entire period during which the goods remain in storage.

10. *Compulsory Removal of Goods:—*

- (1) The Board may, upon written notice to the storer of record and to any other person known by the Board to claim an interest in goods in storage, require the removal—by and at the expense of the said storer or other person or both—of such goods as follows:—
 - (a) Perishable goods or goods which may damage other goods or Board property, within such time as the Board may deem reasonable;

National Harbours Board Act—continued

(b) Other goods, by the end of the next succeeding storage month or other storage period. Such notice, addressed to the last known place of business or abode of the person or persons to be notified, may be delivered by messenger or registered mail.

- (2) If goods in storage are not removed in compliance with the aforesaid notice, the Board may, in its sole discretion and at the expense of the aforesaid storer or other person or both, remove, destroy or otherwise dispose of such goods.

11. Goods covered by Negotiable Warehouse Receipts:—

- (1) Goods covered by a negotiable warehouse receipt shall not be delivered or transferred in the records of the Board unless the receipt, properly endorsed, is surrendered for cancellation or for endorsement of partial delivery; provided that where in the Board's opinion the surrender of such receipt is not practical, security satisfactory to the Board shall be furnished.
- (2) Goods covered by a negotiable warehouse receipt which has been lost or destroyed shall not be delivered or transferred in the records of the Board until the Board is furnished with a bond of indemnity satisfactory to the Board.

12. Load and Count.—If a checker is not furnished by the storer or the railway company, the Board's load and count or unload and count shall be deemed to be correct.

13. Non-liability re Handling Railway Cars.—The Board shall not be liable for delays in unloading inbound railway cars, obtaining railway cars for outbound shipments, or loading outbound railway cars or for any railway car demurrage arising from said delays, unless such delays are caused solely by the negligence of the Board.

14. Liability re Loss, Damage, etc.—Goods handled, frozen, stored, brought or placed in or at the warehouse shall be accepted by the Board on the basis of contents, quality, condition and value unknown and shall be entirely at the risk of the storer in respect of any and all depreciation-by-time and any and all loss, damage or destruction from whatsoever cause arising, unless such loss, damage or destruction is caused solely by the negligence of the Board; provided only that in the case of loss, damage or destruction arising out of failure of refrigerating or cooling apparatus, connections or supply pipes to function properly, as a direct result of the Board's sole negligence, the Board's liability in any one accident shall nevertheless not exceed \$50,000 and should such loss, damage or destruction be in excess thereof the said amount of \$50,000 shall be distributed ratably to those entitled thereto; provided, moreover, that notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, the Board's liability on any one piece or package shall in no event exceed \$100 unless the storer has declared in writing a value in excess of \$100 and has paid the charge pursuant to item (5), subsection 4, section III of this tariff.

15. Insurance.—Goods while in the possession of the Board, are not insured by the Board against loss, damage or destruction.

16. Shipping Instructions.—Goods shipped to the warehouse should be consigned to the storer, care of National Harbours Board, Cold Storage Warehouse, Foot of Berri Street, Montreal, Que.

17. Other Tariffs.—The charges hereinbefore provided do not include charges assessable under any other by-laws or tariffs of the Board.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

BY-LAW HALIFAX B-7

Tariff of Grain Elevator Charges

NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD GRAIN ELEVATOR

HALIFAX, N.S.

SECTION I.—DEFINITIONS

1. “Board” means the National Harbours Board.
2. “Elevator” means the Board’s grain elevator at the harbour of Halifax.
3. “Export grain” means grain shipped to British or foreign countries, except the United States of America, Newfoundland and the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon.
4. “Domestic grain” means grain not defined in subsection 3 preceding.

SECTION II.—APPLICATION OF RATES

1. *Weights per bushel.*—Charges under this tariff shall be computed, levied and collected on the basis of weights per bushel as follows:—

	Pounds
Wheat	60
Oats:	
United States	32
Other	34
Barley	48
Corn	56
Flax	56
Rye	56
Oat Scalpings	34
Screenings	48
Buckwheat	48
All other grains unless otherwise agreed upon	60

2. *Grain Requiring Reconditioning.*—Charges on grain requiring reconditioning shall be computed, levied and collected on the following basis:—

- (1) Elevation charges—on the weight received into the elevator;
- (2) Reconditioning charges—on the weight before reconditioning;
- (3) Storage charges:
 - (a) Before first reconditioning—on the weight before reconditioning;
 - (b) After first and subsequent reconditioning—on the weight after each reconditioning.

Any loss of weight in reconditioning shall be borne by the owner of the grain.

SECTION III.—SCHEDULE OF RATES

The schedule of rates shall be in accordance with the schedule from time to time filed with The Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada pursuant to the provisions of The Canada Grain Act and regulations and orders issued thereunder, but in no case in excess of the maximum charges fixed by the said Board of Grain Commissioners.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

SECTION IV.—TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. *When Charges are Due and Payable.*—Changes under this tariff shall become due and payable to the Board at its office in Halifax, as follows:—

- (1) Elevation charges:
 - (a) Grain ex water—
 - On receipt—Two fifths ($\frac{2}{5}$) of the charges.
 - On delivery—Three fifths ($\frac{3}{5}$) of the charges.
 - (b) Grain ex rail—On delivery.
- (2) Other charges—as incurred.

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that charges accrued up to and including December 31 in any one year on grain remaining in store after such date shall be payable on or before January 31 next following.

2. *Advance Information.*—The Board should be given advance information of the expected date of arrival, quantity, kind and grade of grain.

3. *Quantities under One Thousand Bushels.*—Each kind or grade of grain in quantities of less than one thousand (1,000) bushels will be handled only by arrangement.

4. *Other Tariffs.*—Charges under this tariff do not include charges assessable under any other by-laws or tariffs of the Board.

BY-LAW QUEBEC B-7

Tariff of Grain Elevator Charges

NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD GRAIN ELEVATOR
QUEBEC, QUE.

SECTION I.—DEFINITIONS

- 1. “Board” means the National Harbours Board.
- 2. “Elevator” means the Board’s grain elevator at the harbour of Quebec.

SECTION II.—APPLICATION OF RATES

1. *Weights per Bushel.*—Charges under this tariff shall be computed, levied and collected on the basis of weights per bushel as follows:—

	Pounds
Wheat.	60
Oats:	
United States.	32
Other.	34
Barley.	48
Corn.	56
Flax.	56
Rye.	56
Oat Scalpings.	34

National Harbours Board Act—continued

	Pounds
Screenings.	48
Buckwheat.	48
All other grains unless otherwise agreed upon.....	60

2. Grain Requiring Reconditioning.—Charges on grain requiring reconditioning shall be computed, levied and collected on the following basis:—

- (1) Elevation charges:
 - (a) Receiving—on the weight received into the elevator;
 - (b) Discharging—on the weight after final reconditioning;
- (2) Reconditioning charges:
 - (a) Drying moist, wet, damaged or salvage grain—weight by arrangement;
 - (b) Other reconditioning charges—on the weight before reconditioning;
- (3) Storage charges:
 - (a) Before first reconditioning—on the weight before reconditioning;
 - (b) After first and subsequent reconditioning—on the weight after each reconditioning.

Any loss of weight in reconditioning shall be borne by the owner of the grain.

SECTION III.—SCHEDULE OF RATES

The schedule of rates shall be in accordance with the schedule from time to time filed with The Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada pursuant to the provisions of The Canada Grain Act and regulations and orders issued thereunder, but in no case in excess of the maximum charges fixed by the said Board of Grain Commissioners.

SECTION IV.—TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. When Charges are Due and Payable.—Charges under this tariff shall become due and payable to the Board at its office in Quebec as follows:—

- (1) Elevation Charges:
 - (a) Vessels—on unloading or loading, by vessel unloaded or loaded;
 - (b) Railway cars—on unloading or loading;
- (2) Other charges—as incurred.

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that charges accrued up to and including December 31 in any one year on grain remaining in store after such date shall be payable on or before January 31 next following.

2. Advance Information.—The Board should be given advance information of the expected date of arrival, quantity, kind and grade of grain.

3. Quantities under One Thousand Bushels.—Each kind or grade of grain in quantities of less than one thousand (1,000) bushels will be handled only by arrangement.

4. Other Tariffs.—Charges under this tariff do not include charges assessable under any other by-laws or tariffs of the Board.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

BY-LAW MONTREAL B-7

Tariff of Grain Elevator Charges

NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD GRAIN ELEVATORS

MONTREAL, QUE.

SECTION I.—DEFINITIONS

- 1. “Board” means the National Harbours Board.
- 2. “Elevator” means any of the Board’s grain elevators at the Harbour of Montreal.

SECTION II.—APPLICATION OF RATES

1. *Weights per Bushel.*—Charges under this tariff shall be computed, levied and collected on the basis of weights per bushel as follows:—

	Pounds
Wheat	60
Oats:	
United States	32
Other	34
Barley	48
Corn	56
Flax	56
Rye	56
Oat Scalpings	34
Screenings	48
Buckwheat	48
All other grains unless otherwise agreed upon	60

2. *Grain Requiring Reconditioning.*—Charges on grain requiring reconditioning shall be computed, levied and collected on the following basis:—

- (1) Elevation charges:
 - (a) Receiving—on the weight received into the elevator;
 - (b) Discharging—on the weight after final reconditioning;
- (2) Reconditioning charges:
 - (a) Drying moist, wet, damaged or salvage grain—weight by arrangement;
 - (b) Other reconditioning charges—on the weight before reconditioning;
- (3) Storage charges:
 - (a) Before first reconditioning—on the weight before reconditioning;
 - (b) After first and subsequent reconditioning—on the weight after each reconditioning.

Any loss of weight in reconditioning shall be borne by the owner of the grain.

SECTION III.—SCHEDULE OF RATES

The schedule of rates shall be in accordance with the schedule from time to time filed with The Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada pursuant to the provisions of The Canada Grain Act and regulations and orders issued thereunder, but in no case in excess of the maximum charges fixed by the said Board of Grain Commissioners.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

SECTION IV.—TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. *When Charges are Due and Payable.*—Charges under this tariff shall become due and payable to the Board at its office in Montreal as follows:—

- (1) Elevation Charges:
 - (a) Vessels—on unloading or loading, by vessel unloaded or loaded;
 - (b) Railway cars—on unloading or loading;
- (2) Other charges—as incurred.

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that charges accrued up to and including December 31 in any one year on grain remaining in store after such date shall be payable on or before January 31 next following.

2. *Advance Information.*—The Board should be given advance information of the expected date of arrival, quantity, kind and grade of grain.

3. *Quantities under One Thousand Bushels.*—Each kind or grade of grain in quantities of less than one thousand (1,000) bushels will be handled only by arrangement.

4. *Other Tariffs.*—Charges under this tariff do not include charges assessable under any other by-laws or tariffs of the Board.

BY-LAW PRESCOTT B-7
Tariff of Grain Elevator Charges
NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD GRAIN ELEVATOR
PRESCOTT, ONT.

SECTION I.—DEFINITIONS

- 1. “Board” means the National Harbours Board.
- 2. “Elevator” means the Board’s grain elevator at Prescott.
- 3. “Export grain” means grain shipped to British or foreign countries, except the United States of America, Newfoundland and the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon.
- 4. “Domestic grain” means grain not defined in subsection 3 preceding.

SECTION II.—APPLICATION OF RATES

1. *Weights per Bushel.*—Charges under this tariff shall be computed, levied and collected on the basis of weights per bushel as follows:—

	Pounds
Wheat	60
Oats:	
United States	32
Other.	34
Barley.	48
Corn	56
Flax	56
Rye	56
Oat Scalpings	34
Screenings.	48
Buckwheat	48
All other grains unless otherwise agreed upon.....	60

National Harbours Board Act—continued

2. Grain Requiring Reconditioning.—Charges on grain requiring reconditioning shall be computed, levied and collected on the following basis:—

- (1) Elevation charges:
 - (a) Receiving—on the weight received into the elevator;
 - (b) Discharging—on the weight after final reconditioning;
- (2) Reconditioning charges:
 - (a) Drying moist, wet, damaged or salvage grain—weight by arrangement;
 - (b) Other reconditioning charges—on the weight before reconditioning;
- (3) Storage charges:
 - (a) Before first reconditioning—on the weight before reconditioning;
 - (b) After first and subsequent reconditioning—on the weight after each reconditioning.

Any loss of weight in reconditioning shall be borne by the owner of the grain.

SECTION III.—SCHEDULE OF RATES

The schedule of rates shall be in accordance with the schedule from time to time filed with The Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada pursuant to the provisions of The Canada Grain Act and regulations and orders issued thereunder, but in no case in excess of the maximum charges fixed by the said Board of Grain Commissioners.

SECTION IV.—TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. When Charges are Due and Payable.—Charges under this tariff shall become due and payable to the Board at its office in Prescott as follows:—

- (1) Elevation charges—on unloading or loading;
- (2) Other charges—as incurred.

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that charges accrued up to and including December 31 in any one year on grain remaining in store after such date shall be payable on or before January 31 next following.

2. Advance Information.—The Board should be given advance information of the expected date of arrival, quantity, kind and grade of grain.

3. Quantities under One Thousand Bushels.—Each kind or grade of grain in quantities of less than one thousand (1,000) bushels will be handled only by arrangement.

4. Other Tariffs.—Charges under this tariff do not include charges assessable under any other by-laws or tariffs of the Board.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

BY-LAW PORT COLBORNE B-7

Tariff of Grain Elevator Charges

NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD GRAIN ELEVATOR

PORT COLBORNE, ONT.

SECTION I.—DEFINITIONS

1. “Board” means the National Harbours Board.
2. “Elevator” means the Board’s grain elevator at Port Colborne.
3. “Export grain” means grain shipped to British or foreign countries, except the United States of America, Newfoundland and the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon.
4. “Domestic grain” means grain not defined in subsection 3 preceding.

SECTION II.—APPLICATION OF RATES

1. *Weights per Bushel.*—Charges under this tariff shall be computed, levied and collected on the basis of weights per bushel as follows:—

	Pounds
Wheat.	60
Oats:	
United States.	32
Other	34
Barley.	48
Corn.	56
Flax.	56
Rye.	56
Oat Scalpings.	34
Screenings.	48
Buckwheat.	48
All other grains unless otherwise agreed upon.	60

2. *Grain Requiring Reconditioning.*—Charges on grain requiring reconditioning shall be computed, levied and collected on the following basis:—

- (1) Elevation charges:
 - (a) Receiving—on the weight received into the elevator;
 - (b) Discharging—on the weight after final reconditioning;
- (2) Reconditioning charges—on the weight before reconditioning;
- (3) Storage charges:
 - (a) Before first reconditioning—on the weight before reconditioning;
 - (b) After first and subsequent reconditioning—on the weight after each reconditioning.

Any loss of weight in reconditioning shall be borne by the owner of the grain.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

SECTION III.—SCHEDULE OF RATES

The schedule of rates shall be in accordance with the schedule from time to time filed with The Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada pursuant to the provisions of The Canada Grain Act and regulations and orders issued thereunder, but in no case in excess of the maximum charges fixed by the said Board of Grain Commissioners.

SECTION IV.—TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. *When Charges are Due and Payable.*—Charges under this tariff shall become due and payable to the Board at its office in Port Colborne as follows:—

- (1) Elevation charges—on unloading or loading;
- (2) Other charges—as incurred.

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that charges accrued up to and including December 31 in any one year on grain remaining in store after such date shall be payable on or before January 31 next following.

2. *Advance Information.*—The Board should be given advance information of the expected date of arrival, quantity, kind and grade of grain.

3. *Quantities under One Thousand Bushels.*—Each kind or grade of grain in quantities of less than one thousand (1,000) bushels will be handled only by arrangement.

4. *Other Tariffs.*—Charges under this tariff do not include charges assessable under any other by-laws or tariffs of the Board.

BY-LAW CHURCHILL B-7

Tariff of Grain Elevator Charges

NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD GRAIN ELEVATOR

CHURCHILL, MAN.

SECTION I.—DEFINITIONS

- 1. “Board”** means the National Harbours Board.
- 2. “Elevator”** means the Board’s grain elevator at the harbour of Churchill.

SECTION II.—APPLICATION OF RATES

1. *Weights per Bushel.*—Charges under this tariff shall be computed, levied and collected on the basis of weights per bushel as follows:—

National Harbours Board Act—continued

	Pounds
Wheat	60
Oats:	
United States	32
Other	34
Barley	48
Corn	56
Flax	56
Rye	56
Oat Scalpings	34
Screenings	48
Buckwheat	48
All other grains unless otherwise agreed upon	60

2. Allowance for Invisible Loss and Shrinkage in Handling.—All grain received from railway cars shall be subject to a deduction from the gross weight of each car to cover invisible loss and shrinkage in handling as follows:—

	Pounds per car
Wheat	30
Oats	50
Barley	50
Corn	56
Flax	80
Rye	70
Sunflower Seed	50
Mixed Grain	50

3. Allowance for Invisible Loss in Separating.—All grain separated to improve grade shall be subject to a deduction of one per cent (1%) of the gross weight of car to cover invisible loss in separating;

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that when inspection certificate issued before separation does not specify the actual percentages of domestic grain or dirt to be removed, the actual net weight after separation shall be used.

4. Basis of Charges.—Charges shall be computed, levied and collected as follows:—

- (1) Elevation and storage—net weight of grain received;
- (2) Cleaning, drying or other treatment—gross weight of shipment;
- (3) Separating—gross weight of car.

SECTION III.—SCHEDULE OF RATES

The schedule of rates shall be in accordance with the schedule from time to time filed with the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada pursuant to the provisions of The Canada Grain Act and regulations and orders issued thereunder, but in no case in excess of the maximum charges fixed by the said Board of Grain Commissioners.

SECTION IV.—TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. When Charges are Due and Payable.—The charges hereinbefore provided shall become due and payable to the Board at its office in Churchill before grain is shipped.

2. Charges Accruing after Initial Outturn.—Charges accruing after issuance of initial completed outturn and expense bill shall follow the grain.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

3. Tough, Damp, Condemned, Heating, Heated or Fireburnt Grain.—Tough, damp, condemned, heating, heated or fireburnt grain may always be refused. If received and stored, it shall be at the owner's risk of deterioration.

4. Drying Damp Grain and Tough Flax.—All damp grain and tough flax received into the elevator shall be dried without notice as soon after unloading as facilities will permit.

5. Returns for Dockage.—Returns for dockage shall be made to the owner of the grain, as follows:—

(1) Wheat:

- | | |
|---|--|
| (a) Assessed dockage of 3 per cent or more | a return for all screenings less $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent of gross weight of shipment for waste. |
| (b) Designated "Clean till Clean" on account of containing $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent or more oats, 3 per cent or more flax, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent or more mixed feed oats, or 5 per cent or more broken wheat | a separate return for other grain or mixed feed oats (wild oats). |
| (c) Designated "Clean till Clean" for mixed feed oats (wild oats) | a return for mixed feed oats less $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent of gross weight of shipment for waste. |

(2) Oats:

- | | |
|--|---|
| (a) Assessed dockage of 3 per cent or more | a return for all screenings less $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent of gross weight of shipment for waste. |
| (b) Designated "Clean till Clean" on account of containing 3 per cent or more flax | a separate return for flax. |

(3) Barley:

- | | |
|--|---|
| (a) Assessed dockage | a return for all screenings less $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent of gross weight of shipment for waste. |
| (b) Designated "Clean till Clean" on account of containing 3 per cent or more flax | a separate return for flax. |

National Harbours Board Act—continued

(4) Rye:

- | | |
|--|--|
| (a) Assessed dockage of 3 per cent or more | a return for all screenings less 1 per cent of gross weight of shipment for waste. |
| (b) Designated "Clean till Clean" on account of containing $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent or more oats, 3 per cent or more flax, or 5 per cent or more broken rye | a separate return for other grain. |

(5) Flax:

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) Assessed dockage of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent or more | a return for all screenings less $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of gross weight of shipment for waste. |
| (b) Designated "Clean till Clean" on account of containing $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent or more other grain or mixtures of grain | a separate return for other grain or mixtures of grain. |

(6) Sunflower Seed:

- | | |
|---|--|
| (a) Assessed dockage of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent or more | a return for all screenings less 1 per cent of gross weight of shipment for waste. |
| (b) Designated "Clean till Clean" on account of containing $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent or more other grain or mixtures of grain | a separate return for other grain or mixtures of grain. |

6. Quality of Screenings.—The holder of warehouse receipts or shut-outs covering dockage shall be entitled to receive the average quality of screening in accordance with sample tests of The Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

7. Disposition of Screenings.—If instructions for the disposition of screenings covered by outstanding returns are not received within thirty (30) days from date of unloading, the Board may dispose of such screenings for account of the owner thereof.

8. Other Tariffs.—Charges under this tariff do not include charges assessable under any other by-laws or tariffs of the Board.

National Harbours Board Act—continued**BY-LAW QUEBEC B-8****Tariff of Railway Freight Charges**

APPLICABLE AT THE HARBOUR OF
QUEBEC, QUE.

SECTION I.—DEFINITIONS

1. "*Board*" means the National Harbours Board.
 2. "*Board's railway*" means and includes all railway lines and other railway facilities under the administration, management or control of or operated by the Board at the harbour of Quebec.
 3. "*Interchange*" means any point of interchange, as fixed by the Board, between the Board's railway and Canadian National Railways, Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company or Quebec Central Railway Company.
 4. "*Interswitching Charge*" is a charge for moving freight traffic over the Board's railway from or to any siding to or from any interchange, which service shall include moving over the Board's railway empty cars used in such service.
 5. "*Intra-terminal Switching Charge*" is a charge for moving over the Board's railway freight traffic loaded and for unloading on the Board's railway, which service shall include moving over the Board's railway empty cars used in such service;
- PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that cars for such service shall not be supplied or ordered by the Board but shall be obtained by and at the expense of the person to be served.
6. "*Re-switching Charge*" is a charge for each additional movement over the Board's railway of any fully loaded car or partially loaded car after such car has been switched—

- (1) Twice in the case of freight traffic received from or for delivery to any interchange, or
 - (2) Once in the case of other freight traffic,
- which charge shall be additional to any other charges herein provided.

SECTION II.—SCHEDULE OF RATES

1. *Interswitching and Intra-terminal Switching Charges* shall be computed, levied and collected as follows:—

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| (1) On all freight traffic, except as provided in items (2), (3) and (4) of this sub-section | \$ 5.00 per car |
| (2) On grain moved to or from the Board's grain elevator | \$ 3.50 per car |
| (3) On ballast-ploughs, cranes, derricks, locomotives, motor cars, snow-ploughs, tenders, testing cars, or similar equipment, moving on their own wheels | \$10.00 per unit |
| (4) On empty freight cars, except cars ordered for loading but not used | \$ 2.00 per car |

National Harbours Board Act—continued

2. *Re-switching Charges* shall be computed, levied and collected as follows:—
Each movement \$ 2.00 per car
3. *Detention Penalty Charges* shall be computed, levied and collected as follows:—
On fully loaded or partially loaded cars held
on the Board's railway for any time in excess
of seventy-two (72) hours \$ 1.00 per car
per day or any part
thereof in excess of
said seventy-two (72)
hours.
4. *Weighing Charges* shall be computed, levied and collected as follows:—
On cars, loaded or empty, weighed on track
scale 3c. per 2,000 pounds
in addition to any
other charges herein
provided.

SECTION III.—TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. *When Charges are Due and Payable.*—The charges hereinbefore provided shall become due and payable to the Board at its office in Quebec as and when accounts are rendered.
2. *Explosives.*—No explosives shall be delivered to or loaded on the Board's railway without prior permission of the Board.
3. *Orders for Service.*—Orders for service under this tariff, giving the number, initials and destination of each car, shall be made in writing and delivered to the Board at Quebec prior to performance of service.
4. *Placing Cars.*—
 - (1) Every car to or from which goods are to be moved by vehicle shall be deemed to have been properly placed for loading or unloading when placed within one thousand (1,000) feet of the point to which ordered.
 - (2) Every car to or from which goods are to be handled directly from or to any shed or vessel shall be deemed to have been properly placed for loading or unloading when placed at any point in any order on any track opposite the shed or berth to which ordered.
5. *Returning Empty Cars.*—Every empty car on the Board's railway not required for loading within twenty-four (24) hours after being made available may be returned to the connecting railway from which it was received.
6. *Waiver and Indemnity.*—In respect of loss or destruction of or damage to property, the person served shall possess no claim against the Board and shall indemnify and save harmless the Board against any claim possessed by a third party, provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed as abrogating or affecting any right possessed by the person served in any case where such claim results solely from the negligence of the Board.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

7. *Other Tariffs*.—The charges hereinbefore provided do not include charges assessable under any other by-laws or tariffs of the Board.

BY-LAW MONTREAL B-8

Tariff of Railway Charges

APPLICABLE AT THE HARBOUR OF
MONTREAL, QUE.

SECTION I.—DEFINITIONS

1. “*Board*” means the National Harbours Board.
2. “*Board railway*” means all railway lines and other railway facilities under the administration, management or control of or operated by the Board at the harbour of Montreal.
3. “*Board property*” means any property under the administration, management or control of or under lease from or to the Board.
4. “*Interchange*” means any point of interchange, as fixed by the Board, between Board railway and Canadian National Railways or Canadian Pacific Railway Company.
5. “*Industrial railway*” means any railway operated by or for an industry served thereby.
6. “*Switching charge*” is a charge for each movement over Board railway of traffic as follows:
 - (1) Every fully loaded railway car;
 - (2) Every partially loaded railway car;
 - (3) Every railway car used as an idler;
 - (4) Every empty railway car except those used in loaded movements over Board railway and such others as, in the opinion of the Board, should be switched without charge;
 - (5) Every locomotive, engine, motor car, tender, snow-plough, ballast-plough, flanger, crane, derrick, testing car, and similar equipment, when moving on its own wheels whether or not under its own power.

SECTION II.—SCHEDULE OF RATES

1. *Switching Charges* shall be computed, levied and collected as follows:
 - (1) On all traffic, except as provided in items (2), (3) and (4) of this sub-section:
 - (a) Column 1 rates—
 - (i) When received on Board property and delivered to any interchange;
 - (ii) When received from any interchange and delivered on Board property;
 - (iii) When received and delivered on Board property;

National Harbours Board Act—continued

(b) Column 2 rates—

- (i) When received from or on any connecting industrial railway or siding off Board property and delivered to any interchange;
- (ii) When received from any interchange and delivered to or on any connecting industrial railway or siding off Board property;
- (iii) When received on Board property and delivered to or on any connecting industrial railway or siding off Board property;
- (iv) When received from or on any connecting industrial railway or siding off Board property and delivered on Board property;
- (v) When received from or on any connecting industrial railway or siding off Board property and delivered to or on the same or another connecting industrial railway or siding off Board property.

	Column 1	Column 2
Rate per car	\$	\$
Between any point in or served from sections 12 to 72, both inclusive, and any other point in or served from the same sections	6.00	8.00
Between any point in or served from sections 73 to 102, both inclusive, and any other point in or served from the same sections	10.00	13.00
Between any point in or served from sections 12 to 72, both inclusive, and any point in or served from sections 73 to 102, both inclusive..	10.00	13.00
(2) On explosives	\$35 per car	
(3) On locomotives, engines, motor cars, tenders, snow-ploughs, ballast-ploughs, flangers, cranes, derricks, testing cars, and similar equipment, when moving on their own wheels whether or not under their own power	\$25 per unit	
(4) On passenger, mail or express traffic..	\$25 per car	

2. Detention Penalty Charges shall be computed, levied and collected as follows:

On fully loaded or partially loaded cars (except cars of grain in bulk for export) held on Board railway for any time in excess of seventy-two (72) hours excluding Sundays, New Year's Day and Christmas Day \$2 per car, per day or any part thereof in excess of said seventy-two (72) hours.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

3. Weighing Charges shall be computed, levied and collected as follows:

On cars, loaded or empty, weighed on track

scale\$4 per car in addition to
any other charges herein
provided.

SECTION III.—TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. When Charges are Due and Payable.—The charges herein provided shall become due and payable to the Board at its office in Montreal as and when accounts are rendered.

2. Explosives.—No explosives shall be delivered to or loaded on Board railway without prior permission of the Board.

3. Orders for Service.—Orders for service under this tariff, giving the number, initials and destination of each car or unit, shall be made in writing and delivered to the Board at Montreal prior to performance of service.

4. Supplying and Ordering Cars.—The Board does not undertake to supply empty cars or to order loaded or empty cars for any service under this tariff, nor will the Board assume any charge imposed by the owners of empty cars for the use thereof.

5. Placing Cars.—

(1) Every car to or from which goods are to be moved by vehicle shall be deemed to have been properly placed for loading or unloading when placed within three (3) harbour sections of the point to which ordered.

(2) Every car to or from which goods are to be handled directly from or to any shed or vessel shall be deemed to have been properly placed for loading or unloading when placed at any point in any order on any track opposite the shed or berth to which ordered.

6. Returning Empty Cars.—Every empty car on Board railway not required for loading within twenty-four (24) hours after being made available may be returned to the connecting railway from which it was received.

7. Waiver and Indemnity.—In respect of loss or destruction of or damage to property, the person served shall possess no claim against the Board and shall indemnify and save harmless the Board against any claim possessed by a third party, provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed as abrogating or affecting any right possessed by the person served in any case where such claim results solely from the negligence of the Board.

8. Other Tariffs.—The charges herein provided are additional to charges assessable under other by-laws or tariffs of the Board.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

BY-LAW HALIFAX B-9 (a)

Tariff of Heavy-Lift Charges

N.H.B.H. FLOATING CRANE No. 1

HARBOUR OF HALIFAX, N.S.

DEFINITIONS

1. (1) "*Board*" means the National Harbours Board.
- (2) "*Crane*" means the Board's floating crane "N.H.B.H. Floating Crane No. 1" (Canadian Registry No. 174907; lifting capacity 15 tons of 2,000 pounds) at the harbour of Halifax.
- (3) "*Heavy-lift charge*" is a charge on goods for crane service, excluding slinging to or unslinging from the crane.
- (4) "*Towage*" is a charge on goods for towing in connection with crane service.
- (5) "*Overtime charge*" is an additional charge on goods for services performed during other than regular working hours at the request of the hirer of the crane.
- (6) "*Lighter charge*" is a charge on goods for every lighter used in connection with crane service.

SCHEDULE OF RATES

2. (1) Heavy-lift charge.....
for the total
elapsed time;
including
travelling
time to and
from each
job.....per hour or part-
hour.....\$25
(2) TowageCurrent rates
(3) Overtime charge.....per hour or part-
hour.....\$10
(4) Lighter ChargeCurrent rates
(5) Charges for services not otherwise specified...By arrangement

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

- 3.** (1) *When Charges are Due and Payable.*—The charges under this tariff shall become due and payable to the Board at its office in Halifax when accounts are rendered.
- (2) *Deposit.*—The Board may require any hirer to deposit with the Board at Halifax in advance of service a sum equal to the charges estimated to be incurred.
- (3) *Forfeiting Turn.*—Any hirer not ready for service at the time for which service was ordered shall forfeit his turn.
- (4) *Cancellation of Application.*—Any hirer who has applied for service and, after the crane has been made available, notifies the Board that service is not required, shall be liable for and shall pay to the Board a charge equivalent to the charge for one hour's service.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

- (5) *Weight or Measurement.*—The hirer may be required to furnish in writing to the Board the exact weight or measurement, or both, of every piece or package for which the crane will be or has been used.
- (6) *Non-liability re Performance.*—The Board shall not be liable for failure to perform or delay or interruption in performing any service under this tariff.
- (7) *Waiver and Indemnity.*—In respect of claim (whether in contract or otherwise) for death of or injury to persons or loss or destruction of or damage to property, the hirer shall possess no such claim against the Board and shall indemnify and save harmless the Board against any such claim possessed by any third party whatever.
- (8) *Other Tariffs.*—The charges under this tariff are additional to other charges of the Board.

BY-LAW SAINT JOHN B-9 (a)

Tariff of Heavy-Lift Charges

FOR THE USE OF FLOATING DERRICK "GLENBUCKIE" AT
HARBOUR OF SAINT JOHN, N.B.

SECTION I.—DEFINITIONS

1. "*Board*" means the National Harbours Board.
2. "*Derrick*" means the Board's floating derrick "Glenbuckie" (Canadian Registry No. 133910; lifting capacity 65 tons of 2,000 pounds) at the harbour of Saint John.
3. "*Heavy-Lift Charge*" is a charge for services performed on goods with the derrick as follows:—
 - (1) Lifting without lightering;
 - (2) Lifting to, lightering on and re-lifting from the derrick deck or any lighter;

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that such service shall not include slinging to or unslinging from the derrick.

SECTION II.—APPLICATION OF RATES

1. *Heavy-Lift Charges.*—*Heavy-Lift Charges* shall be computed, levied and collected (subject to the minimum charges provided in section IV of this tariff) at rates provided in section III of this tariff applied to weight (2,000 pounds per ton) or to measurement (40 cubic feet per ton) as follows:
 - (1) On goods which have been or shall be carried by vessel by weight or measurement—as such goods have been or shall be carried;
 - (2) On goods which have been or shall be carried by vessel on any basis other than weight or measurement—by weight or measurement which ever is the greater;
 - (3) On other goods—by arrangement;

National Harbours Board Act—continued

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that where rates are applicable to measurement such basis shall not exceed:

- (a) Five (5) times actual weight on aircraft or aircraft parts;
- (b) Four (4) times actual weight on other goods.

2. *Charges other than Heavy-Lift Charges.*—Charges other than Heavy-Lift Charges shall be computed, levied and collected as provided in section III of this tariff.

SECTION III.—SCHEDULE OF RATES

1. *Heavy-Lift Charges:*—

- (1) Column 1 rates—for lifting without lightering;
- (2) Column 2 rates—for lifting to, lightering on and re-lifting from the derrick deck or any lighter:

				COLUMN 1		COLUMN 2	
				First Piece or Package	Other Pieces or Packages of same class at same time	First Piece or Package	Other Pieces or Packages of same class at same time
Pieces or packages—				\$	\$	\$	\$
Not over 5 tons.....				10.00	5.00	15.00	7.50
Over 5 tons and not over 10 tons.....				12.00	6.00	18.00	9.00
do 10	do	15 do	.....	18.00	10.00	27.00	15.00
do 15	do	20 do	.....	30.00	15.00	45.00	22.50
do 20	do	25 do	.....	40.00	20.00	60.00	30.00
do 25	do	30 do	.....	60.00	30.00	90.00	45.00
do 30	do	35 do	.....	75.00	40.00	112.50	60.00
do 35	do	40 do	.....	90.00	55.00	135.00	82.50
do 40	do	45 do	.....	115.00	75.00	172.50	112.50
do 45	do	50 do	.....	140.00	95.00	210.00	142.50
do 50	do	55 do	.....	165.00	115.00	247.50	172.50
				Each Piece or Package		Each Piece or Package	
				\$		\$	
do 55	do	60 do	.....	200.00		300.00	
do 60	do	65 do	.....	275.00		412.50	
do 65	do	70 do	.....	375.00		562.50	
do 70	do	75 do	.....	475.00		712.50	

2. *Overtime Charges:*—

For all services performed during other than regular working hours at the request of the hirer.....\$15 per hour or any part thereof in addition to other charges.

3. *Waiting Time Charges:*—

For any delay in excess of one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) hour in starting or continuing work, provided such delay is not due to any fault of the Board.....\$15 per hour or any part thereof in excess of one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) hour in addition to other charges.

4. *Charge for Lighters:*—

For use of lighters.....Current rates in addition to other charges.

National Harbours Board Act—continued**SECTION IV.—MINIMUM CHARGES**

The minimum charge for the use of the derrick shall be \$50.00 exclusive of towage.

SECTION V.—TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. *When Charges are Due and Payable.*—The charges hereinbefore provided shall become due and payable to the Board at its office in Saint John as and when accounts are rendered.

2. *Deposit.*—The Board may require any hirer to deposit with the Board at Saint John in advance of service a sum equal to the charges estimated to be incurred.

3. *Forfeiting Turn.*—Any hirer not ready for service at the time for which service was ordered shall forfeit his turn.

4. *Cancellation of Application.*—Any hirer who has applied for service and, after the derrick has been made available, notifies the Board that service is not required, shall be liable for and shall pay to the Board a charge equivalent to the minimum charge provided in section IV of this tariff.

5. *Weight or Measurement.*—The hirer may be required to furnish in writing to the Board the exact weight or measurement, or both, of every piece or package for which the derrick will be or has been used.

6. *Non-liability re Performance.*—The Board shall not be liable for failure to perform or delay or interruption in performing any service under this tariff.

7. *Waiver and Indemnity.*—In respect of death of or injury to persons or loss or destruction of or damage to property, the hirer shall possess no claim against the Board and shall indemnify and save harmless the Board against any claim possessed by a third party.

8. *Other Tariffs.*—The charges hereinbefore provided do not include charges assessable under any other by-laws or tariffs of the Board.

BY-LAW SAINT JOHN B-9(b)**Tariff of Heavy-Lift Charges****N.H.B. ST. J. FLOATING CRANE No. 1****HARBOUR OF SAINT JOHN, N.B.****DEFINITIONS**

- 1. (1)** “Board” means the National Harbours Board.
- (2)** “Crane” means the Board’s floating crane “N.H.B.ST.J. Floating Crane No. 1” (Canadian Registry No. 173995; lifting capacity 15 tons of 2,000 pounds) at the harbour of Saint John.
- (3)** “Heavy-lift charge” is a charge on goods for crane service, excluding slinging to or unslinging from the crane.
- (4)** “Towage” is a charge on goods for towing in connection with crane service.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

- (5) "*Overtime charge*" is an additional charge on goods for services performed during other than regular working hours at the request of the hirer of the crane.
- (6) "*Lighter charge*" is a charge on goods for every lighter used in connection with crane service.

SCHEDULE OF RATES

2. (1) Heavy-lift charge for the total
elapsed time,
including
travelling
time to and
from each
job per hour or part-
hour \$25
- (2) Towage Current rates
- (3) Overtime charge per hour or part-
hour \$10
- (4) Lighter charge Current rates
- (5) Charges for services not otherwise specified .. By arrangement

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

3. (1) *When Charges are Due and Payable.*—The charges under this tariff shall become due and payable to the Board at its office in Saint John when accounts are rendered.
- (2) *Deposit.*—The Board may require any hirer to deposit with the Board at Saint John in advance of service a sum equal to the charges estimated to be incurred.
- (3) *Forfeiting Turn.*—Any hirer not ready for service at the time for which service was ordered shall forfeit his turn.
- (4) *Cancellation of Application.*—Any hirer who has applied for service and, after the crane has been made available, notifies the Board that service is not required, shall be liable for and shall pay to the Board a charge equivalent to the charge for one hour's service.
- (5) *Weight or Measurement.*—The hirer may be required to furnish in writing to the Board the exact weight or measurement, or both, of every piece or package for which the crane will be or has been used.
- (6) *Non-liability re Performance.*—The Board shall not be liable for failure to perform or delay or interruption in performing any service under this tariff.
- (7) *Waiver and Indemnity.*—In respect of claim (whether in contract or otherwise) for death of or injury to persons or loss or destruction of or damage to property, the hirer shall possess no such claim against the Board and shall indemnify and save harmless the Board against any such claim possessed by any third party whatever.
- (8) *Other Tariffs.*—The charges under this tariff are additional to other charges of the Board.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

BY-LAW QUEBEC B-9(a)

Tariff of Heavy-Lift Charges

FOR THE USE OF "N.H.B.Q. FLOATING CRANE NO. 1" AT

HARBOUR OF QUEBEC, QUE

SECTION I.—DEFINITIONS

1. "*Board*" means the National Harbours Board.
2. "*Crane*" means the Board's floating crane "N.H.B.Q. Floating Crane No. 1" (Canadian Registry No. 173942; lifting capacity 75 tons of 2,000 pounds) at the harbour of Quebec.
3. "*Heavy-Lift Charge*" is a charge for services performed on goods with the crane as follows:—
 - (1) Lifting without lightering;
 - (2) Lifting to, lightering on and re-lifting from the crane deck or any lighter;

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that such service shall not include slinging to or unslinging from the crane or towing.

SECTION II.—APPLICATION OF RATES

1. *Heavy-Lift Charges*.—Heavy-Lift Charges shall be computed, levied and collected (subject to the minimum charges provided in section IV of this tariff) at rates provided in section III of this tariff applied to weight (2,000 pounds per ton) or to measurement (40 cubic feet per ton) as follows:—

- (1) On goods which have been or shall be carried by vessel by weight or measurement—as such goods have been or shall be carried;
- (2) On goods which have been or shall be carried by vessel on any basis other than weight or measurement—by weight or measurement whichever is the greater;
- (3) On other goods—by arrangement;

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that where rates are applicable to measurement such basis shall not exceed:

- (a) Five (5) times actual weight on aircraft or aircraft parts;
- (b) Four (4) times actual weight on other goods.

2. *Charges other than Heavy-Lift Charges*.—Charges other than Heavy-Lift charges shall be computed, levied and collected as provided in section III of this tariff.

SECTION III.—SCHEDULE OF RATES

1. *Heavy-Lift Charges*:—

- (1) Column 1 rates—for lifting without lightering;
- (2) Column 2 rates—for lifting to, lightering on and re-lifting from the crane deck or any lighter:

National Harbours Board Act—continued

				COLUMN 1		COLUMN 2	
				First Piece or Package	Other Pieces or Packages of same class at same time	First Piece or Package	Other Pieces or Packages of same class at same time
Pieces or packages—				\$	\$	\$	\$
Not over 5 tons.....				10.00	5.00	15.00	7.50
Over 5 tons and not over 10 tons.....				12.00	6.00	18.00	9.00
do 10	do	15 do	.....	18.00	10.00	27.00	15.00
do 15	do	20 do	.....	30.00	15.00	45.00	22.50
do 20	do	25 do	.....	40.00	20.00	60.00	30.00
do 25	do	30 do	.....	60.00	30.00	90.00	45.00
do 30	do	35 do	.....	75.00	40.00	112.50	60.00
do 35	do	40 do	.....	90.00	55.00	135.00	82.50
do 40	do	45 do	.....	115.00	75.00	172.50	112.50
do 45	do	50 do	.....	140.00	95.00	210.00	142.50
do 50	do	55 do	.....	165.00	115.00	247.50	172.50
				Each Piece or Package		Each Piece or Package	
				\$		\$	
do 55	do	60 do	.....	200.00		300.00	
do 60	do	65 do	.....	275.00		412.50	
do 65	do	70 do	.....	375.00		562.50	
do 70	do	75 do	.....	475.00		712.50	

2. *Overtime Charges*:—
For all services performed during other than regular working hours at the request of the hirer.....\$15 per hour or any part thereof in addition to other charges.
3. *Waiting Time Charges*:—
For any delay in excess of one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) hour in starting or continuing work, provided such delay is not due to any fault of the Board.....\$15 per hour or any part thereof in excess of one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) hour in addition to other charges.
4. *Charge for Lighters*:—
For use of lighters.....Current rates in addition to other charges.

SECTION IV.—MINIMUM CHARGES

Minimum charges are as follows:—

- (1) During regular working hours....per hour or any part thereof.... \$25.00
- (2) During other than regular working hours.per hour or any part thereof.... \$40.00

SECTION V.—TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. *When Charges are Due and Payable*.—The charges hereinbefore provided shall become due and payable to the Board at its office in Quebec as and when accounts are rendered.
2. *Deposit*.—The Board may require any hirer to deposit with the Board at Quebec in advance of service a sum equal to the charges estimated to be incurred.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

3. Advance Notice.—Notice of not less than six (6) hours prior to the time for which service is required shall be given to the Board at Quebec.

4. Forfeiting Turn.—Any hirer not ready for service at the time for which service was ordered shall forfeit his turn.

5. Cancellation of Application.—Any hirer who has applied for service and, after the crane has been made available, notifies the Board that service is not required, shall be liable for and shall pay to the Board a charge equivalent to the minimum charge provided in section IV of this tariff.

6. Weight or Measurement.—The hirer may be required to furnish in writing to the Board the exact weight or measurement, or both, of every piece or package for which the crane will be or has been used.

7. Non-liability re Performance.—The Board shall not be liable for failure to perform or delay or interruption in performing any service under this tariff.

8. Waiver and Indemnity.—In respect of death of or injury to persons or loss or destruction of or damage to property, the hirer shall possess no claim against the Board and shall indemnify and save harmless the Board against any claim possessed by a third party.

9. Other Tariffs.—The charges hereinbefore provided do not include charges assessable under any other by-laws or tariffs of the Board.

BY-LAW MONTREAL B-9 (a)**Tariff of Heavy-Lift Charges**

FOR THE USE OF "N.H.B.M. FLOATING CRANE No. 1"

AT HARBOUR OF MONTREAL, QUE.

SECTION I.—DEFINITIONS

1. "Board" means the National Harbours Board.

2. "Crane" means the Board's floating crane "N.H.B.M. Floating Crane No. 1" (Canadian Registry No. 126770; lifting capacity 75 tons of 2,000 pounds) at the harbour of Montreal.

3. "Heavy-Lift Charge" is a charge for services performed on goods with the crane as follows:—

- (1) Lifting without lightering;
- (2) Lifting to, lightering on and re-lifting from the crane deck or any lighter;

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that such service shall not include slinging to or unslinging from the crane.

SECTION II.—APPLICATION OF RATES

1. Heavy-Lift Charges.—Heavy-Lift Charges shall be computed, levied and collected (subject to the minimum charges provided in section IV of this tariff) at rates provided in section III of this tariff applied to weight (2,000 pounds per ton) or to measurement (40 cubic feet per ton) as follows:—

- (1) On goods which have been or shall be carried by vessel by weight or measurement—as such goods have been or shall be carried;

National Harbours Board Act—continued

- (2) On goods which have been or shall be carried by vessel on any basis other than weight or measurement—by weight or measurement whichever is the greater;
- (3) On other goods—by arrangement;

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that where rates are applicable to measurement such basis shall not exceed:

- (a) Five (5) times actual weight on aircraft or aircraft parts;
- (b) Four (4) times actual weight on other goods.

2. *Charges other than Heavy-Lift Charges.*—Charges other than Heavy-Lift Charges shall be computed, levied and collected as provided in section III of this tariff.

SECTION III.—SCHEDULE OF RATES

1. *Heavy-Lift Charges:*—

- (1) Column 1 rates—for lifting without lightering;
- (2) Column 2 rates—for lifting to, lightering on and re-lifting from the crane deck or any lighter:

				COLUMN 1		COLUMN 2	
				First	Other	First	Other
				Piece or	Pieces or	Piece or	Pieces or
				Package	Packages	Package	Packages
					of same		of same
					class		class
					at same		at same
					time		time
Pieces or packages—				\$	\$	\$	\$
Not over 5 tons.....				10.00	5.00	15.00	7.50
Over 5 tons and not over 10 tons.....				12.00	6.00	18.00	9.00
do 10	do	15 do	.....	18.00	10.00	27.00	15.00
do 15	do	20 do	.....	30.00	15.00	45.00	22.50
do 20	do	25 do	.....	40.00	20.00	60.00	30.00
do 25	do	30 do	.....	60.00	30.00	90.00	45.00
do 30	do	35 do	.....	75.00	40.00	112.50	60.00
do 35	do	40 do	.....	90.00	55.00	135.00	82.50
do 40	do	45 do	.....	115.00	75.00	172.50	112.50
do 45	do	50 do	.....	140.00	95.00	210.00	142.50
do 50	do	55 do	.....	165.00	115.00	247.50	172.50
				Each		Each	
				Piece or		Piece or	
				Package		Package	
				\$		\$	
do 55	do	60 do	.....	200.00		300.00	
do 60	do	65 do	.....	275.00		412.50	
do 65	do	70 do	.....	375.00		562.50	
do 70	do	75 do	.....	475.00		712.50	

2. *Overtime Charges:*—

For all services performed during other than regular working hours at the request of the hirer\$15 per hour or any part thereof in addition to other charges.

3. *Waiting Time Charges:*—

For any delay in excess of one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) hour in starting or continuing work, provided such delay is not due to any fault of the Board\$15 per hour or any part thereof in excess of one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) hour in addition to other charges.

4. *Charge for Lighters:*—

For use of lightersCurrent rates in addition to other charges.

National Harbours Board Act—continued**SECTION IV.—MINIMUM CHARGE**

The minimum charge for the use of the crane shall be \$25.00.

SECTION V.—TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. *When Charges are Due and Payable.*—The charges hereinbefore provided shall become due and payable to the Board at its office in Montreal as and when accounts are rendered.

2. *Deposit.*—The Board may require any hirer to deposit with the Board at Montreal in advance of service a sum equal to the charges estimated to be incurred.

3. *Forfeiting Turn.*—Any hirer not ready for service at the time for which service was ordered shall forfeit his turn.

4. *Cancellation of Application.*—Any hirer who has applied for service and, after the crane has been made available, notifies the Board that service is not required, shall be liable for and shall pay to the Board a charge equivalent to the minimum charge provided in section IV of this tariff.

5. *Weight or Measurement.*—The hirer may be required to furnish in writing to the Board the exact weight or measurement, or both, of every piece or package for which the crane will be or has been used.

6. *Non-liability re Performance.*—The Board shall not be liable for failure to perform or delay or interruption in performing any service under this tariff.

7. *Waiver and Indemnity.*—In respect of death or injury to persons or loss or destruction of or damage to property, the hirer shall possess no claim against the Board and shall indemnify and save harmless the Board against any claim possessed by a third party.

8. *Other Tariffs.*—The charges hereinbefore provided do not include charges assessable under any other by-laws or tariffs of the Board.

BY-LAW SAINT JOHN B-10**Tariff of Locomotive Crane Charges**

APPLICABLE AT THE HARBOUR OF

SAINT JOHN, N.B.

SECTION I.—DEFINITIONS

1. “Board” means the National Harbours Board.

2. “Cranes” means the Board’s locomotive cranes.

3. “Locomotive Crane Charge” is a charge, payable to the Board, for services performed with any of the cranes at the harbour of Saint John.

4. “Shift work” means continuous operation for a period of not less than twenty-four (24) hours on any order.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

SECTION II.—SCHEDULE OF RATES

Locomotive Crane Charges shall be computed, levied and collected for each crane for the total elapsed time calculated to the nearest half-hour, commencing with its departure to and continuing until its return from each job, at the following rates:—

- | | | |
|--|----------------|---------|
| (1) During regular working hours | per hour | \$15.00 |
| (2) During other than regular working hours .. | do | 17.00 |
| Shift work | by arrangement | |

SECTION III.—MINIMUM CHARGES

Minimum charges shall be as follows:—

- | | | |
|---|------------|---------|
| (1) For any order started during regular working hours | each crane | \$25.00 |
| (2) For any order started during other than regular working hours | do | 30.00 |

SECTION IV.—TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. *When Charges are Due and Payable.*—The charges hereinbefore provided shall become due and payable at the office of the Board at Saint John as and when accounts are rendered.

2. *Application for Service.*—Application for service shall state the time and place at which each crane is required.

3. *Deposit.*—The Board may require any applicant to deposit with the Board at Saint John in advance of service a sum equal to the charges estimated to be incurred.

4. *Cancellation of Application.*—Notice of cancellation of any application for service will be accepted only if filed as follows:—

- | |
|--|
| (1) For morning service, not later than 3 p.m. on the working day prior to the day for which service has been ordered; |
| (2) For other than morning service, not less than four (4) hours prior to starting time. |

Any applicant who fails to file notice of cancellation in compliance with the aforesaid provisions shall be liable for and shall pay to the Board a charge equivalent to such charge as would have been payable under section III of this tariff had the order been started at the time stated in the application for service.

5. *Non-liability re Performance.*—The Board shall not be liable for failure to perform or delay or interruption in performing any service under this tariff.

6. *Waiver and Indemnity.*—In respect of death of or injury to persons or loss or destruction of or damage to property, the hirer shall possess no claim against the Board and shall indemnify and save harmless the Board against any claim possessed by a third party, provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed as abrogating or affecting any right possessed by the hirer in any case where such claim results solely from the negligence of the Board or inherent defect in the cranes.

7. *Other Tariffs.*—The charges hereinbefore provided do not include charges assessable under any other by-laws or tariffs of the Board.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

BY-LAW QUEBEC B-10

Tariff of Locomotive Crane Charges

APPLICABLE AT THE HARBOUR OF QUEBEC, QUE.

SECTION I.—DEFINITIONS

- 1. “Board” means the National Harbours Board.
- 2. “Cranes” means the Board’s locomotive cranes.
- 3. “Locomotive Crane Charge” is a charge, payable to the Board, for services performed with any of the cranes at the harbour of Quebec.
- 4. “Shift work” means continuous operation for a period of not less than twenty-four (24) hours on any order.

SECTION II.—SCHEDULE OF RATES

Locomotive Crane Charges shall be computed, levied and collected for each crane for the total elapsed time calculated to the nearest half-hour, commencing with its departure to and continuing until its return from each job, at the following rates:—

- (1) During regular working hours:
 - Cranes 10 or 14 per hour \$10.00
 - Crane 15 do 12.00
- (2) During other than regular working hours:
 - Cranes 10 or 14 do 12.00
 - Crane 15 do 14.00
- (3) Shift work by arrangement

SECTION III.—MINIMUM CHARGES

Minimum charges shall be as follows:—

- (1) For any order started during regular working hours:
 - Cranes 10 or 14 \$10.00
 - Crane 15 12.00
- (2) For any order started during other than regular working hours:
 - Each crane 25.00

SECTION IV.—TERMS AND CONDITIONS

- 1. *When Charges are Due and Payable.*—The charges hereinbefore provided shall become due and payable at the office of the Board at Quebec as and when accounts are rendered.
- 2. *Application for Service.*—Application for service shall state the time and place at which each crane is required.
- 3. *Deposit.*—The Board may require any applicant to deposit with the Board at Quebec in advance of service a sum equal to the charges estimated to be incurred.
- 4. *Cancellation of Application.*—Notice of cancellation of any application for service will be accepted only if filed as follows:—
 - (1) For morning service, not later than 3 p.m. on the working day prior to the day for which service has been ordered;
 - (2) For other than morning service, not less than four (4) hours prior to starting time.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

Any applicant who fails to file notice of cancellation in compliance with the aforesaid provisions shall be liable for and shall pay to the Board a charge equivalent to such charge as would have been payable under section III of this tariff had the order been started at the time stated in the application for service.

5. *Non-liability re Performance.*—The Board shall not be liable for failure to perform or delay or interruption in performing any service under this tariff.

6. *Waiver and Indemnity.*—In respect of death of or injury to persons or loss or destruction of or damage to property, the hirer shall possess no claim against the Board and shall indemnify and save harmless the Board against any claim possessed by a third party, provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed as abrogating or affecting any right possessed by the hirer in any case where such claim results solely from the negligence of the Board or inherent defect in the cranes.

7. *Other Tariffs.*—The charges hereinbefore provided do not include charges assessable under any other by-laws or tariffs of the Board.

BY-LAW MONTREAL B-10

Tariff of Locomotive Crane Charges

APPLICABLE AT THE HARBOUR OF
MONTREAL, QUE.

SECTION I.—DEFINITIONS

1. "*Board*" means the National Harbours Board.
2. "*Cranes*" means the Board's locomotive cranes.
3. "*Locomotive Crane Charge*" is a charge, payable to the Board, for services performed with any of the cranes at the harbour of Montreal.
4. "*Shift work*" means continuous operation for a period of not less than twenty-four (24) hours on any order.

SECTION II.—SCHEDULE OF RATES

Locomotive Crane Charges shall be computed, levied and collected for each crane for the total elapsed time calculated to the nearest half-hour, commencing with its departure to and continuing until its return from each job, at the following rates:—

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| (1) During regular working hours..... | per hour \$15.00 |
| (2) During other than regular working hours.. | do 17.00 |
| (3) Shift work. | by arrangement |

SECTION III.—MINIMUM CHARGES

Minimum charges shall be as follows:—

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| (1) For any order started during regular working hours..... | each crane \$25.00 |
| (2) For any order started during other than regular working hours..... | do 30.00 |

National Harbours Board Act—continued**SECTION IV.—TERMS AND CONDITIONS**

1. When Charges are Due and Payable.—The charges hereinbefore provided shall become due and payable at the office of the Board at Montreal as and when accounts are rendered.

2. Application for Service.—Application for service shall state the time and place at which each crane is required.

3. Deposit.—The Board may require any applicant to deposit with the Board at Montreal in advance of service a sum equal to the charges estimated to be incurred.

4. Cancellation of Application.—Notice of cancellation of any application for service will be accepted only if filed as follows:—

- (1) For morning service, not later than 3 p.m. on the working day prior to the day for which service has been ordered;
- (2) For other than morning service, not less than four (4) hours prior to starting time.

Any applicant who fails to file notice of cancellation in compliance with the aforesaid provisions shall be liable for and shall pay to the Board a charge equivalent to such charge as would have been payable under section III of this tariff had the order been started at the time stated in the application for service.

5. Non-liability re Performance.—The Board shall not be liable for failure to perform or delay or interruption in performing any service under this tariff.

6. Waiver and Indemnity.—In respect of death of or injury to persons or loss or destruction of or damage to property, the hirer shall possess no claim against the Board and shall indemnify and save harmless the Board against any claim possessed by a third party, provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed as abrogating or affecting any right possessed by the hirer in any case where such claim results solely from the negligence of the Board or inherent defect in the cranes.

7. Other Tariffs.—The charges hereinbefore provided do not include charges assessable under any other by-laws or tariffs of the Board.

BY-LAW HALIFAX B-11**Tariff of Water Service Charges**

APPLICABLE AT THE HARBOUR OF
HALIFAX, N.S.

SECTION I.—DEFINITIONS

1. "Board" means the National Harbours Board.

2. "Water Service Charge" is a charge, payable to the Board, for water service at the harbour of Halifax.

SECTION II.—SCHEDULE OF RATES

Water Service Charges shall be computed, levied and collected as follows:—

- (1) Vessels.—For water service to any vessel:
 - (a) For each supply of water taken continuously

Water.....per 1,000 gallons.....	\$ 0.25
Service charge	10.00

National Harbours Board Act—continued

- (b) For any service performed for the convenience of the vessel during other than regular working hours.Cost of labour in addition to other charges.
- (c) For any delay in starting or continuing delivery of water, provided such delay is not due to any fault of the Board....Cost of labour in addition to other charges.
- (2) Other Users—For water service to any other user:
Water.....per 1,000 gallons..... \$0.25

SECTION III.—TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. When Charges are Due and Payable.—The charges hereinbefore provided shall become due and payable at the office of the Board at Halifax as and when accounts are rendered.

2. Discontinuance of Service.—Any user desiring discontinuance of service shall notify the Board at Halifax of the date on which service is to be discontinued and shall be responsible for all charges incurred up to the time service is discontinued.

3. Vessel Forfeiting Turn.—Any vessel not ready to receive water at the time for which the water was ordered shall forfeit its turn.

4. Non-liability re Performance.—The Board shall not be liable for failure to supply or delay or interruption in supplying water or for any deficiency in the quality of water supplied.

5. Waiver and Indemnity.—In respect of death of or injury to persons or loss or destruction of or damage to property, the user shall possess no claim against the Board and shall indemnify and save harmless the Board against any claim possessed by a third party, provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed as abrogating or affecting any right possessed by the user in any case where such claim results solely from the negligence of the Board or inherent defect in the Board's equipment.

6. Other Tariffs.—The charges hereinbefore provided do not include charges assessable under any other by-laws or tariffs of the Board.

BY-LAW SAINT JOHN B-11

Tariff of Water Service Charges

APPLICABLE AT THE HARBOUR OF
SAINT JOHN, N.B.

SECTION I.—DEFINITIONS

- 1. "Board"** means the National Harbours Board.
- 2. "Water Service Charge"** is a charge, payable to the Board, for water service at the harbour of Saint John.

National Harbours Board Act—continued**SECTION II.—SCHEDULE OF RATES**

Water Service Charges shall be computed, levied and collected as follows:—

- (1) For each supply of water taken continuously by any vessel:
 Water.....per 1,000 gallons..... \$ 0.25
 Service charge 10.00
- (2) For any service performed for the convenience of the vessel during other than regular working hours.....Cost of labour in addition to other charges.
- (3) For any delay in starting or continuing delivery of water provided such delay is not due to any fault of the Board....Cost of labour in addition to other charges.

SECTION III.—TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. *When Charges are Due and Payable.*—The charges hereinbefore provided shall become due and payable at the office of the Board at Saint John as and when accounts are rendered.

2. *Discontinuance of Service.*—Any user desiring discontinuance of service shall notify the Board at Saint John of the date on which service is to be discontinued and shall be responsible for all charges incurred up to the time service is discontinued.

3. *Vessel Forfeiting Turn.*—Any vessel not ready to receive water at the time for which the water was ordered shall forfeit its turn.

4. *Non-liability re Performance.*—The Board shall not be liable for failure to supply or delay or interruption in supplying water or for any deficiency in the quality of water supplied.

5. *Waiver and Indemnity.*—In respect of death of or injury to persons or loss or destruction of or damage to property, the user shall possess no claim against the Board and shall indemnify and save harmless the Board against any claim possessed by a third party, provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed as abrogating or affecting any right possessed by the user in any case where such claim results solely from the negligence of the Board or inherent defect in the Board's equipment.

6. *Other Tariffs.*—The charges hereinbefore provided do not include charges assessable under any other by-laws or tariffs of the Board.

BY-LAW CHICOUTIMI B-11**Tariff of Water Service Charges**

APPLICABLE AT THE HARBOUR OF CHICOUTIMI, QUE.

SECTION I.—DEFINITIONS

1. “Board” means the National Harbours Board.

2. “Water Service Charge” is a charge, payable to the Board, for water service at the harbour of Chicoutimi.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

SECTION II.—SCHEDULE OF RATES

Water Service Charges shall be computed, levied and collected as follows:—

- (1) For each supply of water taken continuously by any vessel:
 Waterper 1,000 gallons or any portion thereof.... \$0.50
 Minimum charge 5.00
- (2) For any service performed for the
 convenience of the vessel during
 other than regular working hours .. Cost of labour in addition
 to other charges.
- (3) For any delay in starting or con-
 tinuing delivery of water, provided
 such delay is not due to any fault
 of the Board Cost of labour in addition
 to other charges.

SECTION III.—TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. *When Charges are Due and Payable.*—The charges hereinbefore provided shall become due and payable at the office of the Board at Chicoutimi as and when accounts are rendered.

2. *Vessels Forfeiting Turn.*—Any vessel not ready to receive water at the time for which the water was ordered shall forfeit its turn.

3. *Non-liability re Performance.*—The Board shall not be liable for failure to supply or delay or interruption in supplying water or for any deficiency in the quality of water supplied.

4. *Waiver and Indemnity.*—In respect of death of or injury to persons or loss or destruction of or damage to property, the user shall possess no claim against the Board and shall indemnify and save harmless the Board against any claim possessed by a third party, provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed as abrogating or affecting any right possessed by the user in any case where such claim results solely from the negligence of the Board or inherent defect in the Board's equipment.

5. *Other Tariffs.*—The charges hereinbefore provided do not include charges assessable under any other by-laws or tariffs of the Board.

BY-LAW QUEBEC B-11

Tariff of Water Service Charges

APPLICABLE AT THE HARBOUR OF
 QUEBEC, QUE.

SECTION I.—DEFINITIONS

1. “Board” means the National Harbours Board.

2. “Water Service Charge” is a charge, payable to the Board, for water service at the harbour of Quebec.

National Harbours Board Act—continued**SECTION II.—SCHEDULE OF RATES**

Water Service Charges shall be computed, levied and collected as follows:—

- (1) *Vessels.*—For water service directly from the Board's hydrants and hose to any vessel:
 - (a) Water...per 1,000 gallons..... \$ 0.50
Minimum charge. 0.50
 - (b) Delivery charge assessable from the time water is ready for delivery until delivery is completed.
 - (i) From 8.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. except on Sundays and legal holidays, per hour..... 2.00
 - (ii) From 5.00 p.m. to 8.00 a.m. and on Sundays and legal holidays, per hour..... 3.00
 - (c) Hose rental.....per length of 50 feet per day or any part thereof..... 0.25
- (2) *Transit Sheds and Sites.*—For water service to lessees:

Water.....per 1,000 gallons.....	0.50
Minimum charge....per month or any part thereof..	1.00
Water service connection .. cost plus fifteen per cent (15%)	

SECTION III.—TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. *When Charges are Due and Payable.*—The charges hereinbefore provided shall become due and payable at the office of the Board at Quebec as and when accounts are rendered.

2. *Discontinuance of Service.*—Any user desiring discontinuance of service shall notify the Board at Quebec of the date on which service is to be discontinued and shall be responsible for all charges incurred up to the time service is discontinued.

3. *Vessel Forfeiting Turn.*—Any vessel not ready to receive water at the time for which the water was ordered shall forfeit its turn.

4. *Non-liability re Performance.*—The Board shall not be liable for failure to supply or delay or interruption in supplying water or for any deficiency in the quality of water supplied.

5. *Waiver and Indemnity.*—In respect of death of or injury to persons or loss or destruction of or damage to property, the user shall possess no claim against the Board and shall indemnify and save harmless the Board against any claim possessed by a third party, provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed as abrogating or affecting any right possessed by the user in any case where such claim results solely from the negligence of the Board or inherent defect in the Board's equipment.

6. *Other Tariffs.*—The charges hereinbefore provided do not include charges assessable under any other by-laws or tariffs of the Board.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

BY-LAW THREE RIVERS B-11

Tariff of Water Service Charges

APPLICABLE AT THE HARBOUR OF
THREE RIVERS, QUE.

SECTION I.—DEFINITIONS

1. "*Board*" means the National Harbours Board.
2. "*Water Service Charge*" is a charge, payable to the Board, for water service at the harbour of Three Rivers.

SECTION II.—SCHEDULE OF RATES

Water Service Charges shall be computed, levied and collected as follows:—

- (1) For each supply of water taken continuously by any vessel:

Water.....per 1,000 gallons.....	\$0.75
Minimum charge—	
Not over 2,000 gallons.....	3.00
Over 2,000 gallons.....	10.00
- (2) ServiceCost of labour.

SECTION III.—TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. *When Charges are Due and Payable.*—The charges hereinbefore provided shall become due and payable at the office of the Board at Three Rivers as and when accounts are rendered.

2. *Vessel Forfeiting Turn.*—Any vessel not ready to receive water at the time for which the water was ordered shall forfeit its turn.

3. *Non-liability re Performance.*—The Board shall not be liable for failure to supply or delay or interruption in supplying water or for any deficiency in the quality of water supplied.

4. *Waiver and Indemnity.*—In respect of death of or injury to persons or loss or destruction of or damage to property, the user shall possess no claim against the Board and shall indemnify and save harmless the Board against any claim possessed by a third party, provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed as abrogating or affecting any right possessed by the user in any case where such claim results solely from the negligence of the Board or inherent defect in the Board's equipment.

5. *Other Tariffs.*—The charges hereinbefore provided do not include charges assessable under any other by-laws or tariffs of the Board.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

BY-LAW MONTREAL B-11

Tariff of Water Service Charges

APPLICABLE AT THE HARBOUR OF
MONTREAL, QUE.

SECTION I.—DEFINITIONS

1. "*Board*" means the National Harbours Board.

2. "*Water Service Charge*" is a charge, payable to the Board, for water service at sections 4 to 58, both inclusive, at the harbour of Montreal.

SECTION II.—SCHEDULE OF RATES

Water Service Charges shall be computed, levied and collected as follows:—

- (1) Vessels.—For water service directly from the Board's hydrants and hose to any vessel:
 - (a) Waterper 1,000 cubic feet \$ 3.00
 - (b) Service Charge ...each service 10.00
 - (c) Delivery Charge ..assessable from the time water is ready for delivery until delivery is completed—
 - (i) From 8.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m except on Sundays and legal holidays, per hour 2.00
 - (ii) From 5.00 p.m. to 8.00 a.m. and on Sundays and legal holidays, per hour 3.00
- (2) Transit Sheds.—For water service to lessees of transit sheds:
 - Waterper 1,000 cubic feet \$ 3.00
 - Minimum chargeper month or any part thereof 1.00
- (3) Sites.—For water services to lessees of sites:
 - Waterper 1,000 cubic feet \$ 3.00
 - Minimum chargeper month or any part thereof 1.00
 - Water service connection Cost plus ten per cent (10%)

SECTION III.—TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. *When Charges are Due and Payable.*—The charges hereinbefore provided shall become due and payable at the office of the Board at Montreal as and when accounts are rendered.

2. *Discontinuance of Service.*—Any user desiring discontinuance of service shall notify the Board at Montreal of the date on which service is to be discontinued and shall be responsible for all charges incurred up to the time service is discontinued.

3. *Vessel Forfeiting Turn.*—Any vessel not ready to receive water at the time for which the water was ordered shall forfeit its turn.

4. *Non-liability re Performance.*—The Board shall not be liable for failure to supply or delay or interruption in supplying water or for any deficiency in the quality of water supplied.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

5. Waiver and Indemnity.—In respect of death of or injury to persons or loss or destruction of or damage to property, the user shall possess no claim against the Board and shall indemnify and save harmless the Board against any claim possessed by a third party, provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed as abrogating or affecting any right possessed by the user in any case where such claim results solely from the negligence of the Board or inherent defect in the Board's equipment.

6. Other Tariffs.—The charges hereinbefore provided do not include charges assessable under any other by-laws or tariffs of the Board.

BY-LAW CHURCHILL B-11

Tariff of Water Service Charges

APPLICABLE AT THE HARBOUR OF
CHURCHILL, MAN.

SECTION I.—DEFINITIONS

- 1. "Board"** means the National Harbours Board.
- 2. "Water Service Charge"** is a charge, payable to the Board, for water service at the harbour of Churchill.

SECTION II.—SCHEDULE OF RATES

Water Service Charges shall be computed, levied and collected as follows:—

- (1) For each supply of water taken continuously by any vessel:

Water.....per 1,000 gallons or any portion thereof	\$0.45
Minimum charge.	0.50
Hose rental.	2.00
- (2) For any service performed for the convenience of the vessel during other than regular working hours..Cost of labour in addition to other charges.
- (3) For any delay in starting or continuing delivery of water, provided such delay is not due to any fault of the Board.....Cost of labour in addition to other charges.

SECTION III.—TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. When Charges are Due and Payable.—The charges hereinbefore provided shall become due and payable at the office of the Board at Churchill as and when accounts are rendered.

2. Vessel Forfeiting Turn.—Any vessel not ready to receive water at the time for which the water was ordered shall forfeit its turn.

3. Non-liability re Performance.—The Board shall not be liable for failure to supply or delay or interruption in supplying water or for any deficiency in the quality of water supplied.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

4. *Waiver and Indemnity.*—In respect of death of or injury to persons or loss or destruction of or damage to property, the user shall possess no claim against the Board and shall indemnify and save harmless the Board against any claim possessed by a third party, provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed as abrogating or affecting any right possessed by the user in any case where such claim results solely from the negligence of the Board or inherent defect in the Board's equipment.

5. *Other Tariffs.*—The charges hereinbefore provided do not include charges assessable under any other by-laws or tariffs of the Board.

BY-LAW HALIFAX B-12

Tariff of Electric Service Charges

APPLICABLE AT THE HARBOUR OF
HALIFAX, N.S.

SECTION I.—DEFINITIONS

- 1. "*Board*" means the National Harbours Board.
- 2. "*Electric Service Charge*" is a charge, payable to the Board, for electric service at the harbour of Halifax.

SECTION II.—SCHEDULE OF RATES

Electric Service Charges shall be computed, levied and collected as follows:—

- (1) For electric installations.....by arrangement
- (2) For connecting and dis-
necting power lines.....for each outlet from the board's
power circuits \$2.50
- (3) For electric power:
 - (a) For operating con-
veyers used in unload-
ing bananas from
vesselper 100 stems..... 1½c.
 - (b) For other purposes .. per kilowatt hour..... 3c.

SECTION III.—TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. *When Charges are Due and Payable.*—The charges hereinbefore provided shall become due and payable at the office of the Board at Halifax, as and when accounts are rendered.

2. *Discontinuance of Service.*—Any user desiring discontinuance of service shall notify the Board at Halifax of the date and time at which service is to be discontinued and shall be responsible for all charges incurred up to and including such date and time.

3. *Electric Equipment Owned or Used by User.*—The Board may require electric equipment owned or used by the user to conform to the requirements of the Board and may inspect and test such equipment;

National Harbours Board Act—continued

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that notwithstanding any action taken or not taken by the Board the user shall nevertheless in any case reimburse the Board for all damage to property under the administration, management or control of the Board arising directly or indirectly out of any electric equipment owned or used by the user or out of the installation or operation thereof.

4. Non-liability re Performance.—The Board shall not be liable for failure to supply or delay or interruption in supplying electric power or for any deficiency in electric power supplied.

5. Waiver and Indemnity.—In respect of death of or injury to persons or loss or destruction of or damage to property, the user shall possess no claim against the Board and shall indemnify and save harmless the Board against any claim possessed by a third party, provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed as abrogating or affecting any right possessed by the user in any case where such claim results solely from the negligence of the Board or inherent defect in the Board's equipment.

6. Other Tariffs.—The charges hereinbefore provided do not include charges assessable under any other by-laws or tariffs of the Board.

BY-LAW QUEBEC B-12

Tariff of Electric Service Charges

APPLICABLE AT THE HARBOUR OF
QUEBEC, QUE.

SECTION I.—DEFINITIONS

1. "Board" means the National Harbours Board.
2. "Electric Service Charge" is a charge, payable to the Board, for electric service at the harbour of Quebec.

SECTION II.—SCHEDULE OF RATES

Electric Service Charges shall be computed, levied and collected as follows:—

- (1) For electric installations by arrangement
- (2) For electricity for lighting.....per kilowatt hour..... 5c.
Minimum charge....per service per month or any part
thereof \$2.00
- (3) For electricity for power:—
 - (a) Metered service:
 - (i) Service Charge—
Per horse-power (746 watts) of maximum
demand per month \$1.25
PLUS—
 - (ii) Consumption Charges—
First 50 hours use per month at the maximum
demand, per kilowatt hour 2½c.
Next 50 hours use per month at the maximum
demand, per kilowatt hour 1c.
Balance of monthly consumption, per kilowatt
hour ½c.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

(b) Short term, flat rate:	
Per horse-power (746) watts, per month or any part thereof	\$4.00
Per horse-power (746 watts), per day or any part thereof	0.50

SECTION III.—TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. *When Charges are Due and Payable.*—The charges hereinbefore provided shall become due and payable at the office of the Board at Quebec as and when accounts are rendered.

2. *Discontinuance of Service.*—Any user desiring discontinuance of service shall notify the Board at Quebec of the date and time at which service is to be discontinued and shall be responsible for all charges incurred up to and including such date and time.

3. *Electric Equipment Owned or Used by User.*—The Board may require electric equipment owned or used by the user to conform to the requirements of the Board and may inspect and test such equipment;

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that notwithstanding any action taken or not taken by the Board the user shall nevertheless in any case reimburse the Board for all damage to property under the administration, management or control of the Board arising directly or indirectly out of any electric equipment owned or used by the user or out of the installation or operation thereof.

4. *Non-liability re Performance.*—The Board shall not be liable for failure to supply or delay or interruption in supplying electric power or for any deficiency in electric power supplied.

5. *Waiver and Indemnity.*—In respect of death of or injury to persons or loss or destruction of or damage to property, the user shall possess no claim against the Board and shall indemnify and save harmless the Board against any claim possessed by a third party, provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed as abrogating or affecting any right possessed by the user in any case where such claim results solely from the negligence of the Board or inherent defect in the Board's equipment.

6. *Other Tariffs.*—The charges hereinbefore provided do not include charges assessable under any other by-laws or tariffs of the Board.

BY-LAW MONTREAL B-12
Tariff of Electric Service Charges
APPLICABLE AT THE HARBOUR OF
MONTREAL, QUE.

SECTION I.—DEFINITIONS

- 1. *"Board"* means the National Harbours Board.
- 2. *"Electric Service Charge"* is a charge, payable to the Board, for electric service from the suitable outlet nearest the point where service is required, at sections 4 to 58 both inclusive, at the harbour of Montreal.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

SECTION II.—SCHEDULE OF RATES

Electric Service Charges shall be computed, levied and collected as follows:—

- (1) For electric installations..... by arrangement.
- (2) For electric power:
 - (a) 110 volt power—

Consumption charge....per kilowatt hour	3c.
Meter rental.....per month or any part	
thereof	15c.
Minimum charge.....per service per month or	
any part thereof	\$3.00
 - (b) 550 volt power—

Consumption shall be based on 85 per cent average monthly power factor.	
Consumption charge....per kilowatt hour	3c.
Meter rental.....per month or any part	
thereof	30c.
Minimum charge.....per service per month or	
any part thereof	\$3.00
- (3) For flood-lighting where flood-lights are availableper lamp per night or any part thereof \$2.00

SECTION III.—TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. When Charges are Due and Payable.—The charges hereinbefore provided shall become due and payable at the office of the Board at Montreal as and when accounts are rendered.

2. Discontinuance of Service.—Any user desiring discontinuance of service shall notify the Board at Montreal of the date and time at which service is to be discontinued and shall be responsible for all charges incurred up to and including such date and time.

3. Electric Equipment Owned or Used by User.—The Board may require electric equipment owned or used by the user to conform to the requirements of the Board and may inspect and test such equipment;

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that notwithstanding any action taken or not taken by the Board the user shall nevertheless in any case reimburse the Board for all damage to property under the administration, management or control of the Board arising directly or indirectly out of any electric equipment owned or used by the user or out of the installation or operation thereof.

4. Non-liability re Performance.—The Board shall not be liable for failure to supply or delay or interruption in supplying electric power or for any deficiency in electric power supplied.

5. Waiver and Indemnity.—In respect of death of or injury to persons or loss or destruction of or damage to property, the user shall possess no claim against the Board and shall indemnify and save harmless the Board against any claim possessed by a third party, provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed as abrogating or affecting any right possessed by the user in any case where such claim results solely from the negligence of the Board or inherent defect in the Board's equipment.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

6. *Other Tariffs.*—The charges hereinbefore provided do not include charges assessable under any other by-laws or tariffs of the Board.

BY-LAW MONTREAL B-12

Tariff of Bridge Tolls

APPLICABLE AT

JACQUES CARTIER BRIDGE AT THE HARBOUR OF
MONTREAL, QUEBEC

SECTION I.—DEFINITIONS

1. "*Board*" means the National Harbours Board.
2. "*Jacques Cartier Bridge*" means and includes the bridge and all approaches thereto under the administration, management or control of the Board.
3. "*Bridge Tolls*" is a charge, payable to the Board, levied on persons, live stock and vehicles entering upon or using Jacques Cartier Bridge.

SECTION II.—APPLICATION OF RATES

Bridge Tolls shall be levied and collected at rates provided in section III of this tariff;

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that the following categories of tickets issued by the Canadian National Railways for passage on the Victoria Jubilee Bridge will be honoured for passage on the Jacques Cartier Bridge:—

- (1) 10-trip passenger ticket (in strip);
- (2) Special round-trip automobile evening ride ticket;
- (3) 10-trip automobile (passenger car) ticket;
- (4) 50-trip automobile (passenger car) ticket;
- (5) 50-trip farmer's truck ticket (1-ton truck);
- (6) 50-trip farmer's truck ticket (1½-ton truck);
- (7) 50-trip farmer's truck ticket (2-ton truck);
50-trip farmer's truck ticket (2½-ton truck);
50-trip farmer's truck ticket (3-ton truck);
- (8) 100-trip autobus ticket—16 passengers or less;
- (9) 100-trip autobus ticket—21 passenger autobus;
- (10) 100-trip autobus ticket—25 passenger autobus;
- (11) 100-trip autobus ticket—29 passenger autobus;
- (12) 100-trip autobus ticket—31 passenger autobus;
- (13) 100-trip autobus ticket—33 passenger autobus;
- (14) 100-trip autobus ticket—37 passenger autobus;
- (15) 100-trip autobus ticket—41 passenger autobus.

SECTION III.—SCHEDULE OF RATES

1. *Persons*:—

- (1) Passengers in or on any vehicle (except as hereinafter provided), not including the driver of such vehicle:

National Harbours Board Act—continued

	ONE WAY \$	ROUND TRIP \$
(a) Single trip.	0.05	
(b) Ten (10) trips.....	0.25	
(2) Pedestrians.	Free	
(3) Children under five (5) years of age.....	Free	
2. Live Stock, on foot:—		
(1) Horses, per head.....	0.15	
(2) Mules, per head.....	0.15	
(3) Cattle, per head.....	0.10	
(4) Calves, per head.....	0.03	
(5) Sheep, per head.....	0.03	
(6) Swine, per head.....	0.03	
3. Vehicles Drawn by Animals, including Drivers thereof:—		
(1) Passenger-carrying:		
(a) Drawn by one (1) animal.....	0.10	
(b) Drawn by two (2) animals.....	0.20	
(c) Drawn by three (3) animals.....	0.40	
(d) Drawn by four (4) animals.....	0.55	
(2) Goods-carrying:		
(a) Drawn by one (1) animal.....	0.10	0.10
PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that ticket issued at such round-trip rate shall be good only on day of sale and following day.		
(b) Drawn by two (2) animals—		
(i) Oil tank.	0.60	
(ii) All others.	0.20	0.20
PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that ticket issued at such round-trip rate shall be good only on day of sale and following day.		
(c) Drawn by three (3) animals.....	0.45	
(d) Drawn by four (4) animals.....	0.60	
4. Motor-driven Vehicles and Trailers, including Drivers thereof:—		
(1) Motorcycle.	0.15	
(2) Automobile (passenger car), the standard seat- ing capacity of which does not exceed seven (7) persons:		
(a) Single trip.	0.25	
(b) Special round-trip evening ride.....		0.40
PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that:		
(i) Such round-trip rate shall apply to the automobile and all occupants therein, provided the number of such occupants does not exceed the stan- dard seating capacity of the auto- mobile; and		

National Harbours Board Act—continued

	ONE ROUND WAY TRIP
(ii) The ticket issued at such round-trip rate shall be good for the going trip from 7.00 p.m. to midnight on date of issue, and for the return trip from 7.00 p.m. on date of issue to 7.00 a.m. the following day.	
(c) Ten (10) trips	\$1.50
PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that ticket issued at such rate shall be non-transferable and shall be good only for one (1) month from date of issue.	
(d) Fifty (50) trips.....	3.00
PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that ticket issued at such rate shall be non-transferable and shall be good only for four (4) months from date of issue.	
(3) Truck (except as provided in item (5) (a) below), including driver:	
(a) 1 ton and under.....	0.25
(b) Over 1 ton and not over 2 tons.....	0.40
(c) Over 2 tons and not over 4 tons.....	0.60
(d) Over 4 tons and not over 5 tons.....	0.90
(e) Over 5 tons and not over 6 tons.....	1.00
(f) Over 6 tons and not over 7 tons.....	1.20
(g) Over 7 tons.....	1.50
(4) Trailer (except as provided in item (5) (b) below), hauled by motor-driven vehicle:	
(a) 1 ton and under.....	0.20
(b) Over 1 ton and not over 2 tons.....	0.30
(c) Over 2 tons and not over 4 tons.....	0.45
(d) Over 4 tons and not over 5 tons.....	0.70
(5) Farm truck and trailer:	
(a) Truck (light or when loaded with farm products, manure or artificial fertilizers only)—	
(i) 1-ton truck, 50 trips.....	3.00
(ii) 1½ ton truck, 50 trips.....	5.00
(iii) 2-ton truck, 50 trips.....	7.50
(iv) 2½-ton truck, 50 trips.....	10.50
(v) 3-ton truck, 50 trips.....	14.00
PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that tickets issued at such rates shall be good only for six (6) months from date of issue.	
(b) Trailer hauled by farm truck	
(i) Loaded with farm products, manure or artificial fertilizers only.....	0.10

National Harbours Board Act—continued

ONE ROUND
WAY TRIP

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that a ticket issued for a 1, 1½ or 2 ton farm truck at rates provided in item (5) (a) preceding will be accepted in lieu of such rate.

(ii) Light. Free

PROVIDED, FURTHER, that;

- (a) Such truck and trailer shall bear current licence issued in conformity with the classification of "farm vehicle" in the Motor Vehicle Act of the Province of Quebec; and
- (b) The farmer who owns such vehicles shall present to the Board's duly authorized representative, a certificate signed by the Mayor or Secretary of the municipality in which such farmer operates a farm; and
- (c) Such representative of the Board shall endorse on each ticket issued at rates provided in item (5) (a) preceding, the number of the certificate and the number of the Provincial licence of the vehicle.

(6) Autobus, operated on a regular schedule for the transportation of passengers, including driver thereof and passengers therein:

Maximum seating capacity of:

(a) 16 passengers or less, 100 trips.....	\$ 80.00
(b) 21 passengers, 100 trips.....	90.00
(c) 25 passengers, 100 trips.....	95.00
(d) 29 passengers, 100 trips.....	100.00
(e) 31 passengers, 100 trips.....	102.00
(f) 33 passengers, 100 trips.....	105.00
(g) 37 passengers, 100 trips.....	110.00
(h) 41 passengers, 100 trips.....	115.00

PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that tickets issued at such rates shall be good only for one (1) year from date of issue.

(7) Autobus, not operated on regular schedule, or any truck which has been converted or fitted temporarily or permanently for the transportation of more than seven (7) persons, including driver thereof..... 0.60

5. Miscellaneous:—

- (1) Bicycle and rider:
 - (a) Single trip. 0.05
 - (b) Ten (10) trips..... 0.25
- (2) Horse and rider..... 0.15

National Harbours Board Act—continuedONE ROUND
WAY TRIP

(3) Hand vehicles:

- | | |
|---|--------|
| (a) Baby carriages, go-carts and baby sleighs | Free |
| (b) All others | \$0.15 |

SECTION IV.—TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. *Bridge Tolls* shall become due and payable when any person, live stock, or vehicle enters upon Jacques Cartier Bridge.

2. *Load Limit*:—

- (1) The total weight of any empty single vehicle, or any single vehicle and any load thereon, shall not exceed:
 - (a) 40,000 pounds distributed on all wheels of such vehicle; and
 - (b) 26,000 pounds on any two wheels of such vehicle.
- (2) The weight of the load per inch of width of the portion of any non-pneumatic tire in contact with the roadway shall not exceed 700 pounds.

3. *Traffic*:—

- (1) Vehicles shall be driven within the right-hand half of the width of the roadway.
- (2) Vehicles shall not be driven at a greater speed than is safe and reasonable considering the condition of the roadway and the traffic thereon, and shall not, at any time, be driven at a greater speed than the following:
 - (a) Passenger.25 miles per hour
 - (b) All others. 15 miles per hour
- (3) Headlights of motor vehicles shall be dimmed.
- (4) No vehicle shall overtake and pass another vehicle going in the same direction on the roadway of the bridge unless:
 - (a) Such passing is not on a curve and is free of all other hazards; and
 - (b) Such passing can be made without exceeding the speed limits provided in item (2) preceding; and
 - (c) The driver of such vehicle has, before bearing to the left, given, by means of the sounding device, ample and timely warning of his intention to pass.

4. *Restricted Traffic*:—

The following vehicles shall not enter upon or use Jacques Cartier Bridge except by special arrangement with the Board or its duly authorized officer:

- (1) Steam rollers, steam shovels, tractors, and similar heavy equipment;
- (2) Vehicles containing fire.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

5. Prohibited Traffic:—

Vehicles containing dynamite or other high explosives are prohibited from entering upon or using Jacques Cartier Bridge.

6. Pedestrians:—

- (1) Shall use the sidewalks; and
- (2) Shall not use the roadway; and
- (3) Are prohibited from climbing upon or entering any portion of Jacques Cartier Bridge not intended for their use.

7. Soliciting:—

Persons, while on Jacques Cartier Bridge, shall not be permitted to:

- (1) Solicit; and
- (2) Distribute circulars, leaflets, or any advertising matter.

8. Damage to Jacques Cartier Bridge:—

Every person who causes damage to Jacques Cartier Bridge, or the owner of any vehicle which causes damage to Jacques Cartier Bridge, shall, in addition to any penalty under any other regulation or by-law of the Board or any penalty under any statute, be liable to the Board for the cost of repairing or making good such damage.

BY-LAW VANCOUVER B-1

Tariff of Harbour Dues

HARBOUR OF VANCOUVER, B.C.

DEFINITIONS

- 1. (1) "Board" means the National Harbours Board.
- (2) "Harbour dues" is a charge on every vessel entering the harbour of Vancouver.

SCHEDULE OF RATES

- 2. (1) *Harbour dues* shall be at rates as follows:—
 - (a) For each entry of every vessel not otherwise specified:
 - (i) Registered vessels, on the net registered tonnage, per ton 3 cents.
 - (ii) Unregistered vessels, on the gross tonnage, per ton, 2 cents.

The gross tonnage may be determined by the Board and, when so determined, shall be conclusive.
 - (b) Fishing vessels not over four tons net register, when engaged in gill netting each vessel per year or part thereof 50 cents.
- (2) No vessel shall pay harbour dues more than five (5) times in each calendar year.

National Harbours Board Act—continued**EXEMPTIONS****3.** *Harbour dues* shall not be levied on vessels—

- (1) of a non-commercial type or design belonging to His Majesty or to foreign governments;
- (2) of a non-commercial type or design used solely for pleasure and not engaged in commerce;
- (3) entering the harbour and departing therefrom within a period of twelve (12) consecutive hours without engaging in commercial activity therein;
- (4) entering the harbour for bunkering, repairs, dry-docking, or annual overhaul, without engaging in other commercial activity therein;
- (5) in distress entering the harbour under their own power or under tow;
- (6) re-entering the harbour prior to final clearance for ultimate destination while on the same deepsea voyage.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

- 4.** (1) *When Charges are Due and Payable.*—Harbour dues shall become due and payable to the Board at its office in Vancouver when the vessel enters the harbour.
- (2) *Other Charges.*—Harbour dues are additional to other charges of the Board.

BY-LAW VANCOUVER B-2**Tariff of Dockage, Buoyage and Booming Ground Charges****HARBOUR OF VANCOUVER, B.C.****DEFINITIONS**

- 1.** (1) “*Board*” means the National Harbours Board.
- (2) “*Dockage*” is a charge on every vessel for mooring, when the vessel has not loaded or unloaded cargo at any time during the entire period of mooring, at any wharf, pier, jetty or bulkhead, except Fishermen’s Wharf under By-law Vancouver B-4(c), or to any vessel or vessels made fast to any of such facilities, under the administration, management or control of the Board in the harbour of Vancouver.
- (3) “*Buoyage*” is a charge on every scow, float, derrick or pile driver, for mooring at any buoy, dolphin, or other similar facility, in the booming grounds under the administration, management or control of the Board in the harbour of Vancouver.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

- (4) "*Booming ground charge*" is a charge on every section of logs or part thereof, for mooring at any buoy, dolphin, or other similar facility, in the booming grounds under the administration, management or control of the Board in the harbour of Vancouver.

SCHEDULE OF RATES

2. (1) *Dockage* shall be assessed on the registered length of registered vessels and on the over-all length of unregistered vessels, for each twenty-four (24) hours or part thereof beginning when the first line is made fast and continuing until the last line is cast off, at rates per vessel as follows:—

Not over 100 feet in length.....	\$ 1.50
Over 100 feet and not over 150 feet in length....	5.00
Over 150 feet and not over 250 feet in length....	10.00
Over 250 feet in length—	
At any shedded structure.....	50.00
At any other structure.....	25.00

The over-all length of any unregistered vessel may be determined by the Board and, when so determined, shall be conclusive.

- (2) *Buoyage*each month or part thereof..... \$ 1.00
 (3) *Booming ground charge* .. each month or part thereof \$ 1.00

EXEMPTIONS

3. *Dockage* shall not be levied on—

- (1) vessels of a non-commercial type or design belonging to His Majesty or to foreign governments;
- (2) tugs, while docking or undocking another vessel;
- (3) car barges while berthed at the Board's car barge facilities at the foot of Dunlevy Avenue.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

4. (1) *When Charges are Due and Payable*.—The charges under this tariff shall, as soon as incurred, become due and payable to the Board at its office in Vancouver.
- (2) *Liability re Loss, Damage, Destruction, etc.*—Every vessel, scow, float, derrick, pile driver, or section of logs or part thereof, while moored, shall be entirely at owner's risk.
- (3) *Other Charges*.—The charges under this tariff are additional to other charges of the Board.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

BY-LAW VANCOUVER B-4(a)

Tariff of Wharf Charges

NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD FACILITIES

HARBOUR OF VANCOUVER, B.C.

DEFINITIONS

1. (1) "*Board*" means the National Harbours Board.
- (2) "*Board property*" means any wharf, pier, jetty, dock, or similar facility, except Fishermen's Wharf under By-law Vancouver B-4(c), under the administration, management or control of the Board in the harbour of Vancouver.
- (3) "*Bracing charge*" is a charge on goods, where the Board is required to furnish labour or material, for the bracing thereof on railway cars and is additional to the car loading charge.
- (4) "*Car loading charge*" is a charge on goods for the loading thereof from ordinary place of rest to railway cars, excluding labour and material for bracing goods on cars.
- (5) "*Car unloading charge*" is a charge on goods for the unloading thereof from railway cars to ordinary place of rest.
- (6) "*Checking charge*" is a charge on goods for the checking thereof in accordance with marks, serial numbers, weights of packages, or other similar particulars, and supplying such particulars to the consignee, shipper, owner or agent of the goods.
- (7) "*Direct handling charge*" is a charge on goods, where the Board is required to furnish labour, for the handling thereof direct from or to vessel slings to or from open railway cars alongside vessel and is in lieu of handling and car loading or car unloading charges.
- (8) "*Export or import overland traffic*" means through traffic destined to or originating at points—
 - (a) west of the 170th Meridian, West Longitude, and east of the 30th Meridian, East Longitude
 - (b) in Oceania (except Hawaiian Islands) on and east of the 170th Meridian, West Longitude; when moving from or to points in—
 - (i) United States under rates authorized by westbound or eastbound Trans-continental Freight Bureau Tariffs;
 - (ii) Canada, east of the Province of Saskatchewan;
 - (iii) Alberta or Saskatchewan from or to which the rail rates are the same as those from or to points in Manitoba.
- (9) "*Free time*" is a specified number of days during which goods subject to wharfage may remain on Board property free of storage charges.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

- (10) "*Goods*" includes all personal property and movables other than vessels, except oils under By-law Vancouver B-4(b).
- (11) "*Handling charge*" is a charge on goods for the handling thereof from or to vessel slings to or from ordinary place of rest, including ordinary sorting, piling and trucking in sheds.
- (12) "*Overtime charge*" is an additional charge on goods for services performed during other than regular working hours.
- (13) "*Sorting charge*" is a charge on goods for the sorting thereof in accordance with sub-marks, brands or other specifications.
- (14) "*Standby charge*" is a charge on goods when wharf gangs have been ordered for services thereon and, being ready to start or having started work, are delayed for periods exceeding fifteen (15) consecutive minutes in starting or continuing work, provided the delay is not due to any fault of the Board.
- (15) "*Storage charge*" is a charge on goods remaining on Board property after the expiry of free time.
- (16) "*Sub-order delivery charge*" is a charge on goods for the delivery thereof on Board property, in accordance with sub-orders, to other than the original consignee.
- (17) "*Wharfage*" is a charge on goods handled at Board property, as follows:—
 - (a) unloaded from or loaded to a vessel;
 - (b) transhipped from vessel to vessel;
 - (c) unloaded overside from a vessel to the water or loaded overside to a vessel from the water;
 - (d) landed from or placed in the water;
 - (e) unloaded from or loaded to a vehicle;provided that wharfage shall be levied only once on goods—
 - (i) unloaded or landed to Board property and remaining there until reshipped;
 - (ii) transhipped from vessel to vessel;
 - (iii) unloaded from or loaded to a vessel by lighterage to or from Board property;without, in the interval, being altered in form or composition.

APPLICATION OF RATES

2. (1) *Basis of Application*.—The rates provided in section 3 shall be applied, except as otherwise specified therein, to weight (2,000 pounds per ton), measurement (40 cubic feet per ton) or other basis, as follows:—
 - (a) Wharfage, handling, and storage charges:
 - (i) On goods unloaded from or loaded to a vessel (including goods transhipped from vessel to vessel) and which have been or shall be carried by the vessel by weight or measurement—as such goods have been or shall be carried by the vessel;

National Harbours Board Act—continued

- (ii) On goods unloaded from or loaded to a vessel (including goods transhipped from vessel to vessel) and which have been or shall be carried by the vessel on any basis other than weight or measurement—
 Wharfage—by weight;
 Handling and storage charges—by weight or measurement whichever yields the greater revenue.
- (b) Car loading, car unloading, checking, and sorting charges—by weight.
- (c) Sub-order delivery charge—on each delivery.
 Provided that on export or import overland traffic the rates for wharfage, handling and car loading or car unloading charges shall be applied as follows:—
- (d) Wharfage and handling charges:
- (i) Goods for which a manifest is filed—by weight or measurement as such goods have been or shall be carried by the vessel;
 - (ii) Goods for which no manifest is filed—by weight or measurement whichever yields the greater revenue.
- (e) Car loading and car unloading charges—by weight; provided that when two or more articles having different rates for car loading or car unloading charges are handled in a mixed car-load, the said charges shall be levied on the total weight of the mixed carload at the rate applicable to the article taking the highest rate.
- (2) *Restricted Application.*—The rates provided in section 3(1) (b) on export or import overland traffic shall not apply—
- (a) Where the wharf charges are not absorbed by the railway or vessel lines;
 - (b) On goods as follows:—
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| All goods in bulk | Structural not otherwise specified |
| Bananas | Logs |
| Fertilizer, chemical, in containers | Lumber |
| Grain and Grain Products | Ore and Concentrates in sacks |
| Iron or Steel: | Pieces or Packages weighing over 2,000 pounds each |
| Bars | Smelter Products |
| Billets | Ties |
| Plates | Timbers |
| Knocked-down Prefabricated Units | Vehicles (self-propelling) and Trailers on own wheels, not boxed or crated |
| Rails | |
- (3) *Direct Handling of Export or Import Overland Traffic:*—
- (a) Goods handled direct from or to closed railway cars to or from vessel slings shall be deemed to have been unloaded or loaded from or to railway cars to or from ordinary place of rest and shall be assessed car unloading or car loading charges.
 - (b) Goods loaded to open top railway cars direct from vessel slings shall be assessed car loading charges, except that no such charge will be assessed on freight in bulk where the Board is not required to furnish labour.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

(c) Goods unloaded from open top railway cars direct to the vessel by vessel slings or floating or stationary cranes will not be assessed car unloading charges where the Board is not required to furnish labour.

SCHEDULE OF RATES

3. (1) Wharfage, handling, car loading and car unloading charges—

(a) GOODS OTHER THAN EXPORT OR IMPORT OVERLAND TRAFFIC:

Item No.	Description of Goods	Unit Basis	Wharfage (cents)	Handling Charge (cents)	Car Loading Charge or Car Unloading Charge (cents)
10	All goods not otherwise specified:—				
	(1) Weighing over 600 pounds per piece or package.....	Ton Wt. or M..	50	Cost plus 15%, minimum 100 per ton Wt. or M.	Cost plus 15%, minimum 100 per 2,000 pounds
	(2) Awkward or bulky goods.....	do	50	do	do
	(3) Goods in bulk.....	do	50	do	do
	(4) Other goods.....	do	50	100	..
		2,000 pounds...	100
20	All goods named in this item.....	do	200	265	265
Bamboo, poles or sticks, and split	Fans, palm leaf or straw			Rattanware, including Baskets, Furniture, Rakes, of cane, fibre, grass, rattan, reed or willow Roping, chip Toys	
Bambooware, including Baskets, Furniture, Rakes	Festoons				
Curios	Lacquerware				
	Lanterns, paper				
	Rattan, poles or sticks, and split				
30	All goods named in this item.....	2,000 pounds...	150	205	205
Braid, chip, hemp or straw	Electric Light Globes			Mats, grass or straw Matting, grass or straw Rugs, grass or straw	
Electric Light Bulbs	Hats, grass or straw				
40	All goods named in this item.....	2,000 pounds...	100	175	175
Chinaware	Earthenware			Porcelainware	
Crockery	Glassware				
50	All goods named in this item.....	2,000 pounds...	100	145	145
Aluminumware	Drums, iron, empty			Peat Peat Moss Pipe, vitrified, loose Root, seneca Silk Goods Silk, raw Sinks Sisal Soap Chips Tea Tinware Toilets Trunks, empty Tubs, bath Valises, empty Woodenware Wool, uncompressed Wool Linters, uncompressed	
Automobile Rims, Tires, Tubes	Electric Light Fixtures				
Bags, travelling, empty	Enamelware				
Bark, cascara	Feathers				
Barrels, wooden, empty, set up	Fencing, wire				
Basins, lavatory	Furs				
Bicycles and Parts	Hair				
Bottles, glass	Hats, not otherwise specified				
Boxes, paper, set up	Hemp				
Bullion, silver or gold	Incubators				
Burlap, uncompressed	Kitchenware				
Carriages, baby	Matches				
Cereals, including prepared foods, in packages	Matting not otherwise specified				
Cork, ground or manufactured	Musical Instruments				
Cotton Goods	Nets, string				
Cotton, waste, uncompressed	Netting, wire				
Down	Nuts, in shell				
	Paper, toilet, towels, and other similar papers				

National Harbours Board Act—continued

SCHEDULE OF RATES—Continued

3. (1) Wharfage, handling, car loading and car unloading charges—Cont.

(a) GOODS OTHER THAN EXPORT OR IMPORT OVERLAND TRAFFIC—Continued

<i>Item No.</i>	<i>Description of Goods</i>	<i>Unit Basis</i>	<i>Wharfage (cents)</i>	<i>Handling Charge (cents)</i>	<i>Car Loading Charge or Car Unloading Charge (cents)</i>
60	Agricultural Implements, not boxed or crated..	2,000 pounds...	50	145	145
70	Asphalt, in containers..	do	50	85	85
80	Boats, including Canoes:—				
	Not over 17 feet in length.....	Each.....	100	Cost plus 15%, minimum 100 per ton Wt. or M.	Cost plus 15%, minimum 100 per 2,000 pounds
	Over 17 feet and not over 20 feet in length.....	do	150	do	do
	Over 20 feet and not over 25 feet in length.....	do	300	do	do
	Over 25 feet and not over 35 feet in length.....	do	450	do	do
	Over 35 feet in length	do	By arrangement	do	do
90	Brick, standard size:—				
	Estimated weight per brick—				
	Common, 5 pounds; Fire, 7 pounds; Paving or Pressed, 6 pounds.....	2,000 pounds...	50	100	100
100	Butter, in boxes.....	Ton Wt. or M.. 2,000 pounds...	50 ..	90 ..	.. 90
110	Cement, in containers..	do	50	85	85
120	Cheese, in boxes.....	Ton Wt. or M.. 2,000 pounds...	50 ..	90 ..	.. 90
130	Clay, fire, in containers.	do	50	85	85
140	Coal:—				
	(1) Bunker, 10 tons or over, handled directly from railway car to vessel.....	2,000 pounds...	50	Cost plus 15%, minimum 100 per 2,000 pounds	Cost plus 15%, minimum 100 per 2,000 pounds

National Harbours Board Act—continued

SCHEDULE OF RATES—Continued

3. (1) Wharfage, handling, car loading and car unloading charges—Cont.

(a) GOODS OTHER THAN EXPORT OR IMPORT OVERLAND TRAFFIC—Continued

Item No.	Description of Goods	Unit Basis	Wharfage (cents)	Handling Charge (cents)	Car Loading Charge or Car Unloading Charge (cents)
140	Coal—Concluded				
	(2) Not otherwise specified:				
	(a) In sacks.....	2,000 pounds..	50	100	100
	(b) In bulk.....	do	50	Cost plus 15%, minimum 100 per 2,000 pounds	Cost plus 15%, minimum 100 per 2,000 pounds
150	Coffee, green, in bags..	do	50	100	100
		Ton Wt. or M..
160	Containers, empty:—				
	(1) Cans, collapsed, and Can Ends, in cases.	2,000 pounds... Ton Wt. or M..	50 100	100 ..
	(2) Cans, fish:				
	(a) In standard cases.....	Case.....	1	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
	(b) In half-size cases.....	do	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
	(3) Returned:				
	(a) Barrels—				
	(i) Oil, wooden	do	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	} Apply rates specified in Item 10	}
	(ii) Steel.....	do	5		
	(b) Bottles—				
	(i) In barrels.	Barrel.....	4		
	(ii) In cases...	Case.....	2		
	(c) Boxes, fish or meat.....	Each.....	4		
	(d) Cases, beer or soft-drink.....	do	1		
	(e) Cylinders—				
	(i) Acetylene, Oxygen...	do	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		
	(ii) Ammonia—				
	100 or 175 pounds each	do	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		
	250 pounds each.....	do	5		
	(f) Drums, steel—				
	Not over 45 gallons each...	do	5		
	Over 45 gallons each.....	do	10		
	(g) Egg Carriers, standard size..	do	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		
	(h) Gas—				
	Not over 15 gallons each...	do	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		
	Over 15 gallons each.....	do	5		
	(i) Kegs, beer—				
	5 gallons each	do	1		
	10 gallons each	do	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		
	15 gallons or half-barrel each	do	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		
	(j) Not otherwise specified.....	2,000 pounds...	125		
	(4) Tierces, large.....	Each.....	15		

National Harbours Board Act—continued

SCHEDULE OF RATES—Continued

3. (1) Wharfage, handling, car loading and car unloading charges—Cont.

(a) GOODS OTHER THAN EXPORT OR IMPORT OVERLAND TRAFFIC—Continued

<i>Item No.</i>	<i>Description of Goods</i>	<i>Unit Basis</i>	<i>Wharfage (cents)</i>	<i>Handling Charge (cents)</i>	<i>Car Loading Charge or Car Unloading Charge (cents)</i>
170	Explosives.....	2,000 pounds...	200	Cost plus 15%, minimum 100 per 2,000 pounds	Cost plus 15%, minimum 100 per 2,000 pounds
180	Fertilizer, chemical, in containers:—				
	(1) Ammonium Phosphate, Fertilizer Compounds (manufactured fertilizers, except Aeroprills and Nitraprills), Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Ammonia, Superphosphate....	do	50	75	75
	(2) Ammonium Nitrate (Aeroprills and Nitraprills).....	do	50	85	85
190	Fish:—				
	(1) Canned, boxed.....	do	50	90	90
		Ton Wt. or M..	..	90	..
	(2) Fresh, Frozen, Pickled, Salted, Smoked.	2,000 pounds...	50	100	100
		Ton Wt. or M..	..	100	..
200	Fruit:—				
	(1) Citrus:				
	Oranges, Lemons, Grapefruit.....	2,000 pounds...	80	125	100
	(2) Dried.....	Ton Wt. or M..	50	100	..
		2,000 pounds...	..	..	100
	(3) Fresh:				
	(a) Apples, Pears, in standard boxes.....	Box.....	1½	1½	1½
	(b) Bananas on stem—				
	(i) Imported, handled direct from vessel slings into railway cars.....	2,000 pounds...	50	175	..
	(ii) Not otherwise specified.....	do	50	125	100
210	Furniture not otherwise specified.....	do	150	145	145
220	Glass:—				
	(1) Plate.....	Ton Wt. or M..	50	Cost plus 15%, minimum 100 per ton Wt. or M.	Cost plus 15%, minimum 100 per 2,000 pounds

National Harbours Board Act—continued

SCHEDULE OF RATES—Continued

3. (1) Wharfage, handling, car loading and car unloading charges—Cont.

(a) GOODS OTHER THAN EXPORT OR IMPORT OVERLAND TRAFFIC—Continued

Item No.	Description of Goods	Unit Basis	Wharfage (cents)	Handling Charge (cents)	Car Loading Charge or Car Unloading Charge (cents)
220	Glass—Concluded				
	(2) Window, common...	Ton Wt. or M.. 2,000 pounds...	50 ..	100 ..	.. 125
230	Grain and Grain Products:—				
	(1) In bags or barrels, for export to British or foreign countries (except United States and Alaska): Bran, Uncooked Cereals, Flour, Whole Grain, Middlings, Rolled Oats, Shorts.....	Ton Wt. or M.. 2,000 pounds...	50 ..	.. 75	.. 75
	(2) Not otherwise specified:				
	(a) Grain—Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, Flax, Corn, Screenings:				
	(i) In bulk, handled at or through grain elevators.....		No charge		
	(ii) In bags...	Ton Wt. or M.. 2,000 pounds...	50 ..	90 ..	.. 90
	(b) Grain Products, in bags or barrels—Flour, Bran, Shorts, Middlings, Uncooked Cereals	Ton Wt. or M.. 2,000 pounds...	50 ..	90 ..	.. 90
240	Household Goods (old or used household furniture and personal effects, not for sale or speculation).....	do	150	145	145
250	Houses, prefabricated, knocked down.....	40 cubic feet...	50	100	Cost plus 15%, minimum 100 per 2,000 pounds
260	Iron or Steel:—				
	(1) Bars:				
	Not over 30 feet in length.....	Ton Wt. or M.. 2,000 pounds...	50 ..	100 ..	.. 100

National Harbours Board Act—continued

SCHEDULE OF RATES—Continued

3. (1) Wharfage, handling, car loading and car unloading charges—Cont.

(a) GOODS OTHER THAN EXPORT OR IMPORT OVERLAND TRAFFIC—Continued

Item No.	Description of Goods	Unit Basis	Wharfage (cents)	Handling Charge (cents)	Car Loading Charge or Car Unloading Charge (cents)
260	Iron or Steel— <i>Concluded</i>				
	(1) Bars— <i>Concluded</i> Over 30 feet in length.....	Ton Wt. or M..	50	115	Cost plus 15%, minimum 100 per 2,000 pounds
	(2) Billets.....	do	50	Cost plus 15%, minimum 100 per ton Wt. or M.	do
	(3) Boiler Tubes, 4-inch diameter or over...	do	50	125	do
	(4) Pipe:				
	(a) Wrought iron, any diameter..	do	50	125	do
	(b) Not otherwise specified, 4-inch diameter or over	do	50	125	do
	(5) Plates, steel, not over 600 pounds each	2,000 pounds...	50	100	100
	(6) Rails, 35 pounds or over per yard.....	Ton Wt. or M..	50	Cost plus 15%, minimum 100 per ton Wt. or M.	Cost plus 15%, minimum 100 per 2,000 pounds
	(7) Structural not otherwise specified.....	do	50	do	do
270	Lime, in containers....	2,000 pounds...	50	85	85
280	Liquors, alcoholic, potable.....	Ton Wt. or M..	100	145	145
		2,000 pounds...	..	..	145
290	Live Stock:—				
	(1) Stallions, Bulls....	Head.....	100	Subject to conditions provided in section 6, subsection (8), of this tariff	
	(2) Horses, Mules, Cattle, not otherwise specified:				
	Not over 14 head..	do	50		
	Over 14 head.....	do	40		
	(3) Foals, Calves:				
	Not over 6 months old.....	do	30		
	Over 6 months and under 12 months old	do	40		
	(4) Sheep:				
	Not over 99 head..	do	10		
	Over 99 head.....	do	4		
	(5) Hogs:				
	(a) Not crated—				
	Not over 59 head.....	do	12		
	Over 59 head..	do	9		
	(b) Crated.....	40 cubic feet...	50		

National Harbours Board Act—continued

SCHEDULE OF RATES—Continued

3. (1) Wharfage, handling, car loading and car unloading charges—Cont.

(a) GOODS OTHER THAN EXPORT OR IMPORT OVERLAND TRAFFIC—Continued

Item No.	Description of Goods	Unit Basis	Wharfage (cents)	Handling Charge (cents)	Car Loading Charge or Car Unloading Charge (cents)
300	Lumber and Other Forest Products—				
(1)	Box Shooks, in bundles.....	40 cubic feet..	50	90	..
		2,000 pounds...	..	..	90
(2)	Doors, wooden, loose	Each.....	1	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
(3)	Lath.....	Per 1,000 lath..	10	25	25
(4)	Logs:				
	(a) When measurement obtained by squaring the mean diameter in inches, multiplying by length in feet and dividing by twelve	1,000 f.b.m....	50	Cost plus 15%, minimum 100 per ton Wt. or M.	Cost plus 15%, minimum 100 per 2,000 pounds
	(b) When Brereton scale used.....	do	65	do	do
	(c) When British Columbia scale used.....	do	100	do	do
(5)	Lumber:				
	(a) Common, rough or dressed.....	do	50	do	do
	(b) Hardwood, Woods of Value	do	75	do	do
(6)	Match Blocks.....	2,000 pounds...	50	80	80
(7)	Pit Props.....	Cord (128 cu. ft.)	50	115 on wired bundles	Cost plus 15%, minimum 100 per 2,000 pounds
(8)	Plywood.....	2,000 pounds...	50	100	100
(9)	Poles, Piling.....	Linear foot....	$\frac{1}{2}$	Cost plus 15%, minimum 100 per ton Wt. or M.	Cost plus 15%, minimum 100 per 2,000 pounds
(10)	Shingles:				
	Not over 18 inches in length.....	Bundle.....	1	2	2
	Over 18 inches in length.....	do	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
310	Meats, fresh or frozen, whole or part carcasses, not boxed or crated.....	Ton Wt. or M..	50	Cost plus 15%, minimum 100 per ton Wt. or M.	Cost plus 15%, minimum 100 per 2,000 pounds

National Harbours Board Act—continued

SCHEDULE OF RATES—Continued

3. (1) Wharfage, handling, car loading and car unloading charges—Cont.

(a) GOODS OTHER THAN EXPORT OR IMPORT OVERLAND.
TRAFFIC—Continued

<i>Item No.</i>	<i>Description of Goods</i>	<i>Unit Basis</i>	<i>Wharfage (cents)</i>	<i>Handling Charge (cents)</i>	<i>Car Loading Charge or Car Unloading Charge (cents)</i>
320	Nuts:—				
	(1) Brazil Nuts, in shell, in bulk, handled di- rect from ship to open or closed cars alongside, including car loading, in addi- tion to charges for car doors or bulk- heading.....	Ton Wt. or M.. 2,000 pounds...	50 ..	Cost plus 15%, mini- mum 100 per 2,000 pounds	....
	(2) Peanuts, shelled, in sacks.....	do	50	100	100
330	Paper, newsprint:—				
	(1) For local delivery or for export, handled ex scow to shed....	Ton Wt. or M.. 2,000 pounds...	50 ..	85	100
	(2) Not otherwise speci- fied.....	Ton Wt. or M.. 2,000 pounds...	50 ..	100	100
340	Petroleum and Petro- leum Products:— Gasoline, Naphtha, Dis- tillate.....	Ton Wt. or M..	125	Cost plus 15%, mini- mum 100 per ton Wt. or M.	Cost plus 15%, mini- mum 100 per 2,000 pounds
350	Plaster, in containers...	2,000 pounds...	50	85	85
360	Rice, in sacks or mats..	do	50	100	100
370	Salt, in sacks, packages or blocks.....	do	50	85	85
380	Sand, in containers....	do	50	85	85
390	Sanitary Pads or Nap- kins.....	do	100	205	205
400	Smelter Products:— Copper, Lead Bullion, Pig Lead, Spelter, Zinc, in bars, blister, ingots, pig or slabs:				
	(1) For export, except to United States...	2,000 pounds...	50	75	75
	(2) Not otherwise speci- fied.....	do	50	80	80

National Harbours Board Act—continued

SCHEDULE OF RATES—Continued

3. (1) Wharfage, handling, car loading and car unloading charges—Cont.

(a) GOODS OTHER THAN EXPORT OR IMPORT OVERLAND TRAFFIC—Concluded

Item No.	Description of Goods	Unit Basis	Wharfage (cents)	Handling Charge (cents)	Car Loading Charge or Car Unloading Charge (cents)
410	Vehicles:—				
	(1) Self-propelling Vehicles (except Tractors), and Trailers:				
	(a) On own wheels, not boxed or crated—				
	Not over 3,000 pounds each...	Each.....	100	135	200
	Over 3,000 pounds each...	do	200	135	200
	(b) Boxed or crated	Ton Wt. or M..	50	Cost plus 15%, minimum 100 per ton Wt. or M.	Cost plus 15%, minimum 100 per 2,000 pounds
	(2) Tractors, on own wheels, not boxed or crated.....	2,000 pounds...	50	100	100

(b) EXPORT OR IMPORT OVERLAND TRAFFIC:

(i) WHARFAGE AND HANDLING CHARGES—

Item No.	Description of Goods	Wharfage (cents)	Handling Charge (cents)
10	General Merchandise, except pieces or packages weighing over 2,000 pounds:—		
	(1) Import.....	50 per 2,000 pounds or 40 cubic feet, maximum 100 per 2,000 pounds	90 per 2,000 pounds or 40 cubic feet, maximum 180 per 2,000 pounds
	(2) Export.....	50 per 2,000 pounds	90 per 2,000 pounds
20	All goods named in this item.....	200 per 2,000 pounds	265 per 2,000 pounds
	Bamboo, poles or sticks, and split	Fans, palm leaf or straw Festoons	Rattanware, including Baskets, Furniture, Rakes, of cane, fibre, grass, rattan, reed or willow
	Bambooware, including Baskets, Furniture, Rakes	Lacquerware	
	Curios	Lanterns, paper Rattan, poles or sticks, and split	Roping, chip Toys
30	All goods named in this item.....	150 per 2,000 pounds	205 per 2,000 pounds
	Braid, chip, hemp or straw	Electric Light Globes	Mats, grass or straw
	Electric Light Bulbs	Hats, grass or straw	Matting, grass or straw Rugs, grass or straw
40	All goods named in this item.....	100 per 2,000 pounds	145 per 2,000 pounds
	Bottles, glass	Earthenware	Porcelainware
	Burlap, uncompressed	Glassware	Silk Goods
	Chinaware	Hemp	Silk, raw
	Cotton Goods	Matches	Sisal
	Crockery	Nuts, in shell	Tea
			Woodenware

National Harbours Board Act—continued

SCHEDULE OF RATES—Continued

3. (1) Wharfage, handling, car loading and car unloading charges—Cont.

(b) EXPORT OR IMPORT OVERLAND TRAFFIC—Continued

Item No.	Description of Goods	Wharfage (cents)	Handling Charge (cents)
50	Beans.....	50 per 2,000 pounds or 40 cubic feet	90 per 2,000 pounds or 40 cubic feet
60	Fruit, canned or dried:—		
	(1) Import.....	50 per 2,000 pounds or 40 cubic feet, maximum 100 per 2,000 pounds	90 per 2,000 pounds or 40 cubic feet, maximum 180 per 2,000 pounds
	(2) Export.....	50 per 2,000 pounds	90 per 2,000 pounds
70	Liquors, alcoholic, potable.....	100 per 2,000 pounds or 40 cubic feet	125 per 2,000 pounds or 40 cubic feet
80	Peanuts, shelled.....	50 per 2,000 pounds or 40 cubic feet	90 per 2,000 pounds or 40 cubic feet
90	Peas.....	do	do
100	Rice.....	do	do
110	Sago.....	do	do
120	Tapioca.....	do	do
130	Vehicles, self-propelling, and Trailers, boxed or crated.....	50 per 2,000 pounds	125 per 2,000 pounds
140	Wadding, cellulose, exported.....	50 per 2,000 pounds	145 per 2,000 pounds
150	Wool, compressed in packages, imported.....	50 per 2,000 pounds	100 per 2,000 pounds

(ii) CAR LOADING AND CAR UNLOADING CHARGES:

Item No.	Description of Goods	Unit Basis	Car Loading Charge (cents)	Car Unloading Charge (cents)
10	General Merchandise, for which no specific rates are named in section 3(1)(b)(ii):—			
	(1) Not over 2,000 pounds per piece or package.....	2,000 pounds...	90	90
	(2) Over 2,000 pounds per piece or package or in bulk.....		By arrangement	
20	All goods named in this item.....	2,000 pounds...	133	..
	Bottles, glass	Glassware	Porcelainware	
	Burlap, uncompressed	Hemp	Silk Goods	
	Chinaware	Liquors, alcoholic, potable	Silk, raw	
	Cotton Goods	Matches	Sisal	
	Crockery	Nuts, in shell	Tea	
	Earthenware	Pipe, vitrified, loose	Woodenware	

National Harbours Board Act—continued

SCHEDULE OF RATES—Continued

3. (1) Wharfage, handling, car loading and car unloading charges—Conc.

(b) EXPORT OR IMPORT OVERLAND TRAFFIC—Concluded

Item No.	Description of Goods	Unit Basis	Car Loading Charge (cents)	Car Unloading Charge (cents)
30	All goods named in this item.....	2,000 pounds...	133	..
Bamboo, poles or sticks, and split	Fans, palm leaf or straw	Rattanware, including Baskets, Furniture, Rakes, of cane, fibre, grass, rattan, reed or willow		
Bambooware, including Baskets, Furniture, Rakes	Festoons			
Braid, chip, hemp or straw	Hats, grass or straw			
Curios	Lacquerware			
Electric Light Bulbs	Lanterns, paper			
Electric Light Globes	Mats, grass or straw			
	Matting, grass or straw			
	Rattan, poles or sticks, and split			
40	Explosives and Inflammables.....	By arrangement		
50	Fertilizer, chemical, in containers:—			
(1)	Ammonium Phosphate, Fertilizer Compounds (manufactured fertilizers, except Aeroprills and Nitraprills), Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Ammonia, Superphosphate.....	2,000 pounds...	..	75
(2)	Ammonium Nitrate (Aeroprills and Nitraprills).....	do .....	..	85
60	Iron or Steel Articles named in this item.....	By arrangement		
Bars, over 30 feet in length	Pipe, not otherwise specified, 4-inch diameter or over	Plates, weighing over 2,000 pounds each		
Billets				
Boiler Tubes, 4-inch diameter or over	Pipe, wrought iron, any diameter	Rails		
		Structural, including Knocked-Down Prefabricated Units		
70	Vehicles, self-propelling (except Tractors), and Trailers, boxed or crated:—			
(1)	Unloaded from closed railway cars...	2,000 pounds...	..	250
(2)	Unloaded from open top railway cars when handled other than direct to vessel as provided in section 2(3).....	do .....	..	100
(3)	On own wheels.....	Each.....	..	200
(c)	DOMESTIC OVERLAND CARGO:			
	On goods on which the car loading charges are absorbed by the railways, the maximum rate for such charge shall be	2,000 pounds...	90	..

3. (2) Storage charges:—

(a) GOODS STORED IN TRANSIT SHED:

Item No.	Description of Goods	Period of Storage	Unit Basis	Cents
10	All goods not otherwise specified:—			
(1)	For export, accepted at Board's convenience under free time of ten (10) working days.....	Day or part thereof...	2,000 pounds...	4
	Maximum charge.....	Month or part thereof.	do	75
(2)	For storage on upper floors, Ballantyne Pier, accepted at Board's convenience.....	Day or part thereof...	Ton Wt. or M..	4
	Maximum charge.....	Month or part thereof.	do	75
(3)	Not otherwise specified.....	Day or part thereof...	do	4

National Harbours Board Act—*continued*SCHEDULE OF RATES—*Continued*

3. (2) Storage charges—Concluded

(a) GOODS STORED IN TRANSIT SHEDS—*Continued*

<i>Item No.</i>	<i>Description of Goods</i>	<i>Period of Storage</i>	<i>Unit Basis</i>	<i>Cents</i>
20	Bambooware, including Baskets, Furniture, Rakes.....	Day or part thereof...	Ton of 40 cubic feet.....	4
30	Fish, canned:—			
	(1) Sardines, in cartons of approximately 18 pounds or 0·37 cubic feet each.....	do	2,000 pounds...	4
	(2) Not otherwise specified, in cases.....	Month or part thereof.	Standard case.. Half or smaller case.....	2 1
40	Lumber and Other Forest Products:—			
	(1) Lath.....	Day or part thereof...	1,000 lath.....	$\frac{3}{4}$
	(2) Logs, for export.....	Month or part thereof.	1,000 f.b.m. Brereton scale..	40
	(3) Lumber:			
	(a) Ordinary storage and piling.....	Day or part thereof...	1,000 f.b.m.....	3
	(b) Special storage and piling.....	do	do	6
	(4) Shingles.....	do	Bundle.....	1/10
50	Mats, grass or straw.....	do	Ton of 40 cubic feet.....	4
60	Matting, grass or straw.....	do	do	4
70	Rattanware, including Baskets, Furniture, Rakes, of cane, fibre, grass, rattan, reed or willow.....	do	do	4
80	Rugs, grass or straw.....	do	do	4
90	Vehicles, self-propelling, and Trailers, on own wheels.....	do	Each.....	65
100	Wood-pulp, for furtherance by railway or vessel:—			
	Not over 50 cubic feet per 2,000 pounds.....	do	2,000 pounds...	4
		Maximum charge per month or part thereof.	do	60
	Over 50 cubic feet per 2,000 pounds.....	Day or part thereof...	do	4
		Maximum charge per month or part thereof.	do	75
(b) GOODS IN OPEN STORAGE AT OWNER'S RISK.			One-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of rates under section 3(2)(a)	

National Harbours Board Act—continued

SCHEDULE OF RATES—Continued

3. (3) Other charges:—

Item No.		
10	All services not otherwise specified.....	By arrangement
20	Bracing charge.....	Cost plus 15%
30	Checking charge.....	Per 2,000 pounds.....50 cents
40	Direct handling charge, on goods other than export or import overland traffic:—	
	(1) From vessels to cars.....	Per ton.....60 cents
	(2) From cars to vessels.....	Cost plus 15%
50	Overside wharfage—On goods transhipped overside from vessel to vessel, or unloaded overside from a vessel to or loaded overside to a vessel from water.....	One half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of wharfage rates under section 3(1)(a) or 3(1)(b)
60	Overtime charge...Difference between straight-time and overtime wages plus 10%	
70	Sorting charge.....	Per 2,000 pounds.....50 cents
80	Standby charge.....	Cost of labour
90	Sub-order delivery charge.....	Each delivery.....40 cents

MINIMUM CHARGES

4. The Minimum charges on a single shipment from one shipper to one consignee shall be as follows:—

	Wharfage (cents)	Handling Charge (cents)	Car Loading Charge or Car Unloading Charge (cents)	Storage (cents)
(1) On goods from or to any port in British Columbia or Puget Sound..	20	15	15	25
(2) On other goods.....	25	25	25	25

EXEMPTIONS

5. Wharfage shall not be levied on goods as follows:—

- (1) Ships' stores, when not receipted for by the Board, for sole use of any vessel unloading or loading goods or paying dockage at Board property.
- (2) Bunker fuel delivered overside from lighter, and bunker coal in quantities under ten (10) tons handled direct from railway car, to and for sole use of any vessel unloading or loading goods or paying dockage at Board property.
- (3) Repair material, lining or ballast delivered direct to and for sole use of any vessel unloading or loading goods or paying dockage at Board property.

National Harbours Board Act—continued**TERMS AND CONDITIONS**

6. (1) *When Charges are Due and Payable.*—The charges under this tariff shall, as soon as incurred, become due and payable to the Board at its office in Vancouver.
- (2) *Responsibility for Payment.*—The consignee, shipper, owner or agent of goods subject to the charges under this tariff shall be responsible for payment of such charges and such goods shall not be removed from the harbour until the charges are fully paid or security for payment has been accepted by the Board. Where security has been accepted by the Board, the charges shall be paid within thirty (30) consecutive days from due date.
- (3) *Additional Charge for Non-payment.*—On goods on which the charges under this tariff are due and payable within a thirty-day period and have not been paid at the expiry of such period, an additional charge may be levied by the Board for each subsequent thirty (30) days, or part thereof, that the charges remain due and unpaid, in an amount equal to ten (10) per cent of the charges due and unpaid.
- (4) *Free Time.*—
- (a) *Schedule:*
- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| (i) All goods except canned fish in boxes, from or to any port in— | |
| Canada | four (4) working days |
| United States, Alaska or Europe | five (5) working days |
| Other countries | ten (10) working days |
| (ii) Canned fish in boxes..... | ten (10) working days |
- (b) *Application:*
- (i) On goods unloaded from a vessel.....following complete discharge of the vessel
- (ii) On goods for loading to a vessel.....following delivery to Board property
- (c) *Extension:*
- Free time may be extended by the Board.
- (5) *Right to Remove Goods.*—The Board may, in its sole discretion and at the risk and expense of the consignee, shipper, owner or agent of the goods, remove to and store in another portion of the same transit shed or another shed on Board property, or in a public or private warehouse in Vancouver, any or all goods not removed within the free time permitted.
- (6) *Goods in Unsuitable Packages.*—Goods in packages unsuitable for withstanding ordinary handling incident to transportation may be rejected or repacked at the expense of the consignee, shipper, owner, or agent of the goods.
- (7) *Explosives and other Dangerous Goods.*—Explosives and other dangerous goods will be received only between the hours of eight (8) a.m. and five (5) p.m., and must be removed from Board property without delay. Permit in writing must be obtained from the Board before explosives will be received on Board property.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

- (8) *Live Stock*.—Live stock must be cared for, handled, and loaded into or unloaded from cars by the consignee, shipper, owner or agent thereof.
- (9) *Liability re Loss, Damage, Destruction, etc.*—
 - (a) The Board will not be responsible for any loss, damage or destruction due to fire, frost, heat, dampness, leakage, the elements, evaporation, natural shrinkage, wastage or decay; animals, rats, mice, or other rodents; moths, weevil or other insects; leakage or discharge from fire protection systems, collapse of buildings or structures, breakdown of plant or machinery or equipment; floats, logs, or piling required in breasting vessels away from the wharf, or to any cause not within its control; nor will it be answerable for any loss, damage, destruction or delay arising from insufficient notification or from war, insurrection, shortage of labour, combinations, riots, or strikes of any persons in its employ or in the service of others or from any consequence arising therefrom.
 - (b) Fragile articles shall be accepted only at owner's risk of damage or destruction.
- (10) *Other Charges*.—The charges under this tariff are additional to other charges of the Board.

BY-LAW VANCOUVER B-4(b)

Tariff of Wharf Charges

NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD OIL STORAGE AND HANDLING FACILITIES

HARBOUR OF VANCOUVER, B.C.

DEFINITIONS

1. (1) "*Agitating charge*" is a charge on oils for the agitating thereof in tanks of vessels, storage tanks, railway tank cars, barrels or drums.
- (2) "*Board*" means the National Harbours Board.
- (3) "*Board property*" means the oil handling and storage facilities under the administration, management or control of the Board in the harbour of Vancouver.
- (4) "*Bracing charge*" is a charge on oils in containers, where the Board is required to furnish labour or material, for the bracing thereof on railway cars and is additional to the car loading charge.
- (5) "*Car loading charge*" is a charge on oils in containers for the loading thereof from ordinary place of rest to railway cars, excluding labour and material for bracing goods on cars.
- (6) "*Car unloading charge*" is a charge on oils in containers for the unloading thereof from railway cars to ordinary place of rest.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

- (7) "*Checking charge*" is a charge on oils in containers for the checking thereof in accordance with marks, serial numbers, weights of packages, or other similar particulars, and supplying such particulars to the consignee, shipper, owner or agent of the oils.
- (8) "*Equalizing charge*" is a charge on oils in bulk for equalizing the weights thereof in railway tank cars.
- (9) "*Free time*" is a specified number of days during which oils subject to wharfage may remain on Board property free of storage charges.
- (10) "*Handling charge*" is a charge on oils in containers for the handling thereof from or to vessel slings to or from ordinary place of rest, including ordinary sorting, piling and trucking in sheds.
- (11) "*Liquefying charge*" is a charge on oils in bulk for the liquefying thereof (including heating to the required temperature of not less than 75 degrees Fahrenheit) in tanks of vessels for pumping.
- (12) "*Oils*" means fish oil, whale oil, sperm oil, vegetable oil, and mineral oil.
- (13) "*Oil solids or residue removal charge*" is a charge on oils in bulk for labour or equipment used in the removal or liquefying of oil solids or residue from or in tanks of vessels.
- (14) "*Overtime charge*" is an additional charge on oils for services performed during other than regular working hours.
- (15) "*Pumping charge*" is a charge on oils in bulk for the pumping thereof from vessels to or to vessels from storage tanks, from vessels directly to railway tank cars alongside, from storage tanks to or to storage tanks from railway tank cars or tank trucks, between storage tanks, or for any pumping of oils not otherwise specified, including use of pumps, pumping equipment and pipe lines, and labour necessary to operate such equipment, but excluding:—
 - (a) removal of strongbacks, tank and hatch covers of vessels;
 - (b) supplying gear or labour for hoisting pumping equipment to or from vessels, or raising, lowering, or holding equipment in position while in use aboard vessels;
 - (c) labour or equipment used in the removal or liquefying of oil solids or residue from or in tanks of vessels;
 - (d) liquefying (including heating to the required temperature of not less than 75 degrees Fahrenheit) oils in tanks of vessels for pumping;
 - (e) moving of pumping equipment;
 - (f) supplying steam;
 - (g) agitating oils;
 - (h) equalizing weights of oils in railway tank cars.
- (16) "*Pumping equipment handling charge*" is a charge for the supplying of gear or labour for hoisting pumping equipment to or from vessels, or raising, lowering, or holding equipment in position while in use aboard vessels.
- (17) "*Pumping equipment movement charge*" is a charge for the moving of pumping equipment.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

- (18) "*Sorting charge*" is a charge on oils in containers for the sorting thereof in accordance with sub-marks, brands or other specifications.
- (19) "*Standby charge*" is a charge on oils when wharf gangs have been ordered for services thereon and, being ready to start or having started work, are delayed for periods exceeding fifteen (15) consecutive minutes in starting or continuing work, provided the delay is not due to any fault of the Board.
- (20) "*Steaming charge*" is a charge on oils for supplying steam.
- (21) "*Storage charge*" is a charge on oils remaining on Board property after the expiry of free time.
- (22) "*Sub-order delivery charge*" is a charge on oils in containers for the delivery thereof on Board property, in accordance with sub-orders, to other than the original consignee.
- (23) "*Wharfage*" is a charge on oils handled at Board property, as follows:—
 - (a) unloaded from or loaded to a vessel;
 - (b) transhipped from vessel to vessel;
 - (c) unloaded from or loaded to a vehicle.

Provided that wharfage shall be levied only once on oils—

- (i) unloaded to Board property and remaining there until re-shipped;
 - (ii) transhipped from vessel to vessel;
- without, in the interval, being altered in form or composition.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

SCHEDULE OF RATES

		Car Loading Charge or Car Unloading Charge		
		Wharf-Handling age Charge	Charge	Charge
		c.	c.	c.
2.	(1) Wharfage, handling, car loading, car unloading charges:—			
	(a) Oils in bulk—			
	(i) Transhipped overside from vessel to vessel.....	Per 2,000 pounds	25	...
	(ii) Not otherwise specified.....	do	50	...
	(b) Oils in containers.....	do	50	100
	(2) Pumping charges:—			
	(a) From vessel to storage tanks.....	per 2,000 pounds		35 cents
	(b) To vessel from storage tanks.....	do		60 cents
	(c) From vessel to tank cars alongside..	do		70 cents
	(d) From storage tanks to or to storage tanks from railway tank cars or tank trucks.....	do		35 cents
	(e) Between storage tanks.....	do		35 cents
	(f) Any pumping of oils not otherwise specified.....	do	By arrangement	
	(g) When oil is taken from the top of storage tanks, there shall be levied an additional charge of.....	do		15 cents
	(h) Minimum charge.....			\$1.00
	(3) Storage charges:—			
	(a) In bulk, in tank lots.....	per day or part thereof..	per 2,000 pounds..	3 cents
	(b) In containers.....	do	do	4 cents
	(4) Agitating charge:—			
	(a) In tanks of vessel.....		Cost plus fifteen (15) per cent	
	(b) In storage tanks, railway tank cars, barrels or drums, per hour.....		\$1.00	
	Minimum charge.....		2.00	
	(5) Bracing charge.....		Cost plus 15%	
	(6) Checking charge.....	per 2,000 pounds		50 cents
	(7) Equalizing charge.....		Cost plus fifteen (15) per cent	
	Minimum charge.....		\$1.00 per car	
	(8) Liquefying charge.....		Cost plus 15%	
	(9) Oil solids or residue removal charge.....		Cost plus 15%	
	(10) Overtime charge.....		Difference between straight-time and overtime wages plus 10%	
	(11) Pumping equipment handling charge.....		Cost plus 15%	
	(12) Pumping equipment movement charge.....		Cost plus 15%	
	Minimum charge.....		\$5.00	
	(13) Sorting charge.....	per 2,000 pounds		50 cents
	(14) Standby charge.....		Cost of Labour	
	(15) Steaming charge.....		Cost plus 15%	
	(16) Sub-order delivery charge.....	each delivery		40 cents

National Harbours Board Act—continued

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

3. (1) *When Charges are Due and Payable.*—The charges under this tariff shall, as soon as incurred, become due and payable to the Board at its office in Vancouver.
- (2) *Responsibility for Payment.*—The consignee, shipper, owner or agent of oils subject to the charges under this tariff shall be responsible for payment of such charges and such oils shall not be removed from the harbour until the charges are fully paid or security for payment has been accepted by the Board. Where security has been accepted by the Board, the charges shall be paid within thirty (30) consecutive days from due date.
- (3) *Additional Charge for Non-payment.*—On goods on which the charges under this tariff are due and payable within a thirty-day period and have not been paid at the expiry of such period, an additional charge may be levied by the Board for each subsequent thirty (30) days, or part thereof, that the charges remain due and unpaid, in an amount equal to ten (10) per cent of the charges due and unpaid.
- (4) *Free Time.*—
 - (a) *Schedule:*
 - (i) Bulk oils in storage tanks.....No free time
 - (ii) Oils in barrels or drums:
 - Imported.....Ten (10) working days
 - Domestic.....Four (4) working days
 - (b) *Application:*
 - (i) On oils unloaded from a vessel..following complete discharge of the vessel
 - (ii) On oils for loading to a vessel.....following delivery to Board property
 - (c) *Extension:*

Free time may be extended by the Board.
- (5) *Liability re Loss, Damage, Destruction, etc.*—All oils at any time handled, placed or stored at Board property under the provisions of this tariff shall be entirely at owner's risk.
- (6) *Other Charges.*—The charges under this tariff are additional to other charges of the Board.

BY-LAW VANCOUVER B-4(c)

Tariff of Wharf Charges

NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD FISHERMEN'S WHARF

HARBOUR OF VANCOUVER, B.C.

DEFINITIONS

1. (1) "*Board*" means the National Harbours Board.
- (2) "*Dockage*" is a charge on every vessel for mooring at Fishermen's Wharf or to any vessel or vessels made fast thereto.
- (3) "*Wharfage*" is a charge on goods unloaded from a vessel to or loaded to a vessel from Fishermen's Wharf or transhipped from vessel to vessel thereat.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

- (4) “*Freezing charge*” is a charge on goods for the freezing thereof, including cold storage for one month or part thereof, at Fishermen’s Wharf.
- (5) “*Storage charge*” is a charge on goods for the storage thereof at Fishermen’s Wharf.
- (6) “*Month*” means thirty (30) consecutive days unless otherwise specified.

SCHEDULE OF RATES

2. (1) *Dockage* shall be assessed, except as otherwise provided in subsection (3) of this section, on the registered length of registered vessels, and on the over-all length of unregistered vessels, for each twenty-four (24) hours or part thereof beginning when the first line is made fast and continuing until the last line is cast off, at rates per vessel as follows:—

Not over 25 feet in length	.....	\$ 0.15
Over 25 feet and not over 40 feet in length	.....	0.25
“ 40 “ “ “ 50 “ “	.....	0.35
“ 50 “ “ “ 60 “ “	.....	0.40
“ 60 “ “ “ 70 “ “	.....	0.50
“ 70 “ “ “ 80 “ “	.....	0.60
“ 80 “ “ “ 90 “ “	.....	0.70

Provided that—

- (a) On every vessel mooring for a period of one (1) month or part thereof, dockage shall not exceed rates per vessel as follows:—

Not over 25 feet in length	.....	\$ 2.00
Over 25 feet and not over 40 feet in length	.....	3.00
“ 40 “ “ “ 50 “ “	.....	4.00
“ 50 “ “ “ 60 “ “	.....	5.00
“ 60 “ “ “ 70 “ “	.....	6.00
“ 70 “ “ “ 80 “ “	.....	7.00
“ 80 “ “ “ 90 “ “	.....	8.00

- (b) On every vessel mooring—

- (i) for a period of less than one (1) month immediately following any month during which the vessel was moored continuously;
- (ii) for one or more than one period of not less than seven (7) days any time during the month next following any month during which the vessel was moored continuously;

the maximum monthly rate shall be levied *pro rata*.

The over-all length of any unregistered vessel may be determined by the Board and, when so determined, shall be conclusive.

- (2) *Wharfage* shall be assessed, except as otherwise provided in subsection (3) of this section, at a rate of fifty cents (50c.) per 2,000 pounds.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

- (3) *Dockage and Wharfage*.—When both dockage and wharfage are incurred during the same period of mooring, only dockage or wharfage, whichever is the greater, shall be assessed, provided that when a vessel moors solely for the purpose of unloading goods only wharfage shall be assessed.
- (4) *Freezing charge* per pound $\frac{1}{2}$ cent
- (5) *Storage charges*:—
- (a) Each cold room (floor area approximately 100 square feet).....per month or part thereof.... \$ 15.00
- (b) Reserved space (when available)..... *Pro rata*
- (c) On goods not occupying reserved space.....per pound, per month or part thereof..... $\frac{1}{4}$ cent
- (6) *Electricity*:—
- (a) Vessels alongside wharf..each lamp, per month or part thereof..... \$ 1.00
- (b) Wharf premises Current rates
- (7) *Ice* “
- (8) *Water* “

MINIMUM CHARGE

3. The minimum wharfage on a single shipment from one shipper to one consignee shall be twenty-five cents (25c.).

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

4. (1) *When Charges are Due and Payable*.—The charges under this tariff shall, as soon as incurred, become due and payable to the Board at its office in Vancouver.
- (2) *Responsibility for Payment*.—The consignee, shipper, owner or agent of goods subject to the charges under this tariff shall be responsible for payment of such charges and such goods shall not be removed from the harbour until the charges are fully paid or security for payment has been accepted by the Board. Where security has been accepted by the Board, the charges shall be paid within thirty (30) consecutive days from due date.
- (3) *Additional Charge for Non-payment*.—On goods on which the charges under this tariff are due and payable within a thirty-day period and have not been paid at the expiry of such period, an additional charge may be levied by the Board for each subsequent thirty (30) days, or part thereof, that the charges remain due and unpaid, in an amount equal to ten (10) per cent of the charges due and unpaid.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

- (4) *Liability re Loss, Damage, Destruction, etc.*—Every vessel while moored and all goods at any time handled, placed, frozen or stored, at Fishermen's Wharf, under the provisions of this tariff shall be entirely at owner's risk.
 - (5) *Other Charges.*—The charges under this tariff are additional to other charges of the Board.
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BY-LAW VANCOUVER B-5

Tariff of Cargo Rates

HARBOUR OF VANCOUVER, B.C.

DEFINITIONS

1. (1) "*Board*" means the National Harbours Board.
- (2) "*Cargo rates*" is a charge on goods unloaded from or loaded to every vessel, transhipped from vessel to vessel, or placed or towed in the waters of the harbour of Vancouver; provided that, except on goods on which inward and outward rates are particularly specified in the schedule of rates, cargo rates shall be levied only once on goods—
 - (a) unloaded from a vessel to a wharf or other facility and remaining there until loaded to a vessel for movement from the harbour or to another point therein;
 - (b) unloaded from a vessel to a wharf or other facility and moved directly to another wharf or other facility and loaded to a vessel for movement from the harbour or to another point therein;without, in the interval, being altered in form or composition.

APPLICATION OF RATES

2. The rates provided in Section 3 shall be applied, except as otherwise specified therein, to weight (2,000 pounds per ton) or measurement (40 cubic feet per ton) as follows:—
 - (1) On goods unloaded from or loaded to a vessel (including goods transhipped from vessel to vessel) and which have been or shall be carried by the vessel by weight or measurement—as such goods have been or shall be carried by the vessel;
 - (2) On goods unloaded from or loaded to a vessel (including goods transhipped from vessel to vessel) and which have been or shall be carried by the vessel on any basis other than weight or measurement—by weight or measurement whichever yields the greater revenue.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

SCHEDULE OF RATES

3. Cargo rates shall be levied at rates as follows:—

(1) GOODS NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN SECTION 3:

Item No.	Description of Goods	Unit Basis	Rate in Cents
10	All goods not otherwise specified.....	Per ton.....	15
20	Alfalfa Meal.....	do	6
30	Apples.....	Per box.....	$\frac{3}{8}$
40	Asphalt (Asphaltum)		
	(1) Inward.....	Per ton.....	15
	(2) Outward, when produced from materials on which inward cargo rates have been paid.....	do	5
50	Boats, including Canoes, carried by coastal vessel other than railway car ferry or car barge.....	Each.....	15
60	Brick, common.....	Per 1,000 brick.....	10
70	Buildings, on rafts or scows.....	Each.....	100
80	Cement, natural or portland.....	Per ton.....	10
90	Coal, Coke.....	do	10
100	Containers.....	Per 2,000 pounds.....	5
110	Copra, in bulk.....	Per ton.....	6
120	Explosives.....	do	25
130	Fertilizers, chemical.....	do	5
140	Fish and Fish Products:—		
	(1) In Cans:		
	Domestic—		
	(a) Inward.....	do	$7\frac{1}{2}$
	(b) Outward:		
	(i) When ocean rate is based on weight but shown on a basis other than weight or measurement.....	Per 2,000 pounds.....	$7\frac{1}{2}$
	(ii) Not otherwise specified.....	Per ton.....	$7\frac{1}{2}$
	(2) Fresh, Frozen, Pickled, Salted, Smoked.....	do	5
	(3) Meal.....	do	5
	(4) Oil, including Whale Oil and Sperm Oil.....	do	5
150	Grain and Grain Products:—		
	(1) Grain in bulk or bags:		
	Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, Flax, Corn, Screenings.....	Per ton.....	6
	(2) Grain Products in barrels or bags:		
	Including Flour, Bran, Shorts, Middlings, Malt, Rolled Oats, Oatmeal, Mill Feeds (containing not more than 35 per cent of ingredients other than grain or grain products).....	do	6
160	Gravel, in bulk.....	Per cubic yard.....	3
170	Iron, pig.....	Per ton.....	10
180	Lime, common.....	do	10
190	Liquors, alcoholic, potable:—		
	(1) Ale, Beer, Stout.....	Per Imperial Gallon...	1
	(2) Not otherwise specified.....	do	$1\frac{1}{2}$
200	Live Stock:—		
	(1) Horses, Cattle, Swine.....	Each.....	5
	(2) Sheep.....	do	2
210	Lumber and Other Forest Products:—		
	(1) Box Shooks, Cooperage Stock (staves and ends)	Per ton.....	5
	(2) Cordwood.....	Per cord.....	4
	(3) Doors.....	Each.....	$\frac{1}{4}$
	(4) Hog Fuel.....	Per 200 cubic feet....	3
	(5) Lath.....	Per 1,000 lath.....	3
	(6) Logs:		
	(a) Inward—		
	(i) In sections, towed.....	Per section or part thereof.....	175
	(ii) Not otherwise specified.....	Per 1,000 feet board measure.....	5

National Harbours Board Act—*continued*SCHEDULE OF RATES—*Continued*3. (1) GOODS NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN SECTION 3—*Concluded*

<i>Item No.</i>	<i>Description of Goods</i>	<i>Unit Basis</i>	<i>Rate in Cents</i>
210	Lumber and Other Forest Products— <i>Concluded</i>		
	(6) Logs— <i>Concluded</i>		
	(b) Outward—		
	(i) In sections, towed.....	Per section or part thereof.....	175
	(ii) Not otherwise specified.....	Per 1,000 feet board measure.....	5
(7)	Lumber:		
	(a) Hardwood.....	do	10
	(b) Softwood—		
	(i) Untreated.....	do	5
	(ii) Treated, on which inward cargo rates have been paid under sub-item (i) preceding.....	do	1
	(iii) Treated, not otherwise specified.....	do	6
(8)	Piles, Poles, Spars:		
	(a) Untreated.....	Per 100 linear feet....	5
	(b) Treated, on which inward cargo rates have been paid under sub-item (a) preceding...	do	1
	(c) Treated, not otherwise specified.....	do	6
(9)	Sawdust.....	Per 200 cubic feet....	5
(10)	Shingles.....	Per bundle.....	$\frac{1}{8}$
(11)	Shingle Bolts.....	Per cord.....	$3\frac{1}{2}$
220	Ores and Ore Concentrates:—		
	Copper, Iron, Lead, Zinc.....	Per ton.....	5
230	Paper:—		
	(1) Newsprint, Wrapping:		
	(a) Inward.....	do	$7\frac{1}{2}$
	(b) Outward.....	do	$7\frac{1}{2}$
	(2) Waste Kraft and Specialty Paper being returned to mills for repulping and on which cargo rates have been previously paid.....	Per ton.....	5
240	Petroleum and Petroleum Products:—		
	(1) Crude, Fuel, Lubricating:		
	(a) Inward.....	do	15
	(b) Outward, on which inward cargo rates have been paid.....	do	5
	(2) Gasoline, Kerosene, Naphtha, Distillate:		
	(a) Inward.....	do	25
	(b) Outward, on which inward cargo rates have been paid, or when produced from materials on which inward cargo rates have been paid.....	do	5
250	Pianos, Pipe Organs.....	Each.....	20
260	Sand, building, in bulk.....	Per cubic yard.....	3
270	Scrap Metal.....	Per ton.....	10
280	Stone:—		
	(1) Crushed, in bulk.....	Per cubic yard.....	3
	(2) Blocks, Slabs, in rough.....	Per ton.....	10
290	Vehicles, self-propelling, on own wheels:—		
	(1) Automobiles, standard passenger, carried by coastal vessel other than railway car ferry or car barge.....	Each.....	30
	(2) Automobiles and Motor Trucks, not otherwise specified:		
	(a) Wheelbase not over 100 inches.....	do	30
	(b) Wheelbase over 100 inches.....	Per ton.....	20
300	Woodpulp:—		
	(1) Inward.....	do	$7\frac{1}{2}$
	(2) Outward.....	do	$7\frac{1}{2}$

National Harbours Board Act—continued

SCHEDULE OF RATES—Continued

3. (2) THROUGH SHIPMENTS:—

Goods carried as through shipments, provided satisfactory proof of such carriage is submitted to the Board:—

Item No.	Description of Goods	Unit Basis	Rate in Cents
10	Cement:— From Vancouver Island to interior points in Canada, in carload quantities.....	Per ton.....	5
20	European-United States Traffic:— Goods (except grain, grain products and potable alcoholic liquors) shipped from or to European countries to or from United States ports, and transhipped from vessel to vessel at Vancouver: (1) When the incoming vessel pays harbour dues pursuant to By-law Vancouver B-1.....	No charge	
	(2) When the incoming vessel is not liable to pay harbour dues pursuant to section 2(2) of By-law Vancouver B-1.....	Per ton.....	5
30	Fruit, canned or dried:— Shipped from California to Nelson, B.C. or points in Canada east of British Columbia, by vessel to Vancouver and then by railway to destination:— (1) When the vessel pays harbour dues pursuant to By-law Vancouver B-1.....	No charge	
	(2) When the vessel is not liable to pay harbour dues pursuant to section 2(2) of By-law Vancouver B-1.....	Per ton.....	5
40	Intercoastal Traffic:— Goods (except grain, grain products and potable alcoholic liquors) shipped from or to United States ports on the Pacific Coast to or from Canadian ports on and west of the Atlantic Coast to and including West Fort William, Ontario, and transhipped from vessel to vessel at Vancouver:— (1) When the incoming vessel pays harbour dues pursuant to By-law Vancouver B-1.....	No charge	
	(2) When the incoming vessel is not liable to pay harbour dues pursuant to section 2(2) of By-law Vancouver B-1.....	Per ton.....	5
50	Liquors, alcoholic, potable:— (1) Shipped from the Orient or Australia to United States, or from United Kingdom to Honolulu, Hawaii, and transhipped at Vancouver to vessel or railway when destined United States, and to vessel when destined Honolulu: (a) When the incoming vessel pays harbour dues pursuant to By-law Vancouver B-1..	No charge	
	(b) When the incoming vessel is not liable to pay harbour dues pursuant to section 2(2) of By-law Vancouver B-1.....	Apply rates under Item 190 of section 3(1)	
	(2) Shipped to points in Canada east of British Columbia.....	Per Imperial Gallon..	½
60	Milk, condensed or evaporated:— From points in Fraser Valley to Victoria, B.C.....	Per ton.....	5
70	New Westminster, B.C. Traffic:— Goods destined New Westminster, B.C.....	do	5
80	Salt:— Transhipped overside from vessel to vessel.....	do	5
90	Salt Cake.....	do	5

National Harbours Board Act—*continued*SCHEDULE OF RATES—*Continued*3. (2) THROUGH SHIPMENTS—*Concluded*

<i>Item No.</i>	<i>Description of Goods</i>	<i>Unit Basis</i>	<i>Rate in Cents</i>
100	Transpacific Traffic:—		
	(1) Goods (except grain, grain products other than flour from points in Canada east of the Province of Saskatchewan, and potable alcoholic liquors) shipped from or to transpacific countries to or from points in:		
	(a) United States under rates authorized by westbound or eastbound Trans-Continental Freight Bureau Tariffs;		
	(b) Canada, east of the Province of Saskatchewan;		
	moving by railway from or to Vancouver to or from such United States or Canadian points—		
	(i) When the vessel pays harbour dues pursuant to By-law Vancouver B-1	No charge	
	(ii) When the vessel is not liable to pay harbour dues pursuant to section 2(2) of By-law Vancouver B-1	Per ton	5
	(2) Goods (except grain, grain products and potable alcoholic liquors) shipped from or to transpacific countries to or from United States ports and transhipped from vessel to vessel at Vancouver:		
	(a) When either the incoming or the outgoing vessel pays harbour dues pursuant to By-law Vancouver B-1	No charge	
	(b) When both the incoming and outgoing vessels are not liable to pay harbour dues pursuant to section 2(2) of By-law Vancouver B-1	Per ton	5
	(3) Goods (except grain, grain products and potable alcoholic liquors) shipped from or to transpacific countries to or from Canadian ports on and west of the Atlantic Coast to and including West Fort William, Ontario, and transhipped from vessel to vessel at Vancouver:		
	(a) When the incoming vessel pays harbour dues pursuant to By-law Vancouver B-1	No charge	
	(b) When the incoming vessel is not liable to pay harbour dues pursuant to section 2(2) of By-law Vancouver B-1	Per ton	5
110	Victoria, B.C. Traffic:—		
	Goods, except potable alcoholic liquors, from or to foreign countries to or from Victoria, B.C.	Per ton	5
120	Goods from foreign countries to points in Canada east of British Columbia on which no rates are provided in section 3(2)	Per ton	5
3. (3)	CAR FERRY OR CAR BARGE TRAFFIC:—		
	Goods (except explosives, potable alcoholic liquors and live stock) carried in railway cars on car ferry or car barge	Per ton	5
3. (4)	EXPRESS TRAFFIC	Per ton	15
3. (5)	FISHING VESSEL TRAFFIC:—		
	Goods carried by fishing vessels of not over four (4) tons net register and engaged in gill netting	per vessel per year or part thereof	50

National Harbours Board Act—continued

MINIMUM CHARGE

4. *The minimum charge on a single shipment from one shipper to one consignee shall be as follows:—*

- (1) Goods not over 650 pounds weight or 13 cubic feet measurement.....5 cents
- (2) Goods over 650 pounds weight or 13 cubic feet measurement and not over 1,350 pounds weight or 27 cubic feet measurement.....10 cents
- (3) Goods over 1,350 pounds weight or 27 cubic feet measurement and not over 2,000 pounds weight or 40 cubic feet measurement.....15 cents

Provided that on each fish shipment not over 1,325 pounds weight or 27 cubic feet measurement, the minimum charge shall be 5 cents.

EXEMPTIONS

5. *Cargo rates shall not be levied on goods as follows:—*

*Item
No.*

Description of Goods

10 Car Barge Traffic:

- (1) Goods, except explosives, potable alcoholic liquors and live stock, in cars moved on through rates via Canadian Pacific Railway Company car barge and rail facilities to or from Mission, B.C., or points east and south thereof;
- (2) Coal from Vancouver Island via Canadian Pacific Railway Company car barge for use by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in Vancouver, B.C.

20 Fuel Oil brought into the harbour and used for bunkering vessels therein:

- (1) Bunker fuel oil discharged into bonded tanks, except any portion of such oil that is delivered for purposes other than for bunkering vessels in the harbour;
- (2) Fuel oil discharged into duty-paid tanks and subsequently delivered and used for bunkering vessels in the harbour, provided satisfactory proof of said delivery and use is filed with the Board within one (1) year from the date of said delivery.

30 Intra-harbour traffic moved by ferries to or from Vancouver from or to North Vancouver, West Vancouver, or North Arm, Burrard Inlet.

40 Machinery or Equipment, repaired, moved outward after having been brought into the harbour and repaired and on which goods inward cargo rates were paid.

50 Standard Passenger Automobiles accompanied by the owner and carried by coastal vessel other than railway car ferry or car barge.

60 Returned Goods transported free by the carrying vessel and on which goods inward or outward cargo rates were paid.

70 Ships' Stores or Bunkers taken aboard any vessel for such vessel's use, or for distribution to another vessel within the harbour for such vessel's use; also feed for live stock while being transported by any vessel.

80 Samples transported free by the carrying vessel.

90 Towed Goods moved into the harbour for the purpose of Customs clearance and, after such clearance, towed outward from the harbour for delivery outside thereof.

National Harbours Board Act—continued**TERMS AND CONDITIONS**

6. (1) *When Charges are Due and Payable.*—Cargo rates shall, as soon as incurred, become due and payable to the Board at its office in Vancouver.
- (2) *Responsibility for Payment.*—The consignee, shipper, owner or agent of goods subject to cargo rates shall be responsible for payment of such charge and such goods shall not be removed from the harbour until the charge is fully paid or security for payment has been accepted by the Board. Where security has been accepted by the Board, cargo rates shall be paid within thirty (30) consecutive days from due date.
- (3) *Additional Charge for Non-payment.*—On goods on which cargo rates are due and payable within a thirty-day period and have not been paid at the expiry of such period, an additional charge may be levied by the Board for each subsequent thirty (30) days, or part thereof, that cargo rates remain due and unpaid, in an amount equal to ten (10) per cent of the cargo rates due and unpaid.
- (4) *Right to Examine Manifest or Other Document.*—For the purpose of ascertaining the kind and quantity of goods carried on any vessel, any duly authorized officer of the Board shall have the right to board the vessel or enter the office or premises of the steamship company or agent concerned and to examine the manifest or other document of such vessel, steamship company or agent, and no person shall hinder or molest any such officer or refuse to allow him to board the vessel, or enter the office or premises, for the purpose specified herein.
- (5) *Refunds.*—Application for refund of overcharges will not be considered by the Board unless lodged within one year from the date of filing the manifest or report, and no claim submitted at any one time will be considered for amounts of less than twenty-five cents (25c.) in respect of any single shipment or portion thereof.
- (6) *Other Charges.*—Cargo rates are additional to other charges of the Board.

BY-LAW VANCOUVER B-8**Tariff of Railway Charges****HARBOUR OF VANCOUVER, B.C.****DEFINITIONS**

1. (1) “*Board*” means the National Harbours Board.
- (2) “*Board railway*” means all railway lines and other railway facilities under the administration, management or control of the Board, under lease to the Board, operated by the Board, or under joint operation by the Board and any railway company, in the harbour of Vancouver.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

- (3) “C.N.R.” means Canadian National Railways;
“C.P.R.” means Canadian Pacific Railway Company;
“G.N.R.” means Great Northern Railway Company;
“P.G.E.” means Pacific Great Eastern Railway Company;
“V. & L.I.” means Vancouver and Lulu Island Railway Company—Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Lessee.
- (4) “Interchange” means any point of interchange between Board railway and C.N.R., C.P.R., G.N.R., P.G.E. or V. & L.I.; provided that the interchange between Board railway and P.G.E. or V. & L.I. shall be as follows:—
 - (a) P.G.E.—interchange between Board railway and C.P.R.;
 - (b) V. & L.I.—interchange between Board railway and C.P.R., when C.P.R. is the intermediate railway between V. & L.I. and Board railway; or interchange between Board railway and G.N.R., when G.N.R. is the intermediate railway between V. & L.I. and Board railway.
- (5) “Interswitching charge” is a charge on goods in carload quantities for the movement thereof over Board railway for a distance not exceeding four (4) miles—
 - (a) from or to a siding on Board railway to or from an interchange;
 - (b) from or to an interchange to or from another interchange;Provided that—
 - (a) such service shall include moving over Board railway empty railway cars to which the goods are to be loaded or from which the goods have been unloaded;
 - (b) interswitching charge shall not apply on goods—
 - (i) for which both the point of origin and point of destination are in the switching district of Vancouver;
 - (ii) which, after having been interswitched for unloading at a point in the switching district of Vancouver, are re-consigned and moved to another point therein for unloading;
 - (iii) which, after having been placed by the road-haul railway for unloading thereon in the switching district of Vancouver, are moved for unloading on Board railway therein.
- (6) “Intra-terminal switching charge” is a charge on goods in carload quantities (except as otherwise provided) for the movement thereof over Board railway within the yard limits of Vancouver or the yard limits of North Vancouver; provided that—
 - (a) such service shall include moving over Board railway empty railway cars to which the goods are to be loaded or from which the goods have been unloaded;
 - (b) such charge shall not apply on goods on which interswitching, reswitching, intra-plant, or extra-terminal switching charges are applicable.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

- (7) “*Re-switching charge*” is a charge on goods in carload quantities for any additional movement over Board railway within the yard limits of Vancouver or the yard limits of North Vancouver of the goods, or the car to which the goods are to be loaded, after the initial placement for unloading or loading; provided that—
 - (a) the yard limits of North Vancouver shall not include any portion of Board railway west of Lonsdale Avenue;
 - (b) such charge shall not apply on goods—
 - (i) for which both the point of origin and point of destination are in the switching district of Vancouver or the switching district of North Vancouver;
 - (ii) remaining in a railway freight car after the car has been placed and partly unloaded;
 - (iii) in a railway freight car which has been only partly loaded.
- (8) “*Intra-plant switching charge*” is a charge on goods for the movement thereof over Board railway from one location within the limits of a wharf or industry (except an elevator) to another location within such limits for unloading a portion of the original load received over Board railway or for completion of the load for shipment over Board railway.
- (9) “*Extra-terminal switching charge*” is an additional charge on goods for any additional movement thereof over Board railway.
- (10) “*Road-haul charge*” is a charge on goods in carload quantities for the movement thereof over Board railway from or to Vancouver to or from North Vancouver.
- (11) “*Standard freight mileage charge*” is a charge on goods in carload quantities or less-than-carload quantities for the movement thereof over Board railway and is levied in the absence of any other charge under this tariff.

SCHEDULE OF RATES

2. (1) *Interswitching charges*—

Item No. 10—General.

All goods not otherwise specified, loaded to a car or to be unloaded from a car on Board railway, except team tracks..... per 100 pounds..... 1 cent

Provided that—

- (1) the minimum weight per car shall be as provided in the tariff of the railway that is to receive or has received the road haul on the goods;
- (2) minimum charges shall be as follows—
 - (a) goods classified 7th, 8th or 10th class in Canadian Freight Classification No. 19, C.T.C. No. 983, supplements thereto or successive issues thereof..... per car..... \$ 3.00
 - (b) other goods..... per car..... \$ 5.00

Item No. 20—Intermediate Service.

Goods moved between two interchanges for a distance not over three (3) miles..... per car..... \$ 3.00

Item No. 30—Goods Occupying More than One (1) Car.

On goods that, because of their length, occupy more than one (1) car, there shall be levied for each additional car occupied, a charge equivalent to two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) of, and in addition to, charges under item 10 or item 20 preceding; provided that:

- (1) the minimum charge for each additional car shall be \$3.00;

National Harbours Board Act—continued

SCHEDULE OF RATES—Continued

(2) when one additional car is used with two other cars in moving goods in a single shipment from one shipper to one consignee on one bill of lading, the charge under this item shall be levied only once.

Item No. 40—Grain and Grain Products, Canadian

- (1) Grain (in Transit) and Products Thereof:
Grain carried by a connecting railway under arrangements that allow the privilege of stopping the grain in transit for the purpose of manufacture, storage or treatment, or the products of such grain, moved to or from a mill, elevator or warehouse—
- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Each direction..... | per 100 pounds..... | 1 cent |
| Minimum charge..... | per car..... | \$ 3.00 |
| Maximum charge..... | do | \$ 5.00 |

- (2) Grain, in bulk, not otherwise specified:
Moved to an elevator from interchange with C.N.R.—
- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|---------|
| Per 100 pounds..... | ..... | 1 cent |
| Minimum charge..... | per car..... | \$ 6.00 |
| Maximum charge..... | do | \$ 6.50 |

Item No. 50—Passenger, Mail or Express Traffic..... per car..... \$25.00

2. (2) Intra-terminal switching charges—

(a) WITHIN VANCOUVER, B.C.:—

Item No.	Description of Goods	Description of Service	Minimum Weight per Car	Rate in Cents per 100 Pounds, Except as Otherwise Provided
10	All goods not otherwise specified.....	From or to a wharf, elevator or siding to or from another wharf, elevator or siding, or an interchange.	50,000 pounds..	1½
20	Car barge traffic...	From or to car barge facilities, foot of Dunlevy Avenue.....	.....	By arrangement
30	Cars, empty, railway, on own wheels—			
	(1) Freight cars returned empty after having been switched for loading on and reshipment via Board railway.....	To an interchange.....	.....	\$5.00 per car
	(2) Freight cars supplied by either C.N.R. to C.P.R. or C.P.R. to C.N.R. for loading and returned empty.	Between two interchanges.	.....	\$1.00 per car, each direction
	(3) Freight cars returned from C.N.R. to C.P.R. or from C.P.R. to C.N.R. for return to owner lines.....	Between two interchanges.	.....	\$1.00 per car
	(4) Passenger train cars.....	Between two interchanges.	.....	\$10.00 per car

National Harbours Board Act—continued

SCHEDULE OF RATES—Continued

2. (2) Intra-terminal switching charges—continued

(a) WITHIN VANCOUVER, B.C.

Item		Description of Service	Minimum Weight per Car	Rate in
No.	Description of Goods			Cents per 100 Pounds, Except as Otherwise Provided
40	Coal, ex water	From a wharf to interchange with— (a) C.N.R., C.P.R. or G.N.R.	90 per cent of marked capacity or marked limit load of car, but not less than 60,000 pounds..	1 ³ / ₄
		(b) V. & L.I.	do	1 ¹ / ₄
50	Coke, ex water	From a wharf to interchange with— (a) C.N.R., C.P.R. or G.N.R.	60,000 pounds..	1 ³ / ₄
		(b) V. & L.I.	do	1 ¹ / ₄
60	Grain, Grain Screenings, Grain Products	From or to a wharf, elevator or siding to or from another wharf, elevator or siding, or an interchange.	60,000 pounds..	1
70	Iron or Steel, ex water: Bars, Plates, Structural, Pig Iron	From a wharf to interchange with— (a) C.N.R., C.P.R. or G.N.R.	80,000 pounds..	1 ³ / ₄
		(b) V. & L.I.	do	1 ¹ / ₄
80	Lumber and Other Forest Products, including Shingles and Wooden Water Pipe	From interchange with V. & L.I. to a wharf	50,000 pounds..	1 ¹ / ₄
90	Passenger, Mail or Express traffic . . .	Between two points . . . . .	.....	\$25.00 per car
100	Railway equipment:— Locomotives, Engines, Motor Cars, Tenders, Snow-ploughs, Ballast-ploughs, Flangers, Cranes, Derricks, Testing Cars, and similar equipment, when moving on their own wheels under their own power	do	.....	\$25.00 per unit
110	Sand, ex water	From a wharf to an interchange	As provided here-under	1 ¹ / ₄
	Cars with marked capacities as follows:			
	60,000 pounds and under	80,000 pounds	60,000 pounds.	
	80,000 pounds and under	100,000 pounds	80,000 pounds.	
	100,000 pounds and over		100,000 pounds.	

National Harbours Board Act—continued

SCHEDULE OF RATES—Continued

2. (2) Intra-terminal switching charges—concluded

(b) WITHIN NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.:—

Item No.	Description of Goods	Description of Service	Minimum Weight per Car	Rate in Cents per 100 Pounds, Except as Otherwise Provided
10	All goods not otherwise specified.....	(a) Between two points east of Lonsdale Avenue, or between two points west of Lonsdale Avenue.....	50,000 pounds..	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
		(b) Between a point east of Lonsdale Avenue and a point west of Lonsdale Avenue.....	do	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
20	Grain, Grain Screenings, Grain Products.....	(a) Between two points east of Lonsdale Avenue...	60,000 pounds..	1
		(b) Between a point east of Lonsdale Avenue and a point west of Lonsdale Avenue.....	do	2
30	Lumber and Shingles:—			
	(1) Part carloads for completion of loading and reshipment over Board railway.	Between two sidings.....	.....	\$6.00 per car
	(2) Carloads, for sorting, drying and reshipment over Board railway.....	Between two sidings.....	.....	\$9.00 per car
40	Passenger, Mail or Express traffic.....	Between two points.....	.....	\$25.00 per car
50	Railway equipment:—			
	Locomotives, Engines, Motor Cars, Tenders, Snow-ploughs, Ballast-ploughs, Flangers, Cranes, Derricks, Testing Cars, and similar equipment, when moving on their own wheels under their own power.....	do	.....	\$25.00 per unit

2. (3) Re-switching charges:—

- (a) All goods, except grain in bulk..... 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents per 100 pounds
Minimum charge..... \$6.05 per car
- (b) Grain in bulk in carload quantities moved for re-inspection, survey or orders..... \$2.50 per car, each movement

National Harbours Board Act—continued

SCHEDULE OF RATES—Continued

2. (4) *Intra-plant switching charge* \$3.00 per car
 2. (5) *Extra-terminal switching charge*:—

Grain in bulk in
 carload quantities
 moved, from stor-
 age tracks to an
 elevator, out of the
 datal or running
 order as received
 from connecting
 railways..... \$1.00 per car

2. (6) *Road-haul charges*:—

Between a point in Vancouver and a point east of Lonsdale Avenue in North Van-
 couver—column “A” rates.

Between a point in Vancouver and a point west of Lonsdale Avenue in North
 Vancouver—column “B” rates.

(a) GOODS NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN SECTION 2. (6) (b) and (c):

Item No.	Description of Goods	Minimum Weight per Car	Rate in Cents per 100 Pounds, Except as Otherwise Provided	
			Column “A”	Column “B”
10	All goods not otherwise specified:—			
	(1) Arriving, or for furtherance, by water.	50,000 pounds....	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
	(2) Other goods.....	20,000 pounds....	8	9
20	Alfalfa Meal.....	30,000 pounds....	5	6
30	Asphalt (Asphaltum):—			
	(1) In packages.....	60,000 pounds....	4	5
	(2) In tank cars.....	Full gallonage ca- pacity of tank car.....	4	5
40	Brick.....	50,000 pounds....	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
50	Cement.....	40,000 pounds....	4	5
60	Coal and Coke:—			
	(1) Coal.....	90 per cent of marked capa- city or marked limit load of car, but not less than 60,000 pounds..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
	(2) Coke.....	60,000 pounds....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
70	Containers, empty.....	24,000 pounds....	7	8
80	Fish Oil:—			
	(1) In packages.....	40,000 pounds....	4	5
	(2) In tank cars.....	Full gallonage ca- pacity of tank car subject to a weight of 9 pounds per im- perial gallon...	4	5
90	Fish Meal, in bags.....	60,000 pounds....	4	5
100	Grain, Grain Screenings, Grain Products....	60,000 pounds....	1	..
110	Gravel.....	40,000 pounds....	4	5
120	Hay.....	30,000 pounds....	5	6
130	Iron or Steel:—			
	(1) Pipe.....	30,000 pounds....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	(2) Scrap for remelting.....	50,000 pounds....	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
	(3) Structural.....	60,000 pounds....	4	5
140	Lime.....	40,000 pounds....	4	5

National Harbours Board Act—continued

SCHEDULE OF RATES—Continued

2. (6) Road-haul charges—continued

(a) GOODS NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN SECTION 2. (6) (b) and (c):
—Continued

Item No.	Description of Goods	Minimum Weight per Car	Rate in Cents per 100 Pounds, Except as Otherwise Provided	
			Column "A"	Column "B"
150	Lime Rock (crude), Slag.....	As provided here- under.....	3	4
	C.P.R. cars in series 337,000 to 338,049....	90,000 pounds		
	Other cars with marked capacities as follows:			
	Less than 100,000 pounds.....	80,000 pounds		
	100,000 pounds and over.....	100,000 pounds		
160	Lumber and Other Forest Products:—			
	(1) Box Shooks, Doors, Lath, Logs, Lum- ber (rough or finished), Paving Blocks, Piling, Poles, Sash, Shingles, Ties, Timber:			
	(a) For local delivery in Vancouver or North Vancouver.....	As provided in sub-item (3) be- low.....	4½	5½
	(b) For export or for road haul by connecting railway.....	As provided in sub-item (3) be- low.....	3¾	4¾
	(c) When consigned to and for sole use of a connecting railway—			
	(i) goods not too long to be loaded in one car.....		\$25.00 per car	\$30.00 per car
	(ii) goods too long to be loaded in one car—			
	first car.....		\$25.00	\$30.00
	each additional car.....		\$12.50	\$15.00
	(d) To North Vancouver for drying, sorting or manufacturing and sub- sequent reshipment over Board railway.....	As provided in sub-item (3) be- low.....	4½	5½
	Provided that when proof is sub- mitted to the Board that the reshipment has been made within twelve (12) months from the date on which the goods were received at North Vancouver and the original receipted freight bill for inward charges is surrendered to the Board, the inward rate to North Vancouver will be reduced to.....		3¾	4¾
	(2) Wood, fuel.....	40,000 pounds....	3¾	4¾
	(3) Rates provided in sub-items (1) (a), (b) and (d) preceding shall be subject to minimum carload weights as follows:			
	(a) Except as otherwise provided in sub-item (b) following:			
	(i) in closed cars 36 feet or over in length.....	50,000 pounds		
	(ii) in closed cars, including stock cars, under 36 feet in length—			
	not over 2,050 cubic feet capacity.....	40,000 pounds		
	over 2,050 cubic feet capa- city.....	45,000 pounds		

National Harbours Board Act—continued

SCHEDULE OF RATS—Continued

2. (6) Road-haul charges—continued

(a) GOODS NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN SECTION 2. (6) (b) and (c):
—Continued

		Minimum Weight per Car	Rate in Cents per 100 Pounds, Except as Otherwise Provided	
Item No.	Description of Goods		Column "A"	Column "B"
160	Lumber and Other Forest Products—Continued			
	(iii) on open cars—			
	under 36 feet in length . . .	40,000 pounds		
	36 feet or over in length . .	50,000 pounds		
	(b) Exceptions to minimum weights provided in sub-item (a) preced- ing:—			
	(i) Cedar not otherwise specified, in straight carloads or in mixed carloads, in stock cars	40,000 pounds		
	(ii) Fence Posts, in straight car- loads	40,000 pounds		
	(iii) Fir, Hemlock, Larch, Pine or Spruce not otherwise speci- fied, in straight carloads or in mixed carloads, in stock cars 36 feet or over in length	45,000 pounds		
	(iv) Lumber, Piling, Poles or Tim- ber too long to be loaded in one car—each car Provided that long square- sawn timber or lumber will be carried at an estimated weight of 3.2 pounds per foot board measure, subject to a minimum weight of 33,000 lbs.; that waybills for the shipments shall give reference to this tariff as authority for the billed weight, and that cars in transit shall not be weighed at track scales.	33,000 pounds		
	(v) Poles or Piling, less than 30 feet in length	30,000 pounds		
	(vi) Shingles, in straight carloads, loaded in or on box or flat cars not exceeding 35 feet in length	34,000 pounds		
	(vii) Shingles, in straight carloads, in refrigerator cars	30,000 pounds		
	(c) Minimum weights other than those in sub-items (b) (iv) and (v) preceding shall be subject to provisions as follows:—			
	(i) Actual weight when less than the minimum weight of the goods, but in no case less than 10,000 pounds under the mini- mum weight, may be used when the car containing the goods is loaded to full visible capacity and such loading is certified on the bill of lading by the shipper, and the way- bill for the shipment carries the notation "car loaded to full visible capacity and bill of lading certified by shipper, as provided in tariff".			

National Harbours Board Act—continued

SCHEDULE OF RATES—Continued

2. (6) Road-haul charges—continued

(a) GOODS NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN SECTION 2. (6) (b) and (c):
—Concluded

Item No.	Description of Goods	Minimum Weight per Car	Rate in Cents per 100 Pounds, Except as Otherwise Provided	
			Column "A"	Column "B"
160	Lumber and other Forest Products—Concluded (ii) The term "loaded to full visible capacity" means that in the case of a closed car the entire space capacity is utilized to the fullest extent possible by the goods, and that in the case of a flat car or gondola car containing lumber, piling, poles or timber, such goods are compactly loaded to a height of thirteen (13) feet above the top of the rail and utilize not less than ninety (90) per cent of the superficial area of the car floor.			
170	Machinery, including Cement Mixers, Cranes on railway cars or on own wheels, Contractors' Outfits, Donkey Engines, Dump Cars, Graders, Hoists, Pile Drivers, Power Shovels, Rails and Fittings, Tractors.....	30,000 pounds, except that for cranes on own wheels and steam shovels on own wheels, the minimum weights shall be as provided in Canadian Freight Classification No. 19, C.T.C. No. 983, supplements thereto or successive issues thereof.....	5½	6½
180	Oil, creosote:— (1) In packages..... (2) In tank cars.....	40,000 pounds.... Full gallonage capacity of tank car, subject to a weight of 10·5 pounds per imperial gallon...	4	5
190	Oil, salad, in drums.....	60,000 pounds....	4	5
200	"Petroleum or Petroleum Products" as described in Canadian Freight Classification No. 19, C.T.C. No. 983, supplements thereto or successive issues thereof:— (1) In packages..... (2) In tank cars.....	30,000 pounds.... Full gallonage capacity of tank car subject to a weight of 8 pounds per imperial gallon...	4	5

National Harbours Board Act—continued

SCHEDULE OF RATES—Continued

2. (6) Road-haul charges—continued

(a) GOODS NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN SECTION 2. (6) (b) and (c)
—concluded

		Rate in Cents per 100 Pounds, Except as Otherwise Provided		
Item No.	Description of Goods	Minimum Weight per Car		
			Column "A"	Column "B"
210	Pipe, vitrified (at owner's risk of breakage).	50,000 pounds....	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
220	Plaster.....	40,000 pounds....	4	5
230	Plaster Board (at owner's risk of breakage).	40,000 pounds....	4	5
240	Railway equipment:—			
	Locomotives, Engines, Motor Cars, Tenders, Snow-ploughs, Ballast-ploughs, Flangers, Cranes, Derricks, Testing Cars, and similar equipment, when moving on their own wheels under their own power.....		\$25.00 per unit	
250	Road Binding Compound:—			
	(1) In packages.....	60,000 pounds....	4	5
	(2) In tank cars.....	Full gallonage capacity of tank car.....	4	5
260	Rock, crushed.....	40,000 pounds....	4	5
270	Salt, sacked or bulk.....	60,000 pounds....	4	5
280	Sand, in bulk.....	40,000 pounds....	4	5
290	Scrap:—			
	Bones, Hoofs, Horns, Metal, Paper, Rags, Rope.....	40,000 pounds....	4	5
300	Slag.....		Apply rates under item 150.	
310	Ship's Equipment and Fittings (except Machinery) manufactured of iron, copper, brass or steel.....	40,000 pounds....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
320	Straw.....	30,000 pounds....	5	6
330	Stucco.....	40,000 pounds....	4	5
340	Tile, agricultural, building including flue lining (at owner's risk of breakage).....	50,000 pounds....	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
350	Tomato Puree, in cases or 4-gallon cans....	60,000 pounds....	4	5

(b) GOODS ON WHICH JOINT THROUGH RATES ARE IN EFFECT TO OR FROM NORTH VANCOUVER

		Rate in Cents per 100 Pounds, Except as Otherwise Provided		
Item No.	Description of Goods	Description of Service		
			Column "A"	Column "B"
10	All goods not otherwise specified.....	From or to an interchange....	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
20	Coal and Coke.....	do	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
30	Grain and Grain Products, Canadian:—			
	(1) Grain (in transit) or Products thereof.	(a) To Midland Pacific Terminal Limited from interchange with—		
		(i) C.N.R.....	\$5.00	
			per car	..
		(ii) C.P.R.....	\$3.50	
			per car	..
		(b) From Midland Pacific Terminal Limited to an interchange.....	\$5.00	
			per car	..

National Harbours Board Act—continued

SCHEDULE OF RATES—Concluded

2. (6) Road-haul charges—concluded

(b) GOODS ON WHICH JOINT THROUGH RATES ARE IN EFFECT TO OR FROM NORTH VANCOUVER—Concluded

Item No.	Description of Goods	Description of Service	Rate in Cents per 100 Pounds, Except as Otherwise Provided	
			Column "A"	Column "B"
	(2) Not otherwise specified	From interchange with—		
		(i) C.N.R.....	\$6.50 per car	..
		(ii) C.P.R. ...	\$3.50 per car	..
40	Lumber, Timber, Piling, from points on Vancouver Island to North Vancouver for creosoting or other treatment and reshipment to C.N.R. points east of British Columbia or C.P.R. points east of Canmore, Alta., or Crowsnest, B.C.....	From interchange with C.N.R. or C.P.R.....	..	5½
	Provided that when proof is submitted to the Board that the reshipment has been made within twelve (12) months from the date on which the goods were received at North Vancouver and the original receipted freight bill for inward charges is surrendered to the Board, the inward rate to North Vancouver will be reduced to			
			..	2½

(c) GOODS FOR THE ACCOUNT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE:—

Description of Goods	Description of Service	Weight per Car	Rate in Cents per 100 Pounds	
			Column "A"	Column "B"
Originating in or destined Vancouver..	Moved to or from Department of National Defence siding in North Vancouver.....	40,000 pounds....	5	..

2. (7) Standard Freight Mileage Charges:—

Canadian Freight Classification Ratings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rates in cents per 100 pounds:—										
(1) For distances not over five (5) miles.....	29	25	22	18	15	13	11	12	12	9
(2) For distances over five (5) miles and not over ten (10) miles	29	25	22	18	15	13	11	13	12	9½
Minimum charge on a single less-than-carload shipment from one shipper to one consignee shall be seventy-five cents (75c).										

EXEMPTIONS

3. Charges under this tariff shall not be levied on business or private railway passenger cars belonging to or for the account of His Majesty.

National Harbours Board Act—continued**TERMS AND CONDITIONS**

4. (1) *When Charges are Due and Payable.*—The charges under this tariff shall, as soon as incurred, become due and payable to the Board at its office in Vancouver.
- (2) *Responsibility for Payment.*—The consignee, shipper, owner or agent of goods subject to the charges under this tariff shall be responsible for payment of such charges and such goods shall not be removed from the harbour until the charges are fully paid or security for payment has been accepted by the Board. Where security has been accepted by the Board, the charges shall be paid as follows:—
- (a) all accounts rendered for charges accruing from the first to the seventh of each month (both dates inclusive) shall be paid on or before the fourteenth of the same month;
 - (b) all accounts rendered for charges accruing from the eighth to the fourteenth of each month (both dates inclusive) shall be paid on or before the twenty-first of the same month;
 - (c) all accounts rendered for charges accruing from the fifteenth to the twenty-first of each month (both dates inclusive) shall be paid on or before the last day of the same month;
 - (d) all accounts rendered for charges accruing from the twenty-second to the last day of each month (both dates inclusive) shall be paid on or before the seventh day of the month next following.
- (3) *Additional Charge for Non-payment.*—On goods on which the charges under this tariff are due and payable within any period, as aforesaid, and have not been paid at the expiry of such period, an additional charge may be levied by the Board for each subsequent period, or part thereof, that the charges remain due and unpaid, in an amount equal to ten (10) per cent of the charges due and unpaid.
- (4) *Governing Tariff Authorities.*—The charges provided herein are governed, except as otherwise provided in this tariff, by:—
- (1) Canadian Freight Classification No. 19, C.T.C. No. 983, supplements thereto or successive issues thereof;
 - (2) The Canadian Car Demurrage Rules, C.T.C. No. 5, supplements thereto or successive issues thereof;
 - (3) Official Railway Equipment Register, C.T.C. No. 289, supplements thereto or successive issues thereof, for dimensions and capacities of railway cars (except gallonage capacities of railway tank cars);
 - (4) United States, Canadian and Mexican Railroads Freight Tariff No. 300-E, C.T.C. No. A-954, supplements thereto or successive issues thereof, for gallonage capacities of railway tank cars.
- (5) *Orders for Service.*—
- Orders for service under this tariff, stating the number, initials, contents and destination of each car or unit, shall be given to the Board's yard office at Vancouver, as follows:
- (a) Before 3.30 p.m. on week days, except Saturday, for service after such hour on the same day or before such hour on the day next following;

National Harbours Board Act—continued

- (b) Before 11.30 a.m. on Saturday for service after such hour on the same day or before 3.30 p.m. on Monday next following.
- (6) *Supplying and Ordering Cars.*—The Board does not undertake to supply empty cars or to order loaded or empty cars for any service under this tariff, nor will the Board undertake to assume any charge imposed by the owners of empty cars for the use thereof.
 - (7) *Placing Cars.*—Every car to or from which goods are to be handled directly, from or to any shed or vessel may be deemed to have been properly placed for loading or unloading when placed at any point in any order on any track opposite the shed or berth to which ordered.
 - (8) *Returning Empty Cars.*—Every empty car on Board railway not required for loading within twenty-four (24) hours after being made available may be returned to the connecting railway from which it was received.
 - (9) *Explosives or other dangerous goods.*—No explosives, inflammables, or other dangerous goods, of such kind or quantity as should reasonably be known to the possessor thereof to constitute a serious danger to life or property, shall be delivered to or loaded on Board railway without prior permission of the Board.
 - (10) *Non-liability re Performance.*—The Board shall not be liable for failure to perform or delay or interruption in performing any service under this tariff, nor shall the Board assume any liability in connection with supplying empty cars or ordering loaded or empty cars for any service under this tariff.
 - (11) *Waiver and Indemnity.*—In respect of loss or destruction of or damage to property, the person served shall possess no claim against the Board and shall indemnify and save harmless the Board against any claim possessed by a third party, provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed as abrogating or affecting any right possessed by the person served in any case where such claim results solely from the negligence of the Board.
 - (12) *Other Charges.*—Charges under this tariff are additional to other charges of the Board.

BY-LAW VANCOUVER B-10(a)

Tariff of Crane Charges

ELECTRIC CRANES AT BALLANTYNE PIER

HARBOUR OF VANCOUVER, B.C.

DEFINITIONS

1. (1) "Board" means the National Harbours Board.
- (2) "Cranes" means the Board's electric cargo cranes at Ballantyne Pier, harbour of Vancouver.
- (3) "Crane charge" is a charge for services performed with any of the cranes.

National Harbours Board Act—continued**SCHEDULE OF RATES**

2. *Crane charges* for each crane from the time for which ordered until released shall be at rates as follows:—

- | | | |
|---|----------|--------|
| (1) During regular working hours..... | per hour | \$3.50 |
| (2) During other than regular working hours.. | per hour | 4.00 |

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

- 3.** (1) *When Charges are Due and Payable.*—Crane charges shall become due and payable to the Board at its office in Vancouver when accounts are rendered.
- (2) *Application for Service.*—Application for service shall state the time and place at which each crane is required.
- (3) *Deposit.*—The Board may require any hirer to deposit with the Board at Vancouver in advance of service a sum equal to the charges estimated to be incurred.
- (4) *Non-liability re Performance.*—The Board shall not be liable for failure to perform or delay or interruption in performing any service under this tariff.
- (5) *Waiver and Indemnity.*—In respect of death of or injury to persons or loss or destruction of or damage to property, the hirer shall possess no claim against the Board and shall indemnify and save harmless the Board against any claim possessed by a third party, provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed as abrogating or affecting any right possessed by the hirer in any case where such claim results solely from the negligence of the Board or inherent defect in the cranes.
- (6) *Other Charges.*—Crane charges are additional to other charges of the Board.

BY-LAW VANCOUVER B-10(b)**Tariff of Heavy-lift Charges****FIXED CRANE AT LAPOINTE PIER****HARBOUR OF VANCOUVER, B.C.****DEFINITIONS**

- 1.** (1) “*Board*” means the National Harbours Board.
- (2) “*Crane*” means the Board’s fixed derrick crane (maximum lifting capacity 39·4 tons of 2,000 pounds) at Lapointe Pier, harbour of Vancouver.
- (3) “*Heavy-lift charge*” is a charge on goods for crane service, excluding slinging to or unslinging from the crane.
- (4) “*Overtime charge*” is an additional charge on goods for services performed during other than regular working hours at the request of the hirer of the crane.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

- (5) “Standby charge” is an additional charge on goods for any delay exceeding fifteen (15) consecutive minutes in starting or continuing work, provided the delay is not due to any fault of the Board.

SCHEDULE OF RATES

2. (1) Heavy-lift charge:—

Each lift—	Per Ton of 2,000 pounds
Not over 20 tons.....	\$1.20
Over 20 tons and not over 25 tons.....	1.40
“ 25 “ “ 30 “	1.60
“ 30 “ “ 35 “	1.80
“ 35 “ “ 40 “	2.00

- (2) *Overtime charge* by arrangement
 (3) *Standby charge* Cost of labour

MINIMUM CHARGE

- 3.** The minimum charge for the use of the crane shall be \$6.00.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

- 4. (1) When Charges are Due and Payable.**—The charges under this tariff shall become due and payable to the Board at its office in Vancouver when accounts are rendered.
- (2) *Deposit.*—The Board may require any hirer to deposit with the Board at Vancouver in advance of service a sum equal to the charges estimated to be incurred.
- (3) *Forfeiting Turn.*—Any hirer not ready for service at the time for which service was ordered shall forfeit his turn.
- (4) *Non-liability re Performance.*—The Board shall not be liable for failure to perform or delay or interruption in performing any service under this tariff.
- (5) *Waiver and Indemnity.*—In respect of death of or injury to persons or loss or destruction of or damage to property, the hirer shall possess no claim against the Board and shall indemnify and save harmless the Board against any claim possessed by a third party.
- (6) *Other Charges.*—The charges under this tariff are additional to other charges of the Board.

BY-LAW VANCOUVER B-11

Tariff of Water Service Charges

HARBOUR OF VANCOUVER, B.C.

DEFINITIONS

- 1. (1)** “Board” means the National Harbours Board.
- (2) “Water service charge” is a charge for water service at Board facilities, except Fishermen’s Wharf under By-law Vancouver B-4(c), at the harbour of Vancouver.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

- (3) "*Overtime charge*" is an additional charge for services performed during other than regular working hours at the request of the user.

SCHEDULE OF RATES

2. (1) *Vessels*.—For water service to each vessel:—

Water ... per ton (35·943 cubic feet or 224 gallons)	\$0.15
Minimum charge for each delivery.....	1.50
Hose rental	2.00
Overtime	Cost of labour plus 15%, minimum two hours

- (2) *Other Users* Current municipal rates

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

- 3. (1) *When Charges are Due and Payable*.—**The charges under this tariff shall become due and payable to the Board at its office in Vancouver when accounts are rendered.
- (2) *Discontinuance of Service*.—Any user desiring discontinuance of service shall notify the Board at Vancouver of the date and time when service is to be discontinued and shall be responsible for all charges incurred up to the time service is discontinued.
- (3) *Vessel Forfeiting Turn*.—Any vessel not ready to receive water at the time for which the water was ordered shall forfeit its turn.
- (4) *Non-liability re Performance*.—The Board shall not be liable for failure to supply or delay or interruption in supplying water or for any deficiency in the quality of water supplied.
- (5) *Waiver and Indemnity*.—In respect of death of or injury to persons or loss or destruction of or damage to property, the user shall possess no claim against the Board and shall indemnify and save harmless the Board against any claim possessed by a third party, provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed as abrogating or affecting any right possessed by the user in any case where such claim results solely from the negligence of the Board or inherent defect in the Board's equipment.
- (6) *Other Charges*.—The charges under this tariff are additional to other charges of the Board.

BY-LAW VANCOUVER B-12

Tariff of Electric Service Charges

HARBOUR OF VANCOUVER, B.C.

DEFINITIONS

- 1. (1) "*Board*"** means the National Harbours Board.
- (2) "*Electric service charge*" is a charge for electric service at Board facilities, except Fishermen's Wharf under By-law Vancouver B-4(c), at the harbour of Vancouver.

SCHEDULE OF RATES

2. *Electric service charges* shall be at rates as follows:—

- (1) Installationsby arrangement

National Harbours Board Act—continued

- (2) Power:
 - (a) Vessels or operation of mechanical equipment on wharves—
 - Consumption charge..per kilowat hour.. 7 cents
 - Minimum charge 50 cents
 - (b) Other users current rates
- (3) Cluster lights (excluding electric current), per twenty-four (24) hours or part thereof..... \$1.00 each

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

- 3. (1) *When Charges are Due and Payable.*—The charges under this tariff shall become due and payable to the Board at its office in Vancouver when accounts are rendered.
- (2) *Discontinuance of Service.*—Any user desiring discontinuance of service shall notify the Board at Vancouver of the date and time when service is to be discontinued and shall be responsible for all charges incurred up to the time service is discontinued.
- (3) *Electric Equipment Owned or Used by User.*—The Board may require electric equipment owned or used by the user to conform to the requirements of the Board and may inspect and test such equipment; provided that notwithstanding any action taken or not taken by the Board the user shall nevertheless in any case reimburse the Board for all damage to property under the administration, management or control of the Board arising directly or indirectly out of any electric equipment owned or used by the user or out of the installation or operation thereof.
- (4) *Non-liability re Performance.*—The Board shall not be liable for failure to supply or delay or interruption in supplying electric power or for any deficiency in electric power supplied.
- (5) *Waiver and Indemnity.*—In respect of death of or injury to persons or loss or destruction of or damage to property, the user shall possess no claim against the Board and shall indemnify and save harmless the Board against any claim possessed by a third party, provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed as abrogating or affecting any right possessed by the user in any case where such claim results solely from the negligence of the Board or inherent defect in the Board's equipment.
- (6) *Other Charges.*—The charges under this tariff are additional to other charges of the Board.

BY-LAW VANCOUVER B-13

Tariff of Bridge Tolls

SECOND NARROWS BRIDGE

HARBOUR OF VANCOUVER, B.C.

DEFINITIONS

- 1. (1) "*Board*" means the National Harbours Board.
- (2) "*Bridge*" means the Second Narrows Bridge and all approaches thereto under the administration, management or control of the Board in the harbour of Vancouver.

National Harbours Board Act—continued

- (3) “*Bridge toll*” means a charge on persons, live stock or vehicles entering upon the Bridge.

SCHEDULE OF RATES

2. (1) *Single trip*:—

	<i>Cents</i>
(a) Vehicles, motor, including drivers thereof:	
(i) Automobiles, standard passenger.....	15
(ii) Motorcycles—	
With side-car	10
Without side-car	5
(iii) Trucks, transport—	
Certified weight of chassis and body	
Not over 4,500 pounds.....	15
Over 4,500 and not over 7,000 pounds	25
“ 7,000 “ “ 10,000 “	40
“ 10,000 “ “ 12,000 “	75
“ 12,000 pounds	100
On quantity purchases of tickets of the same class, discounts will be allowed as follows:	
15% on lots of 100 tickets	
20% on lots of 500 tickets	
25% on lots of 1,000 tickets	
(iv) Autobuses—	
Maximum seating capacity	
Not over 20 passengers.....	50
Over 20 passengers.....	75
(b) Other vehicles:	
Trailers, or horse-drawn vehicles including drivers thereof—apply rates specified in section 2 (1) (a) (iii).	
(c) Pedestrians, passengers, bicycles (including riders thereof), animals, each	5
(2) <i>Commutation tickets</i> :—	
(a) Vehicles, motor, including drivers thereof:	
(i) Automobiles, standard passenger, non-commercial; tickets not transferable—	
Weekly ticket, valid until 7 a.m. on the Monday following date of issue.....	\$0.75
20-strip ticket, valid for three months from date of issue	2.00
(ii) Autobuses operated on regular schedule for the transportation of passengers—	
Maximum seating capacity	
Not over 20 passengers.. each autobus per month	35.00
Over 20 passengers.. each autobus per month..	40.00
(b) Pedestrians, passengers, bicycles (including riders thereof), motorcycles without side-cars (including drivers thereof):	
Book of 40 tickets, to be presented in original cover; not transferable	1.00

National Harbours Board Act—continued**TERMS AND CONDITIONS**

3. (1) *When Bridge Tolls are Due and Payable.*—Bridge tolls shall become due and payable when any person, live stock or vehicle enters upon the Bridge.
- (2) *Load Limit.*—
- (a) The total weight of any single vehicle with or without load shall not exceed:
 - (i) 30,000 pounds distributed on all wheels;
 - (ii) 19,500 pounds on any two wheels.
 - (b) The weight of the load per inch of width of the portion of any non-pneumatic tire in contact with the roadway shall not exceed 525 pounds.
- (3) *Rules of the Road.*—
- (a) Every vehicle shall keep to the extreme right at all times;
 - (b) No vehicle shall be driven at a speed in excess of 10 miles per hour when approaching the toll booths, or 20 miles per hour at any other time, and in no case at a speed or in a manner that may cause injury to persons, damage to property, or any inconvenience;
 - (c) Headlights of motor vehicles shall be dimmed at all times;
 - (d) No vehicle shall overtake and pass another vehicle.
- (4) *Restricted Traffic.*—No vehicle described in this subsection shall enter upon the Bridge except by special arrangement made with the Board or its duly authorized officer at the Bridge not less than one-half hour before the vehicle enters upon the Bridge:
- (a) Steam rollers, steam shovels, tractors, and similar heavy equipment;
 - (b) Vehicles containing or carrying fire;
 - (c) Vehicles containing or carrying explosives; provided that no vehicle carrying explosives shall enter upon the Bridge unless the movement is covered by proper civic or municipal permit and conforms in every way with all relevant official regulations and approved practices.
- (5) *Pedestrians.*—Pedestrians shall use only the sidewalks and shall not climb or enter upon any portion of the Bridge not intended for their use.
- (6) *Selling, Advertising and Soliciting.*—No person shall sell or offer for sale any goods, or distribute circulars, leaflets or advertising matter, or undertake personal solicitation, on the Bridge.
- (7) *Placing or Erecting Placards, Bills or Advertisements.*—No placards, bills or advertisements shall be placed or erected on the Bridge.
- (8) *Damage to the Bridge.*—Any person that causes damage to any part of the Bridge, or any owner of any vehicle that causes such damage shall, in addition to any penalty under any other regulation or by-law of the Board or any penalty under any statute, be liable to the Board for the cost of repairing or making good such damage.
- (9) *Non-liability of the Board.*—No person shall possess any claim against the Board—whether for death of or injury to persons or loss or destruction of or damage to property—in any manner aris-

National Harbours Board Act—concluded

ing out of, incidental to or in connection with the entry by such person or by any third party upon the Bridge unless such entry has been in full accord with all the foregoing provisions of this By-law and unless, furthermore, such death, injury, loss, destruction or damage is caused solely by the negligence of the Board.

NATIONAL PARKS ACT. (1930, c. 33)

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|---|--|
| 1. <i>Regulations of the National Parks.</i> | 2. <i>Ice Removal regulations.</i> |
| 3. <i>Regulations re theatres, etc.</i> | 4. <i>Forest protection regulations.</i> |
| 5. <i>Timber regulations.</i> | 6. <i>Grazing regulations.</i> |
| 7. <i>Building construction regulations.</i> | 8. <i>National Historic Parks.</i> |
| 9. <i>Game regulations.</i> | 10. <i>Game in Wood Buffalo Park.</i> |
| 11. <i>Licensing of businesses.</i> | 12. <i>Operation of telephone systems.</i> |
| 13. <i>Regulations re waterworks.</i> | 14. <i>Garbage removal regulations.</i> |
| 15. <i>Highway traffic regulations.</i> | 16. <i>Fishing regulations.</i> |
| 17. <i>Regulations re electrical installations.</i> | |

1. Regulations of the National Parks

P.C. 5045

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

MONDAY, the 8th day of December, 1947.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Mines and Resources and pursuant to the National Parks Act, Chapter 33 of the 1930 Statutes of Canada, is pleased to order as follows:

1. The following Regulations and Orders in Council or portions thereof are hereby revoked:

- (a) The Regulations of the National Parks made and established by Order in Council, P.C. 1340 of June 21, 1909 and re-established by Order in Council P.C. 1336 of June 6, 1911, as amended;
- (b) Order in Council P.C. 2563 of December 3, 1908, which established the rates to be charged for the use of waters from the Hot Mineral Springs within the Rocky Mountains (Banff) Park;
- (c) That portion of the scale of fees relating to the Canadian National Parks Branch as established by Order in Council P.C. 814 of May 29, 1926; and

National Parks Act—continued

(d) Order in Council P.C. 47/2993 of April 13, 1943, which established the rate of interest payable on all accounts due to the Crown for rental, municipal or other charges in the National Parks which are not paid within three months of due date.

2. The attached "Regulations of the National Parks" are hereby made and established in substitution for the Regulations hereby revoked.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

REGULATIONS OF THE NATIONAL PARKS

Interpretation

1. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires:
 - (a) "Controller" means the Controller of the National Parks Service;
 - (b) "Director" means the Director of the Lands and Development Services Branch;
 - (c) "Minister" means the Minister of Mines and Resources;
 - (d) "Park" means any National Park;
 - (e) "Park Warden" means any official appointed under the provisions of the *Civil Service Act* whose duties include the enforcement of Regulations for the protection of forests and game;
 - (f) "Regulations" means the Regulations made under the provisions of the National Parks Act;
 - (g) "Superintendent" means the Superintendent of a Park and includes any person authorized to act for or in the name of the Superintendent;
 - (h) "Year" means a fiscal year commencing April 1, in any year to March 31 in the year following.

Use of Park Lands

2. No person shall use or occupy for any purpose whatsoever any Park lands unless he has first secured permission under these Regulations.

3. A permission to use or occupy Park lands whether under lease, licence or otherwise, shall be subject to the observance by the person granted such permission and his employees of all the Regulations for the control and management of National Parks approved from time to time by the Governor in Council.

4. Any person granted permission to use or occupy Park lands, whether temporarily or otherwise, shall keep the said lands in a condition satisfactory to the Superintendent.

5. The Superintendent may cancel any permission or authorization issued by him for the use or occupation of any Park lands if in his judgment such cancellation would be in the interests of the Park.

National Parks Act—continued

6. (1) Leases for lots in townsites and subdivisions may be issued by the Minister for any term not exceeding forty-two years.

(2) Licences for lands outside such townsites and subdivisions may be issued by the Minister for any term not exceeding twenty-one years.

(3) All lease and licence forms shall be approved by the Deputy Minister of Justice.

(4) The rental, licence fee, or charge made for the use or occupation of lands shall be fixed by the Minister.

7. (1) No person shall drive a boat propelled by motor on any water in a Park unless—

(a) The boat has been licensed under the Regulations Governing Businesses, Callings, Trades or Occupations in National Parks; or

(b) If owned by the operator and used only for pleasure and not for hire he is specially authorized by permit in writing by the Superintendent.

(2) The Superintendent may suspend for a period of thirty days any permit issued for the operation of a motor boat if the permittee violates any of the Regulations and any condition of his permit.

(3) The Controller may cancel any permit issued for the operation of a motor boat if the permittee violates any of the Regulations or any condition of his permit, or if the Controller is of the opinion that the interests of the Park require such cancellation.

8. There shall be a reservation for the use of the public of one hundred feet in width along the shore of each lake, river or stream within the Parks and any grant, lease or other disposal of lands within the Parks shall be subject to such reservation.

Preservation of Property

9. No person shall cut or remove any trees on any lot or area of land for which he has been issued a lease or licence except those trees for which the Superintendent has granted permission in writing.

10. No person shall pick wild flowers or remove any shrubs or plants from a Park, provided that the Director may issue permits for the taking of flowers, shrubs and plants for scientific purposes.

11. The defacement of any object in a Park, whether of natural formation or otherwise, is strictly prohibited.

12. The pollution of any stream or body of water or the obstruction of any stream in a Park in any manner whatsoever is strictly forbidden.

13. No advertisement other than that authorized by the Controller shall be displayed or posted in a Park.

14. No person shall remove or displace any rock, mineral, fossil or other object of natural curiosity or interest in a Park without permission in writing from the Director.

National Parks Act—continued

Prevention of Nuisances

15. Where, in the opinion of the Superintendent or the Park Medical Health Officer, a nuisance exists on any privately held premises, the Superintendent or Medical Health Officer may order the owner, lessee, or occupier of said premises to abate the nuisance and cleanse the premises. Where the owner, lessee, or occupier of any premises in which a nuisance exists fails after due notice from the Superintendent or the Medical Health Officer to abate the same, the Superintendent may take whatever steps may be necessary to abate the nuisance and the owner, lessee or occupier of said premises shall be liable for the cost thereof, the same may be collected in the same manner as other debts due the Crown.

16. Without in any way restricting the provisions of the preceding section no rubbish or any matter of an offensive nature shall be deposited anywhere in a Park except in such places and at such times and under such conditions as the Superintendent shall designate.

17. All dwellings and business buildings in any Park townsite or subdivision erected on lots situated along the route of a water and sewer system must be connected therewith as provided by the Regulations in that behalf and no earth-pit privy, out-closet or privy vault, as same may be called, shall be allowed on such property.

18. All earth-pit privies, out-closets or privy vaults on property which cannot be serviced by a Park water and sewer system shall be of a design with proper screening, ventilating shaft, seat covers and self closing door as the Superintendent may approve. Said buildings shall be placed a sufficient distance from any dwelling or well or other water supply so that in the opinion of the Superintendent same will not create a nuisance or pollute any water supply and said buildings shall be kept painted, maintained, and properly screened with trees or latticework so as not to create an eyesore.

19. All buildings in a Park used for business or for tourist accommodation must be provided with a plumbing system including an adequate supply of potable water and suitable sanitary fixtures except that in outlying areas, such buildings may be supplied with sanitary privies, chemical closets or other such conveniences as the Superintendent may approve. Where there is sewage and no public sanitary sewer, such sewage must be drained into a septic tank, which must be equipped to chlorinate the effluent from said septic tank should the Superintendent consider such chlorination necessary.

20. Any person occupying Park land shall at all times maintain the area in a condition satisfactory to the Superintendent and when vacating the property shall restore same as nearly as possible to its natural condition. All refuse shall be destroyed or buried, except that where incinerators or trash baskets are provided, all refuse, waste paper or other material being discarded must be placed in such receptacles.

21. (1) Any person whose disorderly conduct or bad behaviour is an annoyance or menace to the residents of or visitors in a Park and any person guilty of any offence against the Regulations, or the provisions of the Criminal Code, may be, in addition to any punishment or penalty, summarily removed from the Park upon the order of the Director.

National Parks Act—continued

(2) No person who has been removed from a Park under the provisions of the preceding subsection shall enter or attempt to enter any Park without the permission in writing so to do from the Director.

Trail Trips and Guiding

22. All persons, whether accompanied by a guide or otherwise, who propose making a trail trip which will involve camping out over night, shall before departure register with the Superintendent or at such place as may be provided by the Superintendent, giving all information required in this connection.

23. Every guide employed by any party travelling through a Park and camping out overnight shall, before the departure of said party, register at such places as are provided by the Superintendent, the number, the names and addresses of the members of the party, the date of departure, the route to be travelled, the proposed duration of their stay in such Park, a list of firearms carried by the party, and such other particulars as may be required by the Superintendent.

24. The fees which guides may charge for their services shall be subject to the approval of the Controller.

25. The rates to be charged for the use of vehicles (motor or horse-drawn), saddle horses, or other conveyances shall be subject to the approval of the Director and no greater charge than that fixed by a tariff approved by the Director shall be made.

Livery Stables and Outfitters

26. Every person who keeps a livery stable or provides outfits for parties travelling through any of the Parks shall keep a record of the parties outfitted by him, the number of persons, their names and addresses, the guides accompanying them, the date of departure, their destination and route of travel, the time they propose to remain in such Park, and the firearms carried by the party. Such record shall be open at any time to inspection by the Superintendent, Warden, or Police Officer having jurisdiction in the Parks.

27. Every person renting horses for trail parties shall see that copies of the Parks Regulations are available for the information of such parties.

Sand, Stone and Gravel

28. No person shall take any sand, stone, gravel or other material from a Park for any purpose whatever without first obtaining a permit for same from the Superintendent and such material may be removed only from the area specified in the permit.

29. A fee of \$1.00 shall be paid for each permit and in addition a charge of \$1.00 shall be paid for each 25 cubic yards or less of sand, stone, gravel or other material taken except that in the Wood Buffalo Park a charge of \$1.00 per cubic yard shall be made for all gravel taken.

National Parks Act—continued

Hay

30. No person shall cut any hay within a Park without first obtaining a permit therefor from the Superintendent.

31. Permits will be issued only to cut hay for the permittee's own use and not for barter or sale.

32. Hay must be cut only from the area specified in the permit and all haying operations must be carried on in a manner satisfactory to the Superintendent.

33. The fee for a permit to cut hay shall be \$1.00 and in addition the permittee must pay 25c. per ton for all hay cut.

Water

34. (1) The Director may issue yearly permits for taking water from any stream or lake for domestic and railway water supply purposes.

(2) Such permits may be issued only for water for railways, to residences, and to premises providing tourist accommodation.

35. Before any such permit may issue the applicant must first submit detailed drawings of the proposed installation and satisfy the Director that the water supply obtainable is satisfactory in all respects for the purpose for which it is required.

36. The annual fee for a permit for a domestic or railway water supply shall be \$1.00

Miscellaneous

37. The lessee of a lot in any townsite or subdivision, where residence is allowed during the winter, shall remove the snow from the sidewalk in front of such lot.

38. The laws of the Province in which a Park is situate respecting the sale of intoxicating liquor shall apply in a Park except that no person shall be granted the right to sell any intoxicating liquor in a Park unless the application has been approved by the Director and the applicant has secured a licence therefor from the Superintendent for which a nominal charge of \$1.00 shall be payable.

39. Any person entering, passing into, across or through a Park, except on an established road or highway, shall, when requested to do so by the Superintendent, a Park Warden, or any other officer having charge of or jurisdiction within a Park, truthfully answer any inquiries made of him by any of said officers as to his name, his post office address, the proposed duration of his stay in the Park, and the portion thereof he intends to visit, or has visited, and shall furnish such other information of a similar nature in his possession as may be asked for by the said Superintendent, Warden, or officer.

40. No person shall remove, deface, damage, or destroy any sign-board, sign, or notice posted or placed in a Park by the Superintendent, whether such sign refers to the protection of forests, management of fish and game, direction of traffic, location of physical features, or any other matter.

National Parks Act—continued*Office Fees*

41. The fees to be charged to cover clerical and other work involved shall be in accordance with the following scale:

Preparation of plans, tracings, etc., per hour.....	\$1.00
Certified copy of lease, licence, or other document relating to Park lands	2.00
Consent to the transfer of a lease or licence	3.00
Issue of a lease for a lot within a townsite	5.00
Issue of a licence for lands outside a townsite	5.00

Interest Rate on Outstanding Accounts

42. Interest at the rate of five per cent (5%) per annum shall be payable on all accounts due the Crown for rental, charges for municipal services and any other charges in the National Parks which are not paid within three months from the date on which such accounts become due.

2. Regulations governing the removal of ice from waters within the National Parks

P.C. 5170

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

TUESDAY, the 16th day of December, 1947.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Mines and Resources and pursuant to The National Parks Act, Chapter 33 of the Statutes of Canada, 1930, is pleased to order as follows:

1. The Regulations to Govern Ice-Cutting Within National Parks made and established by Order in Council P.C. 1536 of June 29, 1916, as amended, are hereby revoked; and

2. The attached "Regulations Governing the Removal of Ice from Waters within the National Parks of Canada" are hereby made and established in substitution for the Regulations hereby revoked.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE REMOVAL OF ICE FROM WATERS WITHIN THE
NATIONAL PARKS OF CANADA

Interpretation

1. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (a) "Park" means any National Park;
- (b) "Resident" means any person domiciled within a Park for a period of three months or longer;

National Parks Act—continued

- (c) "Superintendent" means the Superintendent of a Park and includes any person authorized to act for or in the name of the Superintendent.

General Provisions

2. No person shall cut and remove any ice from waters within a Park unless he has obtained a permit from the Superintendent.

3. Permits authorizing the cutting and removal of ice may be issued to:

- (a) Park residents for personal use;
(b) Park residents and others where such ice is intended for sale.

4. Permits to cut and remove ice may be issued by the Superintendent from such waters and during such periods in each year as he may designate.

5. Each application for a permit shall be made in writing to the Superintendent and shall indicate,

- (a) The area from which the applicant proposes to remove ice, and
(b) The quantity of ice he proposes to remove.

6. Each permittee who cuts ice for sale shall furnish the Superintendent on or before the 31st day of March with a return of the quantity of ice cut and removed by him under his permit.

7. The fees to be charged for permits to cut and remove ice shall be as follows:

- (a) Permit authorizing a resident to cut ice for personal use...\$1.00
(b) Permit authorizing the cutting of ice for sale.....\$5.00

8. All permits shall expire on the 31st day of March following the date of issue.

9. Each permittee shall take such precautions and post such notices as may be prescribed by the Superintendent to ensure the safety of the public.

3. Regulations governing theatres and the exhibition of motion pictures in the National Parks

P.C. 5267

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

TUESDAY, the 23rd day of December, 1947.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Mines and Resources and pursuant to the National Parks Act, Chapter 33 of the Statutes of Canada, 1930, is pleased to order as follows:

1. The Regulations Governing Theatres and the Exhibition of Motion Pictures in the National Parks of Canada made and established by Order in Council P.C. 1066 of April 27, 1912, as amended, are hereby revoked; and

National Parks Act—continued

2. The attached "Regulations Governing Theatres and the Exhibition of Motion Pictures in the National Parks of Canada" are hereby made and established in substitution for the Regulations hereby revoked.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THEATRES AND THE EXHIBITION OF MOTION PICTURES
IN THE NATIONAL PARKS OF CANADA

Interpretation

1. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires:
 - (a) "Exhibitor" means the owner or operator of a theatre in which motion pictures are shown or any person exhibiting motion pictures for demonstration purposes in any hall or place other than a theatre;
 - (b) "Motion Picture Projector" means any type of machine adaptable for the projection of motion pictures;
 - (c) "Park" means any National Park;
 - (d) "Projectionist" means a person who operates a motion picture projector, cinematograph or any other similar apparatus;
 - (e) "Superintendent" means the Superintendent of a Park and includes any person authorized to act for or in the name of the Superintendent;
 - (f) "Theatre" means a building or hall or any premises, room or place to which the public is admitted and which is used for giving vaudeville, dramatic or operatic performances, or for exhibitions of motion pictures.

Licences

2. No licence shall be issued for the operation of any theatre unless the theatre complies in all particulars with the provisions of the National Parks Regulations respecting buildings and electrical installations.

3. (1) The Superintendent may issue a licence for the showing of motion pictures in any building other than a theatre when he is satisfied that all conditions in that building are satisfactory and safe for such purpose.

(2) Where a charge is made for viewing motion pictures in such building, the regular licence fees for theatres shall be payable.

4. The Superintendent may issue a permit for the exhibition of motion pictures for demonstration purposes which are commercial, instructional or educational, in a building not licensed as a theatre provided:

- (a) The building or room wherein the exhibition is to be held in the opinion of the Superintendent is satisfactory in all respects and the applicant is considered a satisfactory person to be given such a permit;
- (b) Only slow burning (non-inflammable) film is used;
- (c) The machine is operated by a person licensed to operate the class of equipment to which the machine belongs;
- (d) No admission charge is made;

National Parks Act—continued

- (e) The film carries the approval stamp of the Board of Censors for the Province;
- (f) That a fee of \$1.00 is paid for such permit.

5. No person shall exhibit any film in a Park which has not been approved by the Board of Censors for the province in which the Park is situate.

6. No person shall operate or use a motion picture projector, cinematograph or other similar apparatus for public entertainment unless—

- (a) he has complied with all National Park Regulations respecting the same;
- (b) he has obtained from the Superintendent a licence to operate such moving picture projector, cinematograph or other similar apparatus for such purpose.

7. The provisions of these Regulations shall not apply to schools or institutions of learning where motion pictures are exhibited for instruction in classes attended only by students and pupils, provided, however, that in all such cases the Board of Trustees must satisfy the Superintendent that—

- (a) the room in which the film is to be shown is properly equipped and satisfactory in all respects for such exhibition;
- (b) that the projectionist is qualified to operate the moving picture projector, cinematograph or other similar apparatus;
- (c) that only slow burning (non-inflammable) film is used.

Projection Room

8. The projection room in any theatre in a Park shall not be less than fifteen feet in length and not less than ten feet in depth and eight feet from floor to ceiling.

9. The enclosing wall shall be of burnt clay tile, brick, concrete or other suitable fire-resistant material. The floor of the projection room shall be surfaced with concrete not less than two inches thick. The construction of the ceiling shall be fire-resistant in so far as practicable in keeping with that of the walls.

10. (1) There shall be provided contiguous to and of the same type of construction as the projection room, a room for the re-winding and revising of films, such room to be not less than twenty-four square feet in area and eight feet high (all inside measurements) and equipped with emergency exits therefrom.

- (2) (a) A wired glass window measuring at least two feet in width and at least eighteen inches in height shall be fitted within the wall separating the re-wind room from the projection room.
- (b) Such window shall be placed so as to provide a clear view of the projectors to a person standing within the re-wind room.

11. All doors serving the projection and re-wind rooms shall be fire-doors, same to open outwards and to be equipped with check springs and shall not be fastened during a performance.

12. All observation or port-hole openings shall be protected with automatic self-closing shutters of not less than one-eighth inch steel. The

National Parks Act—continued

shutters shall be controlled with fusible links melting at a temperature of 160° F. and to be installed in such manner that they can be lowered individually as well as collectively. There shall also be provided a master release cord controlling the release of all port-hole shutters, such release cord to be situated immediately adjacent to the entrance door-way.

13. (1) The projection room shall be provided with an overhead ventilator at least eighteen inches in diameter connected with a chimney or leading directly to the open air. In addition, at least one fresh air inlet at or near the floor line shall be provided to supply continual fresh air to the projection room;

(2) The re-wind room shall be provided with a ceiling and a floor ventilator both leading to open air and each with a minimum area of one hundred and twenty square inches.

14. The type of equipment installed for the projection of motion pictures and the reproduction of sound with pictures, or for furnishing sources of illumination, or current to operate such equipment, shall be approved by and installed to the satisfaction of the Superintendent.

15. Suitable fire-extinguishing equipment shall be provided in all projection rooms, and such equipment shall be at all times kept in good working order.

16. There shall be provided toilet conveniences adjacent to every projection room, and such facilities shall include a lavatory bowl, as well as a wash-basin with running water.

17. Where battery or generator rooms are provided they shall be of such size as may be determined reasonable by the Superintendent and shall be ventilated to the open air.

18. All emergency exit doors in every theatre shall be opened and tested daily.

Rest Rooms

19. In every theatre in a Park there shall be separate retiring rooms provided, one room for male patrons and one room for female patrons; such rooms shall be provided with toilets and wash-basins with running water, and be ventilated to the open air.

20. The Superintendent may at any time inspect any theatre or any apparatus used in same and may suspend any licence issued where there is any breach of the Regulations, or where the condition of the building is, in the opinion of the Superintendent, not considered satisfactory in all details.

Projectionists

21. No exhibitor shall employ an unlicensed projectionist.

22. (1) A licence to act as a projectionist shall only be granted to a person who has qualified for the same.

(2) The Superintendent may accept a certificate of proficiency issued to any person by a province.

23. (1) In any theatre where the seating capacity is 500 or more and where more than one projector is used, one licensed projectionist shall be employed, and in addition an assistant shall be employed.

National Parks Act—continued

(2) In any theatre where the seating capacity is less than 500, one licensed projectionist shall be employed.

24. The projectionist shall not—

- (a) Smoke or permit smoking in the projection room at any time;
- (b) Read or have reading material other than licences and regulations in the projection room;
- (c) Permit an unlicensed person other than the manager, a police official, or the Superintendent to enter or remain in the projection room during a performance, or while an audience is in the building;
- (d) Permit film to remain exposed in the projection room at any time;
- (e) Allow films to be re-wound in the room housing the projectors;
- (f) Permit over-fusing or make improper electrical connections;
- (g) Lend his projectionist licence to any person;
- (h) Fail to produce on demand by proper officials, projectionist licence where motion picture apparatus is being used;
- (i) Fail to test apparatus and connections prior to each performance;
- (j) Fail to inspect and repair all films as received prior to exhibiting;
- (k) Operate or permit to be operated defective projection or sound equipment;
- (l) Maintain a dirty projection room;
- (m) Latch doors on inside, remove handle from outside of doors, or otherwise delay access of authorized persons;
- (n) Fail to report promptly to the Department the occurrence of any film fire, and the apparent cause thereof;
- (o) Display films without bands or stamps of the Board of Censors of Motion Pictures;
- (p) Use defective or overloaded reels.
- (q) Permit port-hole drops to be in a defective condition;
- (r) Fail to test the working of all port-hole drops daily;
- (s) Fail to have fire extinguishers in good working order.

25. No projectionist shall operate, or cause to be operated, a motion picture projector or sound equipment device which is not installed in accordance with these Regulations.

26. Every projectionist shall examine his projector and sound equipment daily, and must devote his whole attention to and remain at the projector while it is in operation.

27. No projectionist shall operate a motion picture projector while under the influence of liquor.

28. No exhibitor shall permit a projectionist to operate a motion picture projector, cinematograph or other similar apparatus while the projectionist is under the influence of liquor.

General

29. No person shall permit any film to travel through a projector, cinematograph or other similar apparatus at a greater speed than one hundred feet to the minute.

National Parks Act—continued

30. (1) Films shall be re-wound or revised only in the re-wind room constructed for that purpose, and films shall not be exposed at any time except films being transferred to or from the projection machine or the reel being re-wound or revised, and all spare reels of film shall be kept in a fire-resistant container which shall have separate individual compartments, the lid of which shall be self-closing;

(2) All extra films such as leaders, trailers or announcements, shall be kept in fire-resistant containers.

31. (1) No person under the age of fourteen years unaccompanied by an adult shall be permitted to attend any exhibition of moving pictures for which an admission fee is charged, except between the hours of 9 a.m. and 6 p.m., on Saturday of each week and on school, public and legal holidays.

(2) The exhibitor shall employ in each theatre during the hours that any person under the age of fourteen years may attend, a matron whose duties shall be to supervise the conduct of such person and of adults toward them while in such theatre.

32. At each theatre in a Park the National Anthem shall be played at the conclusion of each performance.

4. Regulations respecting forest protection in the National Parks

P.C. 5319

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

TUESDAY, the 30th day of December, 1947.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Mines and Resources and pursuant to the provisions of the National Parks Act, Chapter 33 of the Statutes of Canada, 1930, is pleased to order as follows:

1. The Regulations Respecting Forest Protection in the National Parks of Canada made and established by Order in Council P.C. 2149 of September 16, 1915, as amended, are hereby revoked; and

2. The attached "Regulations Respecting Forest Protection in the National Parks of Canada" are hereby made and established in substitution for the Regulations hereby revoked.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING FOREST PROTECTION IN THE
NATIONAL PARKS OF CANADA

Interpretation

1. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) "Department" means Department of Mines and Resources;

National Parks Act—continued

- (b) "Director" means the Director of the Lands and Development Services Branch;
- (c) "Highway" means any road open for motor traffic;
- (d) "Park" means any National Park;
- (e) "Park Warden" means any official appointed under the provisions of the *Civil Service Act* whose duties include the enforcement of Regulations for the protection of the forests and game;
- (f) "Superintendent" means the Superintendent of a Park and includes any person authorized to act for or in the name of the Superintendent.

Suppression of Fires

2. (1) The Superintendent or any Park Warden may order any male person between the ages of sixteen and sixty years residing or in a Park, to proceed at once to the scene of a forest fire and assist in extinguishing it.

(2) No person shall neglect or refuse to obey any such order.

(3) This section shall not apply to persons engaged in essential communication or transport services, or to members of the medical profession, clergymen or persons physically unfit.

3. Compensation for fighting fires shall be as follows:

- (a) Full-time and seasonal Park employees shall receive the rate of wages prevailing at the time in the Park in which the fire occurs, together with board or a reasonable allowance therefor, provided that no employee of the Department of Mines and Resources shall receive any remuneration for such services in addition to the remuneration as such employee.
- (b) Casual firefighters shall receive the rate of wages prevailing at the time for this class of labour in the province in which the Park is situated.

4. (1) Any person who is within a Park and observes a forest fire starting in such Park shall forthwith use his best endeavours to extinguish it, or if such fire is beyond his control, he shall report it to the nearest Park employee with as little delay as possible.

(2) Any person who is within a Park shall upon request give a Park Warden, or other officer authorized by the Superintendent information as to name, address, routes to be followed, location of camps and any other information pertaining to fires.

Fire Prevention

5. The Superintendent may,

- (a) Prohibit smoking or the building of fires in any area within a Park;
- (b) Close any area within a Park for travel when in his opinion the fire hazard makes such action necessary.

6. No person shall start any fire in the open in a Park within one mile of a highway except in a camp-stove, fireplace, or grill provided by the Department.

National Parks Act—continued

7. (1) Except in a camp-stove provided by the Department no person shall start any fire in the open in a Park more than one mile from a highway without first having obtained a permit therefor from the nearest Park Warden.

(2) Such permit shall be for a small fire for cooking purposes and be issued only when the Superintendent considers conditions warrant its issue.

(3) Fires shall not be kindled near trees, dead wood, moss, forest mould or other vegetable refuse.

(4) Fires shall be kindled where possible in some open space on rocks or earth.

(5) Should a camp be made in a locality where no such open space exists, or is provided, every person lighting a fire shall clear away all brushwood, dry leaves and all other combustible material from a space having a radius of at least ten feet and in the centre of this space shall kindle his fire.

(6) Every person lighting or causing to be lighted any fire shall exercise and observe every possible precaution to prevent such fire from spreading and when such fire is no longer needed the person lighting the fire shall see that it is completely extinguished.

8. (1) No person shall drop or throw down in a Park any burning match, lighted cigar, cigarette, or other burning substance, without completely extinguishing the same.

(2) The use of wax matches, such as wax vesta or the wax flamer type is prohibited.

9. (1) No person shall have on hand at any time a larger quantity than five gallons of gasoline or other inflammable liquid.

(2) The Superintendent may issue a permit for the possession of more than five gallons of gasoline or other inflammable fluid subject to the following conditions:

- (a) that the gasoline or fluid shall be stored in an iron tank and be fitted with a pump and galvanized iron pipe coupled at every joint with a pipe coupling;
- (b) that the tank shall be provided with a filling pipe with a tight screw cap;
- (c) any other conditions which may be prescribed by the Superintendent.

(3) This section shall not apply to gasoline or other fuel contained in a tank of a motor vehicle.

10. (1) No person shall have or keep any gunpowder, fireworks, dynamite, or other explosive in a Park without a permit from the Superintendent.

(2) The Superintendent shall prescribe the conditions under which gunpowder, fireworks, dynamite or other explosive may be kept in a Park.

11. (1) Every steam engine passing through or located in a Park shall be provided by the company or persons using the same with adequate and efficient appliances to prevent the escape of fire and sparks.

National Parks Act—continued

(2) Every engineer shall take all necessary precautions to ensure that no fire or sparks escape from the engine.

(3) No railway company operating within a Park shall permit fire, live coals or ashes to be deposited on its tracks or right-of-way unless they are extinguished immediately thereafter, or deposited in pits provided for the purpose.

Touring or Work Parties

12. (1) Every person in charge of a touring party or work party shall provide himself with a copy of these Regulations and shall be responsible for seeing that each member of his party is acquainted with the provisions of such Regulations.

(2) Every person clearing a right-of-way for any road, trail, telephone, telegraph, power or pipe line, railway, tote-road, ditch or flume, shall dispose of all brush or other inflammable material cut or accumulated thereon by burning or otherwise as directed by the Superintendent.

5. Regulations governing the cutting and removal of timber in the National Parks

P.C. 5384

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of December, 1947.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Mines and Resources and pursuant to the National Parks Act, Chapter 33 of the Statutes of Canada, 1930, is pleased to order as follows:

1. The Regulations governing the Cutting and Removal of Timber in the National Parks of Canada made and established by Order in Council, P.C. 915 of April 30, 1915, as amended, are hereby revoked; and

2. The attached "Regulations Governing the Cutting and Removal of Timber in the National Parks of Canada" are hereby made and established in substitution for the Regulations hereby revoked.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE CUTTING AND REMOVAL OF TIMBER
IN NATIONAL PARKS OF CANADA

Interpretation

1. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) "Director" means the Director of the Lands and Development Services Branch;

National Parks Act—continued

- (b) "dues" is the sum payable to the Crown in the right of Canada in respect of any timber cut and is in addition to any rentals, royalties and taxes payable by the permittee;
- (c) "Minister" means the Minister of Mines and Resources;
- (d) "Park" means any National Park;
- (e) "saw logs" includes all logs of timber of whatever length whether round or flat;
- (f) "Superintendent" means the Superintendent of a Park and includes any person authorized to act for or in the name of the Superintendent;
- (g) "timber" means all trees standing, fallen or cut and includes the manufactured products thereof;
- (h) "timber permit" is an authorization issued by the Superintendent to cut a quantity of timber as specified in the said permit on a specific area.

Permits

2. No person shall cut timber in a Park unless he has obtained a timber permit from the Superintendent.

3. (1) All permits issued under these Regulations shall expire on March 31, following date of issue unless it is specified in the permit that it is for a shorter period.

(2) An office fee of \$1 shall be payable for each timber permit issued.

4. Each timber permit shall state:

- (a) the quantity and kind of timber which may be cut;
- (b) the area on which cutting may be carried out;
- (c) the terms and conditions the Director considers necessary to protect adequately the Park and public interest.

5. (1) All dues shall be paid in advance except in the case of permits issued for the cutting of timber on areas in excess of one hundred and sixty (160) acres, in which case all dues shall be paid before any timber is removed from the Park or otherwise utilized.

(2) Dues paid on issue of a timber permit shall remain the property of the Crown whether the permittee operates or not, provided that where a permittee is required to stop cutting by order of the Superintendent through no fault of the said permittee, the dues paid on timber not cut may be refunded.

6. Timber permits are not transferable.

7. (1) All timber permits issued must be returned on or before the date of expiration to the office of the Superintendent with the statutory declaration on the back of the permit properly completed showing the exact quantity of timber cut.

(2) No permit shall be issued to any person who has not returned all such former permits which have been issued to him.

8. Each permittee shall—

- (a) comply with all special conditions or terms of his permit

National Parks Act—continued

- (b) cut only the timber marked for cutting or as specified in his permit,
- (c) take all merchantable portions of the timber cut by him,
- (d) build no roads,
- (e) destroy no green timber or young growth except that which may in the judgment of the Superintendent be necessary to carry out the cutting privileges granted in the permit.
- (f) cut no trees higher than eighteen inches from the ground measured at the lower side,
- (g) dispose of all tops, branches and other debris resulting from operations under his permit in accordance with instructions of the Superintendent,
- (h) upon the expiration of his permit, remove from the Park all timber cut and all buildings and other property belonging to him within the time fixed by the Superintendent.

Dead Timber Permits

9. (1) The Director may authorize the issue of timber permits for the cutting of dead or diseased timber on any areas not exceeding one hundred and sixty (160) acres in extent.

(2) In any case where it is desirable to remove the dead or diseased timber from areas greater than one hundred and sixty (160) acres in extent the areas shall be laid out in berths not exceeding two (2) square miles each, and the Minister may dispose of the timber cutting rights thereon by public competition.

(3) In the case of all timber disposed of by public competition there shall be a ground rental charge of \$30.00 per square mile per annum, payable in advance.

Green Timber Permits

10. (1) The Director may authorize the issue of timber permits for the cutting of green timber in any area not exceeding one hundred and sixty (160) acres in extent.

(2) Where it is considered in the Park interest to cut green timber from an area in excess of one hundred and sixty (160) acres the Minister may dispose of the timber cutting rights thereon by public competition.

(3) In the case of all timber disposed of by public competition there shall be a ground rental charge of \$30.00 per square mile per annum, payable in advance.

11. (1) The successful applicant for a timber permit secured by public competition shall take out a permit within sixty (60) days from the date of the granting of such right and pay the ground rental. All dues on timber cut under such permits shall be paid before any timber is removed from the Park.

(2) Upon the expiration of such permit the Director may, at his option, grant a renewal of same, provided all fees, dues, rental and other charges in respect of such permits have been paid and that the operations of the permittee have been satisfactory to the Superintendent.

National Parks Act—continued

12. Should the successful applicant for a timber permit secured by public competition fail to take out a permit within sixty (60) days from the date of notification from the Superintendent that his application has been accepted, or in the event that a permittee fails to make application for a renewal upon the expiration of his permit, the right to obtain such permit or such renewal as the case may be shall be forfeited.

13. (1) Subject to the provisions of subsections (2) and (3) of this section the dues to be paid on all timber cut under permit in a Park shall be in accordance with the scale set out in the schedule to these Regulations, provided that where timber cut in a Park is utilized outside the Park, and the dues set out in said schedule are lower than those charged by the province in which the Park is situate for the same class and size of timber the dues to be charged shall be in accordance with the scale of dues charged by that province.

(2) The Minister may authorize the issue of timber permits free of dues for the construction or re-construction of religious, educational and charitable institutions provided no permit issued under this subsection shall be for a greater quantity of timber than 20,000 ft. b.m.

(3) Permits to cut timber in Wood Buffalo Park for fuel may be issued free of dues by the Superintendent to religious, educational and charitable institutions located in the vicinity of that Park over areas not exceeding one hundred and sixty (160) acres and the quantity which may be cut under such permit shall not exceed one hundred cords in any year.

14. Permits shall be issued for the cutting of timber only in areas of a Park designated by the Director.

15. The Superintendent may cancel the permit of any permittee who

(a) cuts timber not authorized in his permit,

(b) fails to carry out or comply with any regulation or condition of his permit.

16. Any person who cuts timber in a National Park without a permit or a quantity of timber in excess of the quantity authorized by his permit, shall pay dues to be charged at double the scale set out in the schedule hereto on all timber cut without permit or on any timber cut in excess of that stated in his permit.

17. The Superintendent may enter upon any leased property in a Park and cut and dispose of any timber which is diseased or which is in any other way liable to be a menace to the welfare of the Park or the public, provided that if there are any trees on any property held under lease or licence which constitute a menace to any person or property it shall be the responsibility of the person holding such property under lease or licence to apply for permission from the Superintendent to remove such trees and upon the granting of permission to remove such trees failure to remove same shall render the said lessee or licensee liable for any damage resulting from his failure to remove said trees.

18. Timber cut in any Park shall be measured as follows:

(1) *sawlogs* shall be measured in feet board measure using the International Log Rule based on a saw-kerf of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

National Parks Act—continued

(2) *fuelwood* shall be measured in cords. (For the purpose of these Regulations a cord shall mean a stacked pile of wood containing 128 cubic feet.)

(3) *round timber* shall be measured by the linear foot.

SCHEDULE

DUES CHARGEABLE ON TIMBER CUT IN NATIONAL PARKS

	Rate of Dues	
1. <i>Saw timber (green or dry)</i>		
Poplar, per 1,000 feet board measure	\$2.00	
Balsam, per 1,000 feet board measure	2.00	
Other Species, per 1,000 feet board measure	4.00	
2. <i>Fuelwood (green or dry)</i>		
(a) To residents or settlers in the vicinity of Wood Buffalo Park, all species, per cord .....	.75	
(b) To all others—		
Poplar, per cord .....	.50	
Birch and Oak, per cord	1.00	
Other species, per cord .....	.75	
3. <i>Fence posts (Not exceeding 6 inches top or face, and not more than 7 feet long)</i>		
Poplar and Willow, each .....	.02	
Other Species, each .....	.03	
4. <i>Round timber (dry)</i>		
<i>Top diameter—</i>		
Up to 3 inches, not exceeding 16 feet in length, per linear foot....	$\frac{1}{8}$ c.	
Over 3 inches and up to 5 inches, 16 feet in length, per linear foot	$\frac{1}{4}$ c.	
Over 5 inches and up to 7 inches, 16 feet in length, per linear foot	$\frac{1}{2}$ c.	
Over 7 inches and up to 9 inches, 16 feet in length, per linear foot	$\frac{3}{4}$ c.	
Over 9 inches and up to 10 inches, 16 feet in length, per linear foot	.01	
Over 10 inches and up, any length .....	.02	
5. <i>Round timber (green or dry)</i>		
Poles, building logs, rails, etc.	Poplar	Other Species
Butt diameter 5 inches or less, per tree.....	.02	.05
Butt diameter 5 inches to 8 inches, per tree.....	.05	.10
Butt diameter 8 inches to 12 inches, per linear foot....	.01	.02
(All trees 12 inches or over at the butt to be scaled as saw-timber)		

6. Regulations respecting the grazing of livestock in the National Parks

P.C. 263

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

MONDAY, the 26th day of January, 1948.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Mines and Resources and pursuant to the provisions of the National Parks Act, Chapter 33 of the Statutes of Canada, 1930, is pleased to order as follows:

National Parks Act—continued

1. The Regulations Regarding Grazing Permits in the National Parks made and established by Order in Council P.C. 1331 of May 21, 1914, as amended, are hereby revoked; and

2. The attached "Regulations Governing the Grazing of Livestock in the National Parks of Canada" are hereby made and established in substitution for the Regulations hereby revoked.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE GRAZING OF LIVESTOCK IN THE
NATIONAL PARKS OF CANADA

Interpretation

1. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (a) "livestock" means cattle and horses;
- (b) "Park" means any National Park;
- (c) "Park Warden" means any officer appointed under the provisions of the *Civil Service Act* whose duties include the enforcement of Regulations for the protection of forests and game.
- (d) "Superintendent" means the Superintendent of a Park and includes any person authorized to act for or in the name of the Superintendent.

Grazing permits

2. No livestock shall be permitted to graze or roam at large within a Park unless a permit has been secured from the Superintendent.

3. (1) Permits may be issued for livestock to graze in a Park provided, however, that no permit shall be issued if such grazing privileges interfere with game management, the administration of the Park or purposes for which the Park was established.

(2) Grazing may be permitted only on those areas and for such periods each year as the Superintendent shall designate.

(3) Permits shall not be issued for animals other than livestock as defined by these Regulations.

4. Application for a permit shall be made in writing to the Superintendent and shall contain a description of each head of livestock sufficient in the opinion of the Superintendent to identify such livestock.

5. The Superintendent shall issue permits only to the owners of livestock.

6. Permits shall not be transferable.

7. Each holder of a permit for livestock to graze in any part of a Park must confine his livestock to the area specified in his permit.

8. The Superintendent may order the holder of any permit to remove his livestock from the area specified in his permit to another area in the Park,

- (a) if such livestock are found to be damaging timber, young trees, or water supply, or

National Parks Act—continued

(b) if the Superintendent is of the opinion that such removal would be in the best interests of the Park.

9. Each permittee who is ordered by the Superintendent to remove his livestock to another area shall do so forthwith.

10. The permit or permits to any person who fails to comply with the conditions of his permit, any order of the Superintendent or any of these Regulations, may be cancelled by the Superintendent.

Diseased Livestock

11. (1) The Superintendent may order the holder of a permit to remove from the Park livestock which in his opinion has a disease which he believes to be infectious or dangerous to other livestock or wild animals.

(2) If the holder of the permit fails to remove such livestock or if the holder of the permit cannot be located or found the Superintendent may, after veterinary examination and certification, order the removal or destruction of the diseased livestock.

(3) The holder of the permit shall be liable for the cost of the removal or destruction of all diseased livestock belonging to him.

Impounding of Livestock

12. Any livestock or any domestic animals found in a Park for which a permit has not been issued may be impounded by the Superintendent or any Park Warden.

13. The Superintendent may authorize any person to act as pound-keeper.

14. (1) When livestock or other domestic animals are impounded, the Superintendent shall, immediately after the impounding and before any sale thereof, post up in his office, the post office, and other public places, a notice describing the livestock or other animals impounded, including the age, as nearly as possible, sex, colour, and brand or any mark of identification.

(2) A copy of such notice shall be mailed to any person believed to be the owner of such livestock or domestic animals.

15. (1) Where the impounded livestock or animals are not claimed within ten days after publication of the notice referred to in the preceding section, the Superintendent shall give not less than ten days notice that he proposes to sell such impounded livestock at public auction.

(2) Copies of such notice of sale shall be posted up in the Superintendent's office and other places designated by the Superintendent.

16. (1) After the expiry of ten days from the posting of such notice the impounded animals may be sold at public auction.

(2) The proceeds of such sale after paying the costs of impounding, maintenance and sale, may be paid by the Superintendent to the former owner of the livestock upon such owner filing a statutory declaration with the Superintendent that he was the owner of the livestock or animals sold.

National Parks Act—continued

17. The fees to be charged in respect of any livestock or animals impounded shall be in accordance with the scale set out in this section.

For the care and sustenance of:

One horse per day.....	\$1.00
Each additional horse per day.....	.50
One head of cattle per day.....	.60
Each additional head of cattle per day.....	.30
One pig, sheep or goat per day.....	.40
Each additional pig, sheep or goat per day.....	.20

General

18. (1) No permit shall be granted for any livestock which may be a danger or menace to the public.

(2) The Superintendent may order the owner of any livestock found to be a danger or menace to the public to remove the same from the Park.

(3) The Superintendent may impound any such livestock if the owner fails to remove it from the Park within seven days.

19. (1) The dues to be paid for a permit to graze livestock in a Park shall be at the rate of twenty-five cents for each head per month or one dollar for each head for the grazing season, provided that no dues shall be payable in respect of any livestock under the age of six months if accompanying livestock covered by the permit.

(2) An office fee of \$1.00 shall be payable for each permit issued.

(3) Each permit shall expire on the date specified in the permit; or if no date is specified in the permit on the 30th day of November following the date of issue.

20. (1) At the expiration or upon the cancellation of a permit, the owner shall be allowed seven days within which to remove his livestock from the Park.

(2) If the owner of the livestock fails to remove his livestock within the period of seven days the Superintendent or any Park Warden may impound such livestock.

21. (1) The carcass of any livestock dying within a park other than those slaughtered for food, must be removed immediately from the Park by the owner or buried.

(2) The carcass of any livestock dying of an infectious disease shall be burned by the owner under the supervision of the Superintendent or a Park Warden.

7. Regulations governing the construction and maintenance of buildings in the National Parks

P.C. 1939

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

THURSDAY, the 6th day of May, 1948.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of Mines and Resources, and pursuant to the provisions of the National Parks Act, Chapter 33 of the Statutes of Canada, 1930, is pleased to order as follows:

National Parks Act—continued

1. The Regulations establishing the National Building Code as National Parks Regulations made and established by Order in Council P.C. 8366 of the 16th day of September, 1942, are hereby revoked; and

2. The attached "Regulations Governing the Construction and Maintenance of Buildings in the National Parks of Canada" are hereby made and established in substitution for the Regulations hereby revoked.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE
OF BUILDINGS IN THE NATIONAL PARKS OF CANADA

Interpretation

1. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (a) "Code" means the National Building Code;
- (b) "Department" means the Department of Mines and Resources;
- (c) "Minister" means the Minister of Mines and Resources;
- (d) "Park" means any National Park;
- (e) "Street" includes a lane;
- (f) "Superintendent" means the Superintendent of a Park and includes any person authorized to act for or in the name of the Superintendent.

2. (1) The National Building Code prepared under the joint sponsorship of the National Housing Administration, Department of Finance, and the Codes and Specifications Council of the National Research Council of Canada (N.R.C. No. 1068) is hereby approved and adopted as the code and standard for all buildings in a Park, and such Code, save and except those provisions of the Code relating to penalties, shall form part of these Regulations as if enacted herein.

(2) In the said Code

- (a) "Authority having jurisdiction" means the Superintendent of a Park;
- (b) "By-law" means the Code or any other Regulation governing the administration of a Park.

3. The fee for a building permit issued in a Park shall be One Dollar (\$1.00) for each One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000) or fraction thereof of the total value of the building or structure for which the permit is required.

4. (1) No person shall install in any building in a Park any oil-burning or gas-burning appliance which consumes a commercial fuel oil, furnace oil, diesel oil or other flammable liquid fuel or liquefied petroleum gas, unless he has first obtained a permit from the Superintendent, provided that this section shall not apply to small stoves, grills or similar appliances used for cooking.

(2) The fee for such permit shall be One Dollar (\$1.00).

(3) Any permit issued under authority of this section shall expire within six months following the date of issue.

5. (1) The Superintendent may order the owner of any building, structure or fence in a Park to repair or paint any such building, structure or fence, which, in the opinion of the Superintendent requires painting or repairing.

National Parks Act—continued

(2) The Superintendent shall serve or have served on the said owner, or his agent, a notice specifying the repairs or painting required to be made or done.

(3) The owner upon receipt of such notice shall forthwith make the required repairs or do the required painting.

Sewer Systems

6. All sewers connecting any premises with a National Park sewer system shall be installed by employees of the Department at Government expense from the street sewer to the street line. From the street line to the building or buildings being connected to such sewer, the installation shall be carried out in accordance with these Regulations and at the expense of the lessee, such installation however shall be under the direct supervision of the Superintendent.

7. In the event that a sewer connection to a property is required when frost conditions or the necessity of penetrating pavements, permanent sidewalks, or macadamizing, makes excavation more costly than would otherwise be the case for making the connection, the additional cost involved in making such connection shall become a charge upon the lessee. A preliminary estimate to cover any additional cost in making any sewer connection shall be prepared when application for connection is made and a deposit of that amount shall be required. If, upon completion of the work, it is found that the deposit made is less than the actual cost, the lessee shall forthwith pay the balance of said cost; if more, the unused portion of the deposit shall be refunded to the lessee.

8. (1) The annual sewer rates payable by the lessees in a Park shall be in accordance with the following scale:

	<i>Per Foot Frontage</i>
(a) Town of Banff in Banff National Park	9 cents
(b) Radium Hot Springs Townsite in Kootenay National Park	9 cents
(c) Town of Jasper in Jasper National Park	13 cents
(d) Wasagaming Townsite in Riding Mountain National Park	10 cents
(e) Any other townsite in any other Park	9 cents

(2) Such rates shall be charged for all premises connected with or located on a street or lane on which a sewer is laid, provided that if an application has been made by the lessee for a sewer connection to an existing building or one for which a building permit has been applied for, and there is any undue delay on the part of the Department in making such connection, the rate shall not be charged until such connection is made.

9. Sewer rates shall be payable in the same manner and at the same time as water rates, and shall be subject to the same discounts.

10. Property holders in the townsite of Waskesiu, Prince Albert National Park, which is without a sewer system, shall be assessed a charge to cover the cost of the removal of sewage, calculated on the basis of a 500-gallon tank load as follows:

(a) from non-commercial properties.....	\$1.00 per load
(b) from commercial properties .....	.75 per load

National Parks Act—continued

8. Schedule of areas established as National Historic Parks

P.C. 4982

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of November, 1948.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS by Order in Council P.C. 7662 of 28th December, 1940, the lands described in the Schedule attached thereto, the title to which is vested in His Majesty in right of Canada, were established as National Historic Parks; and

WHEREAS by Chapter 18 of the Statutes of Canada, 1947-48, Fort Anne Historic Park, one of the National Historic Parks established by the aforesaid Order in Council, was constituted a National Park of Canada.

THEREFORE His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of Mines and Resources and pursuant to the powers conferred by sections 11 and 12 of The National Parks Act, Chapter 33 of the Statutes of Canada, 1930, is pleased to order and doth hereby order as follows:

1. The lands described in the Schedule hereto attached, which were established as National Historic Parks by Order in Council P.C. 7662 of 28th December, 1940, constitute the National Historic Parks; and

2. The provisions of sections 5, 7 and 8 of Part I of The National Parks Act shall continue to apply to the said National Historic Parks.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

SCHEDULE

NATIONAL HISTORIC PARKS

FORTRESS OF LOUISBOURG HISTORIC PARK comprising the areas as described in the Deeds therefor, as follows:

1. All and singular that certain tract of land situate at Louisburg in the Island and County of Cape Breton, in the Province of Nova Scotia and bounded on the north by the waters of Louisburg Harbour, on the east, southeast, south and southwest by the Atlantic Ocean, on the west by the easterly limit of the lands formerly owned by Helen O. Ross et al and designated as Parcel No. 23, all as shown on a plan of Louisburg, (Old Town) showing individual properties thereon as determined by survey in accordance with Deeds and Provincial Grants as supplied by the Depart-

National Parks Act—*continued*

ment of the Interior, Ottawa, signed by J. H. Congdon, Provincial Land Surveyor, on the 10th day of August, A.D. 1922, a duplicate of which is filed and registered in the Registry Office at Sydney, Nova Scotia, for the County of Cape Breton under date of 1st December, A.D. 1928.

2. All and singular that certain tract of land or island commonly called and known as "Battery Island" situate, lying and being near the entrance to Louisburg Harbour in the County of Cape Breton containing two acres and one-half of land as described in a Deed dated November 26, 1937, the same being registered in the Registry Office at Sydney, Nova Scotia, on the 30th day of November, A.D. 1937, Book 357, Pages 805 to 807.

3. All and singular that certain lot, piece or parcel of land commonly called and known as "Grand Battery" situate, lying and being at Louisburg, in the County of Cape Breton, Province of Nova Scotia, and being more particularly bounded and described as follows: Bounded on the south by Louisburg Harbour and having a frontage thereon of eight hundred and eighty-three feet, more or less; on the west by the Glebe House property and measuring on said western side three hundred and seventy-one feet, more or less; on the north by the Old Fortress Road and having a frontage thereon of nine hundred and ninety-four feet more or less; on the east by the Wilson property and measuring on the said eastern boundary four hundred and fifty-nine feet more or less, containing nine acres, more or less, as described in a Deed dated the 23rd day of February, 1938, the same being registered in the Registry Office at Sydney, Nova Scotia, on April 28, 1938, in Book 365, Pages 547 to 549.

PORT ROYAL HISTORIC PARK comprising the areas as described in the Deeds therefor, as follows:

1. All and singular that certain lot, piece and parcel of land situate, lying and being in Lower Granville, in the County of Annapolis, and more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at a point thirty-one and six-tenths (31.6) feet distant and south sixty-nine degrees (69°00') west from the northwest corner of the Champlain Habitation Monument, and thirty-two and two-tenths (32.2) feet distant and south eighty-three degrees thirty minutes (83°30') west from the southwest corner of said Monument, said point being on the northern boundary of the highway between Granville Ferry and Victoria Beach, thence north one degree thirty minutes (1°30') west a distance of one thousand and sixty-five and seven-tenths (1065.7) feet, to a point south twenty-five (25) feet more or less from the southern boundary of P. H. Robblee's orchard, thence north eighty-eight degrees thirty minutes (88°30') east a distance of three hundred and eighty-two and nine-tenths (382.9) feet to a point south twenty (20) feet more or less from southern boundary of said orchard, thence south one degree thirty minutes (1°30') east a distance of eight hundred and twenty-six and four-tenths (826.4) feet to a stake on the northern boundary of aforementioned highway, thence in a southwesterly direction along the northern boundary of the highway a distance of four hundred and forty-eight (448) feet more or less to the point of beginning, said Lot containing eight and twenty-five one hundredths (8.25) acres, saving and excepting such lands within the described lands and premises as may be the property of the Canadian National Railway for its right of way thereover, and also reserving to the said Philip H. Robblee, his heirs and assigns, a right of way twenty (20) feet in width along the east side of said lot next to land of Stanley Farnsworth extending from the main highway to the orchard owned by said Philip H. Robblee; as described in a Deed dated the

National Parks Act—continued

8th day of November, 1938, the same being registered in the Registry Office at Bridgetown, Nova Scotia, on the 22nd November, 1938, Book 197, Page 335.

2. All and singular that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being at Lower Granville, in the County of Annapolis, bounded and described as follows:

Commencing on the south side of the main highway at the eastern corner of lands now owned by The Historical Association of Annapolis Royal, thence proceeding easterly along the main highway to a point approximately one hundred and twenty-five feet from the place of beginning or a point four feet west of a line of pine trees now on the land of said Albert E. Parker which said line of trees extends from the main highway to the Annapolis River, thence following southerly a course four feet to the westward of said trees to the Annapolis River, thence along said Annapolis River to the southeasterly corner of said lands of the said Historical Association of Annapolis Royal, thence northerly along the east boundary of the lands of the said Historical Association to the point of beginning, as described in a Deed dated the 7th day of February, 1939, the same being registered in the Registry office at Bridgetown, Nova Scotia, on the 2nd March, 1939, Book 179, Page 520.

3. All and singular those certain pieces or parcels of land situate lying and being at Lower Granville, in the County of Annapolis, bounded and described as follows:

Commencing on the north side of the main highway at the southwestern corner of lands of His Majesty the King in the right of the Dominion of Canada, thence westerly, following the course of the main highway, to lands of Vernon Clarke, thence northerly along lands of the said Vernon Clarke to lands of the Canadian National Railway, thence easterly along the southern line of lands of the said Canadian National Railway to lands of His Majesty the King in the right of the Dominion of Canada, thence along the western line of lands of His Majesty the King in the right of the Dominion of Canada to the place of beginning, containing five acres more or less, saving and excepting a certain right of way over the hereinbefore described lands granted to one Ewart Gladstone Morse, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, by a certain Indenture bearing date the 1st day of November, A.D. 1934, between The Historical Association of Annapolis Royal, of the one part, and the said Ewart Gladstone Morse, of the other part, which said Indenture is duly recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Annapolis in Book 193, Page 303;

Also all that certain other piece or parcel of land situate opposite the first described lot of land and on the south side of the main highway, commencing at a point where the west line of land of Albert E. Parker, intersects the south side of the main highway, thence southerly along the said west line of Albert E. Parker twenty-eight feet or to the bank of the Annapolis River, thence westerly along the bank of said River until the bank of said River meets the said south side of the main highway, thence easterly along said south side of the main highway to the place of beginning; as described in a Deed dated the 8th day of February, 1939, the same being registered in the Registry Office at Bridgetown, Nova Scotia, on the 2nd March, 1939, in Block 197, Page 520.

4. All and singular that certain lot or parcel of land and premises situate at Karsdale, in the County of Annapolis and Province of Nova Scotia,

National Parks Act—continued

forming part of the former right of way land of the Halifax and South Western Railway Company and more particularly bounded, delimited and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the original centre line of the abandoned former main line of the said Railway where it is intersected by the prolongation across the railway right of way of the boundary line between land formerly of P. H. Robblee, now of His Majesty, for the said Department of Mines and Resources, and that formerly of Stanley Farnsworth, lying adjacent easterly; the said point of intersection being at or about Station 4534.04 of the chainage of the Middleton Subdivision of the Railway (Station 0+00 therefore being at the Junction Switch at Bridgewater Junction, Station 4173+83.4 of the chainage of the Chester Subdivision of the said Railway);

Thence, from the point of beginning, so determined, westerly, along the said original Centre Line as shown by a broken white line on the accompanying plan seven hundred and seventy-eight (778) feet, more or less, to a point on the prolongation across the Railway right of way of the boundary line between land formerly of Mrs. John Robblee, now of His Majesty, for the Department of Mines and Resources, and that of Vernon Clarke, lying adjacent westerly; embracing throughout a width of forty-nine and five-tenths (49.5) feet on the right or northerly side of the said original Centre Line, and on the left or southerly side thereof a width of one hundred and forty-nine and five-tenths (149.5) feet, measured at right angles thereto;

Containing, the said parcel of land so described, an area of three and fifty-five hundredths (3.55) acres more or less, as described in a Deed dated the 3rd day of February, 1939, the same being registered in the Registry office at Bridgetown, Nova Scotia, on the 17th day of May, 1939, in Book 197. Page 588.

FORT CHAMBLY HISTORIC PARK comprising the following described area:

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land situate at Chambly in the Province of Quebec and comprising Villa Lots 1-1, 1-2 1-21, as shown on a plan of Ordnance Lands situate at Chambly, P.Q., accepted and approved to be retained of record in the Department of the Interior, and signed by David Mills, Minister of the Interior, on January 10, 1878.

FORT LENNOX HISTORIC PARK comprising the following described area:

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land comprising a number of islands in the Richelieu River, situate, lying and being near St. Paul, in the Province of Quebec and comprising all the lands included in the Imperial Reserve transferred to the control of the Dominion of Canada and known as the Military Reserve Ile-aux-Noix, containing an area of two hundred and ten (210) acres, more or less.

FORT WELLINGTON HISTORIC PARK comprising the following described area:

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land in the Province of Ontario and Dominion of Canada situate in the town of Prescott in the County of Grenville and comprising Lots 29 to 36 inclusive, as shown on a plan of the Ordnance property in the town of Prescott as surveyed under instructions from the Crown Lands Department dated 11th May, 1859, and signed by B. W. Gossage, Provincial Land Surveyor.

National Parks Act—continued

FORT MALDEN HISTORIC PARK comprising the following described area:

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Town of Amherstburg, in the County of Essex and Province of Ontario and being composed of Lot Five (5) on the West side of Laird avenue, in the said Town of Amherstburg, according to Registered Plan Number Seven (7).

FORT PRINCE OF WALES HISTORIC PARK comprising the following described area:

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the town of Churchill, Province of Manitoba, at the northern end of the western peninsula formed by the junction of the Churchill River and Hudson Bay, comprising all that portion of the said peninsula lying to the north of the northern limit of First Avenue, in the said town of Churchill, and containing an area of fifty (50) acres, more or less, as laid down on a plan prepared and approved by Edouard Deville, Surveyor General of Canada, dated the 5th day of November, 1909, and which said plan is of record in the Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

9. Regulations respecting game in the National Parks

P.C. 5587

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

THURSDAY, the 3rd day of November, 1949.

PRESENT

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Mines and Resources and pursuant to the provisions of The National Parks Act, chapter 33 of the Statutes of Canada, 1930, is pleased to order as follows:

1. The Regulations respecting game in the National Parks of Canada, established by Order in Council P.C. 643 of 20th February 1948, as amended, are hereby revoked; and

2. The annexed "Regulations Respecting Game in the National Parks of Canada other than Wood Buffalo Park" are hereby made and established in substitution for the Regulations hereby revoked.

N. A. ROBERTSON,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING GAME IN THE NATIONAL PARKS OF CANADA
OTHER THAN WOOD BUFFALO PARK

Interpretation

1. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (a) "Controller" means the Controller of the National Parks Service;
- (b) "Director" means the Director of the Lands and Development Services Branch;

National Parks Act—continued

- (c) "Game" means and includes all wild mammals, amphibians, reptiles and wild birds within any Park, and the heads, skins and any or every part of such mammals, amphibians, reptiles and wild birds;
- (d) "Minister" means the Minister of Mines and Resources;
- (e) "Park" means any National Park;
- (f) "Park Officer" means a person to whom the duty of assisting in the enforcement of the Game Regulations has been assigned by the Superintendent.
- (g) "Park Warden" means an officer appointed under the provisions of the *Civil Service Act*, whose duties include the enforcement of regulations for the protection of the forests and game;
- (h) "Superintendent" means the Superintendent of a Park and includes any person authorized to act for or in the name of the Superintendent.

General Provisions

2. These Regulations shall apply to all National Parks except Wood Buffalo Park.

3. Except as otherwise provided in these Regulations

- (a) No person shall at any time molest, chase, harass or pursue, hunt, shoot at, trap, take, wound, kill, capture or destroy any game within a Park.
- (b) No person shall have in his possession, or in the possession of his servant or agent, or any other person on his behalf, any game killed or procured within a Park.
- (c) No person shall have in his possession within a Park any game no matter when or where procured, during a closed season for that game, established by the Province in which the game was captured or killed, or a closed season for that game, established under the Migratory Birds Convention Act.
- (d) No person shall in a Park handle, disturb, destroy, or remove from a nest any wild bird, egg or eggs, or have the same in his or her possession.
- (e) No person shall wilfully disturb or destroy any wild bird or the nest of any wild bird in a Park.

4. Every person holding a permit in writing from the Controller, for which a fee of \$2.00 shall be payable, may in the years 1949 to 1952 both inclusive, between one-half hour before sunrise and one-half hour after sunset on each Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of the open season for wild duck, provided for that part of Ontario by the Regulations under the Migratory Birds Convention Act, except during the first and second week of said open season, shoot wild duck in the following portion of Point Pelee Park, namely,

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land situate in the Point Pelee National Park which may be more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the north boundary of the said Park distant 5,280 feet easterly from the point where the said northerly boundary intersects the easterly limit of the main road which enters the Park along

National Parks Act—continued

the westerly side of the Park; thence easterly along the north boundary of said Park to the easterly boundary of the said Park; thence southerly following the easterly boundary of the said Park to its intersection with the northerly limit of the road running east and west between Lots 4 and 5 as shown on the plan of the Squatters' Holdings on the Naval Reserve at Point Pelee in the Township of Mersea, County of Essex, Ontario, as surveyed by G. McPhillips, D.L.S., dated at Windsor, Ontario, July 30, 1889, and approved and confirmed by E. Deville, Surveyor General on the 6th November, 1889; thence westerly following the north boundary of said road to its intersection with the easterly boundary of said Lot 5; thence northerly following the easterly limits of Lots 5, 7 and 8 to the intersection of the easterly limit of Lot 8 with the southerly limit of Lot 11; thence easterly following the southerly limit of Lot 11 to the southeast corner of said Lot 11; thence northerly following the easterly boundary of Lots 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17 and 18 to the northeast corner of said Lot 18; thence westerly following the northerly boundary of said Lot 18 to the northwest corner of said Lot 18, all said lots being as shown on said plan of the Squatters' Holdings on the Naval Reserve at Point Pelee; thence northerly in a straight line to point of commencement.

5. No person within a Park shall have in his possession the head, horns, antlers or any part of game unless he furnishes evidence satisfactory to the Superintendent that

- (a) such trophies were lawfully obtained or
- (b) were in his possession prior to the first day of December 1919.

6. (1) The Director may authorize

- (a) a Park Warden or other person to take or kill game within a Park for scientific or propagation purposes;
- (b) A Park Superintendent to take or destroy any game when such action is considered advisable for game management purposes;
- (c) the sale or other disposal of the products resulting from such game taken or destroyed.

(2) The Controller may authorize the destruction of any dangerous animal, or any animal damaging property, provided that in an emergency, the Superintendent may authorize a Park Warden to destroy a dangerous mammal or reptile, but a report giving full particulars of any such case must be submitted promptly to the Controller.

(3) The Superintendent may grant permission to any person to keep unsealed firearms on his premises provided statements satisfactory to the Superintendent are furnished to show that danger may be expected to life or property from a dangerous mammal, and in an emergency, such person may shoot to kill any such dangerous mammal.

(4) The Controller may authorize the Superintendent to destroy any aged or diseased mammals in the Parks for the purpose of saving the heads and hides or for purposes of game management.

Control of Cats and Dogs

7. (1) No person shall keep a cat, domestic or otherwise, in any Park unless he has secured a licence therefor from the Superintendent.

(2) The fee for such licence shall be Five Dollars (\$5.00).

(3) A Park Warden or other Park Officer or a Police Officer may destroy any unlicensed cat on sight.

National Parks Act—continued

8. (1) No person shall keep a dog or bitch in any Park unless he has secured a licence therefor from the Superintendent.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in these Regulations the Superintendent shall, upon application, furnish each owner of a dog or bitch, upon payment of a fee of Three Dollars in the case of a dog or bitch which has been spayed, and Five Dollars in the case of other bitches, with a licence authorizing him to keep such dog or bitch; such licence shall expire on the thirty-first day of March following the date of issue.

9. (1) Upon the issue of a licence to keep a dog or bitch within a Park, the Superintendent shall supply the owner with a metal tag.

(2) Any dog or bitch found without such metal tag shall be impounded.

10. (1) Any dog or bitch impounded shall be released only upon payment of a pound fee equal to twice the licence fee therefor and costs.

(2) If the owner of a dog or bitch fails to pay within forty-eight hours, any pound fee imposed under these Regulations, or fails to claim his dog or bitch after the same has been impounded for seventy-two hours, the Superintendent may order the destruction of such animal.

11. No person who is the owner of a dog or bitch shall permit such dog or bitch to run unleashed in a Park.

12. (1) When, in the opinion of the Superintendent, any dog or bitch becomes a nuisance in a Park, of which the Superintendent shall be the sole judge, the Superintendent may cancel the licence issued for such dog or bitch and upon the cancellation of such licence the owner shall arrange for the immediate destruction of such dog or bitch, or its removal from the Park.

(2) Any dog or bitch impounded a second time may be destroyed by order of the Superintendent.

(3) Any dog or bitch chasing or molesting game may be destroyed on sight by a Park Warden or other Park Officer or by a Police Officer.

(4) The owner of any dog or bitch destroyed pursuant to the provisions of these regulations shall have no claim for compensation.

13. (1) No licence shall be issued for

(a) any bitch unless such bitch has been spayed or was licensed in a Park before May 14, 1948;

(b) any dog of a breed which may be termed a hunter, excluding pointers and retrievers, but including police, husky, hound, airdale, mastiff, and crosses of any such.

(2) Notwithstanding the preceding subsection, the Superintendent may authorize any Park Warden to keep within a Park any dog of such breeds as are suitable for tracking or trailing poachers or other violators of Parks regulations or for hunting coyotes, wolves or other predatory animals.

Possession of Firearms

14. (1) Except as otherwise provided in these Regulations no person residing in, or visiting or travelling through any Park except a Park Warden, shall have in his possession or carry any rifle, shotgun, airgun or other gun or firearm or any device for trapping, capturing or destroying

National Parks Act—continued

game, unless the same shall have been sealed by the Superintendent, a Park Warden, or other Park Officer duly authorized by the Superintendent, and such seal shall not be broken within a Park by any person except the Superintendent, a Park Warden, or other Park Officer.

(2) This section shall not apply to a person holding a permit referred to in Section 4 while residing in, or visiting, or travelling through the area of Point Pelee Park described in Section 4 of these Regulations, during such time as the shooting of wild duck is permitted in such area.

15. (1) The head guide in charge of any party shall be responsible for seeing that the rifles, guns and other firearms are sealed, as hereinbefore required. Upon entry or re-entry of any party within the boundaries of a Park the head guide shall see that all rifles, guns and other firearms are sealed by the first Park Warden he meets.

(2) In the absence of such head guide or guides the individual members of the party shall be responsible for having their rifles sealed.

16. Any person proceeding through a Park or portion thereof, with firearms, to shoot or hunt in territory outside of such Park must show, when requested to do so by any Park Officer, the necessary hunting licence issued by the authority governing such territory.

17. Rifle or gun clubs may be authorized by the Minister to practise target and clay pigeon shooting from traps within a Park, upon ranges specially selected and set aside for such purpose, and the firearms of all members of any such club may be left unsealed while in the club house or other building designated by the Superintendent.

18. No person shall have in his possession in a Park any poison, poisonous substance or gas for taking, injuring or destroying game in a Park.

19. No person shall obstruct, hinder or in any way interfere with or wilfully furnish false information to any Park Warden or constable while in the discharge of his duties.

10. Wood Buffalo Park Game Regulations

P.C. 5588

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

THURSDAY, the 3rd day of November, 1949.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Mines and Resources and pursuant to the provisions of The National Parks Act, chapter 33 of the Statutes of Canada, 1930. is pleased to order as follows:

1. Section twenty-eight of the Regulations respecting Game in Dominion Parks, as established by Order in Council P.C. 1444 of 24th September, 1926, as amended, is hereby revoked; and

National Parks Act—continued

2. The annexed "Regulations respecting the Preservation of Game in Wood Buffalo National Park" are hereby made and established in substitution for the regulation hereby revoked.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE PRESERVATION OF GAME IN
WOOD BUFFALO NATIONAL PARK

Short Title

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Wood Buffalo Park Game Regulations.

PART I—INTERPRETATION AND APPLICATION

2. (1) In these Regulations

- (a) "big game" means buffalo, musk-ox, mountain sheep, mountain goat, any member of the deer family whether known as caribou, moose, deer or otherwise, bear, and any other animal declared by the Minister to be big game;
- (b) "certificate of registration" means a valid and subsisting certificate of registration for a trapping area, issued under these Regulations;
- (c) "close season" with respect to any kind of game means the period during which the hunting of that kind of game is prohibited by these Regulations;
- (d) "fur-bearing animal" includes beaver, coyote, fisher, fox, lynx, marten, mink, muskrat, otter, skunk, squirrel, weasel or ermine, wolverine, and wolf;
- (e) "game" means big game, fur-bearing animals and game birds and the head, skin, or other parts thereof;
- (f) "game bird" includes a bird of any species of the following groups: Anatidae, commonly known as ducks, geese and swans; Gruidae, commonly known as cranes; Rallidae, commonly known as rails and coots; Charadrii, commonly known as plovers, turnstones, snipe, sandpipers, curlews, yellowlegs, knots, dowitchers, godwits, sanderlings, and phalaropes; Tetraonidae, commonly known as grouse, partridge, ptarmigan, and prairie chicken;
- (g) "general hunting licence" means a licence issued under section thirty-one;
- (h) "hunting" includes following after or on the trail of game, or lying in wait for the purpose of taking game; chasing, pursuing, worrying, stalking, trapping, attempting to trap or shoot at game whether or not the game is then or subsequently captured, killed or injured;
- (i) "Indian" includes a half-breed of Indian blood leading the life of an Indian;
- (j) "licence" means a valid and subsisting licence issued under these Regulations;
- (k) "Minister" means the Minister of Mines and Resources;

National Parks Act—continued

- (l) "open season" with respect to any kind of game means the period during which that kind of game may be hunted or taken;
- (m) "park warden" means a person appointed under the provisions of the Civil Service Act or a person authorized by the Superintendent to enforce these Regulations;
- (n) "prescribed" means prescribed by or under these Regulations;
- (o) "Superintendent" means the Superintendent of Wood Buffalo National Park; and
- (p) "trapping area" means an area or location defined and registered under these Regulations for the taking of fur-bearing animals.

(2) Where a period is expressed in these Regulations or in any Schedule to these Regulations to be a period from one day to another, the period shall be reckoned inclusively of the first and last days so expressed.

Application

3. These Regulations

- (a) apply only in Wood Buffalo National Park; and
- (b) are subject to the provisions of the Migratory Birds Convention Act and the regulations thereunder.

PART II—GENERAL REGULATIONS

Close Seasons

4. The close seasons are as set out in Schedule A.

5. Except as otherwise provided in these Regulations, no person shall hunt game during the close season for that game.

Bag Limit

6. No person shall take or kill

- (a) in any day more than ten grouse; or
- (b) in any open season more than fifty grouse.

General Prohibitions

7. No person shall hunt game unless he is authorized to do so by these Regulations or by a licence issued to him.

8. No person shall wilfully disturb, injure, molest, destroy, or take the eggs or nest of a bird protected by these Regulations unless he is authorized to do so by these Regulations or by a licence issued to him.

9. Nothing in these Regulations shall be construed to prohibit a person who holds a licence or permit under the Migratory Birds Convention Act or regulations thereunder from hunting game birds or taking eggs or nests in accordance with that licence or permit.

10. No person shall have in his possession game taken or killed in violation of the provisions of these Regulations.

11. No person shall employ or enter into a contract or agreement with another person to hunt, kill or take game or to take any egg or nest or part thereof contrary to the provisions of these Regulations.

National Parks Act—continued

12. No person shall use a dog for the purpose of hunting game, but a dog may be used to retrieve game that has been lawfully taken or killed.

Firearms

13. No person shall,

- (a) use a rifle of less than .25 calibre for the purpose of hunting big game;
- (b) use a rifle loaded with rim-fire shells or cartridges for the purpose of hunting big game;
- (c) hunt beaver with a firearm, or
- (d) hunt muskrats with a shotgun.

Traps

14. Except as authorized by these Regulations, no person shall remove, molest, spring, or in any way interfere with traps set by another person for the taking of fur-bearing animals.

15. (1) No person shall set traps or other contrivances for coyotes, wolves or wolverine during the period from the first day of April to the thirty-first day of October in any year.

(2) A person who holds a general hunting licence may shoot coyotes, wolves and wolverine at any time.

16. (1) A person who uses traps or other contrivances for hunting game shall spring or remove them before the commencement of the close season.

(2) No person shall set or reset during the close season a trap or contrivance that can be used in connection with the hunting of game.

Snares and Auto-loading Weapons

17. (1) No person shall set out, use or employ a snare,

- (a) for the destruction of game other than rabbits or hares; or
- (b) constructed of wire heavier than No. 22 gauge.

(2) No person shall use or employ a weapon loaded by recoil or so-called auto-loading, or any other automatic firearm for hunting game.

18. No person shall carry on hunting operations by the use or aid of aircraft unless authorized in writing by the Superintendent to do so.

Meat of Game

19. (1) No person shall,

- (a) sell or offer for sale the meat of game; or
- (b) use as bait in hunting operations the meat of big game or birds fit for human consumption.

(2) The meat of caribou and moose, lawfully killed in the open season, may be had in possession and used for food at any time.

Abandonment of Game

20. (1) No person who has taken or killed a bird or animal shall wilfully abandon the flesh thereof which is suitable for human food or allow such flesh to be destroyed or spoiled.

National Parks Act—continued

(2) No person shall wilfully allow the pelt of a fur-bearing animal in his possession to become deteriorated, destroyed or spoiled.

Moose

21. (1) No person shall hunt a moose of the female sex.

(2) No person shall hunt a moose under one year of age.

(3) No person shall take or kill more than one male moose in a licence year.

Protection of Beaver Dams and Muskrat Houses

22. No person shall cut, spear, break, destroy or interfere with a beaver house, beaver dam or muskrat house.

Poison

23. (1) No person shall use poison for the purpose of taking or killing game, or have in his possession when engaged in hunting operations poison that may be used for that purpose.

(2) Subsection one does not apply to,

(a) a person who has been authorized by the Minister to use poison for the killing of predatory animals; or

(b) a scientist who has been authorized by the Minister to take specimens of game and to use poison for the preservation of such specimens.

PART III—LICENCES AND CERTIFICATES GENERALLY

Issue of Licences and Certificates of Registration

24. The licences and certificates of registration that may be issued under these Regulations are as follows:

(a) a general hunting licence under section thirty-one;

(b) a scientific licence under section thirty-two;

(c) a certificate of registration for a trapping area under section thirty-three;

(d) a licence under section fifty to trade and traffic.

25. (1) An application for a licence or certificate of registration shall be made to a park warden or to the Superintendent on a prescribed form.

(2) No licence or certificate of registration is valid unless the signature of the person to whom the licence or certificate of registration is issued is endorsed thereon.

(3) Except where otherwise provided by these Regulations a licence or certificate of registration may be issued and signed by a park warden, and shall be in a prescribed form.

Fees

26. The fees to be charged for licences and certificates of registration are set out in Schedule B.

Inspection

27. Upon the request of a park warden every person shall submit for inspection by such park warden any licence or certificate of registration issued to him.

National Parks Act—continued*Expiry*

28. (1) Unless sooner cancelled each licence expires on the expiry date mentioned in the licence, and if no expiry date is mentioned, expires on the thirtieth day of June next following the date of issue.

(2) Unless sooner cancelled each certificate of registration expires five years from the first day of July in the year in which it was issued.

(3) No licence or certificate of registration shall be sold, transferred or assigned without the consent of the Minister.

(4) No person shall knowingly allow his licence or certificate of registration to be used by another person.

(5) No person shall knowingly use the licence or certificate of registration of another person.

Return of Licence

29. (1) Subject to subsection two every person to whom a licence has been issued shall, within 15 days following the expiry date of the licence, return the licence to a park warden with an affidavit duly sworn setting forth the number and kind of game killed, trapped, taken, traded or trafficked in under its authority.

(2) Where a licensee is unable to return his licence to a park warden, he shall, within fifteen days following the expiry date of the licence, forward to a park warden his affidavit setting forth the number and kind of game killed, trapped, taken, traded or trafficked in during the period covered by the licence.

Cancellation

30. A licence or certificate of registration issued under these Regulations and held by a person convicted of an offence under these Regulations, shall upon such conviction be deemed to be cancelled, and shall forthwith be forwarded to the Superintendent.

PART IV—HUNTING LICENCES AND CERTIFICATES OF REGISTRATION

31. (1) A general hunting licence may be issued to

- (a) a person who prior to the date on which these Regulations come into force held a permit to hunt and trap in the Park;
- (b) a son over sixteen years of age of a deceased person who prior to his death held a licence or permit to hunt in the Park;
- (c) the widow of a deceased person who prior to his death held a licence or permit to hunt in the Park; or
- (d) a son over sixteen years of age of a person who holds a licence issued under this subsection.

(2) A general hunting licence issued under subsection one to an Indian is valid throughout the Park.

(3) A general hunting licence issued under subsection one to a person other than an Indian is valid only in that area of the Park that is south of the Peace River.

National Parks Act—continued

Scientific Licences

32. (1) The Minister or a person authorized by him may issue a licence which shall entitle the holder thereof,

- (a) to take game or the eggs or nests of non-migratory birds for scientific purposes; or
- (b) to take live game for a park or zoological garden under public ownership.

(2) A licence under subsection one may be issued only upon application therefor by,

- (a) a museum, a scientific society or a university of recognized standing;
- (b) a person whose application is accompanied by written testimonials from two scientists of recognized standing;
- (c) a department of the Government of Canada or of the government of a province of Canada;
- (d) a department of the Government of the United States or of the government of a state in the United States; or
- (e) a department of the government of a country other than Canada or the United States.

(3) The licence shall state the name, address and calling of the person to whom it is issued and the number of specimens of each species that may be taken.

(4) Before taking any game or eggs the holder of a licence issued under this section shall report to the Superintendent, who shall specify the part of the Park in which the holder may take specimens of game or eggs and who shall also notify the holder or holders of any certificate of registration for a trapping area whose trapping areas are located within or partly within such part of the Park.

Certificate of Registration

33. The Minister or a person designated by him may issue a certificate of registration for a trapping area to any person who is the holder of a general hunting licence.

34. No person shall hunt fur-bearing animals within a trapping area unless,

- (a) he holds or is a dependent of a person who holds a certificate of registration for that area;
- (b) he is a member of a band or group of persons holding a certificate of registration for that trapping area or a dependent of such member;
- (c) he holds a licence issued under section thirty-two authorizing him to take specimens of fur-bearing animals; or
- (d) he is employed with the consent of the Superintendent by a person named in a certificate of registration for a trapping area to assist in hunting in that area and also holds a general hunting licence, but such consent may be issued only upon evidence satisfactory to the Superintendent that the employer cannot obtain an adequate livelihood without assistance.

National Parks Act—continued

35. (1) A certificate of registration for a trapping area may be issued to a band or group of two or more persons if each of them is the holder of a general hunting licence.

(2) The certificate of registration for the trapping area shall be issued in the name of the leader of the band or group.

(3) The leader of the band or group holding a certificate of registration for a trapping area shall furnish such returns and information respecting wildlife and hunting operations as the Superintendent may require.

Application for Certificate of Registration

36. An application for a certificate of registration shall be made to a park warden and shall contain the following information:

- (a) the full name of the applicant;
- (b) his age last birthday;
- (c) his full address;
- (d) whether he is an Indian or white;
- (e) his occupation other than trapping;
- (f) the length of his residence in the Park;
- (g) the period of time during which he has hunted within the trapping area applied for;
- (h) a full description of the trapping area, clearly indicating its extent and boundaries and including a sketch map of the area prepared in consultation with a park warden;
- (i) full particulars of the marks or signs to be used to denote the boundaries of the trapping area;
- (j) full particulars of the identification mark with which the applicant proposes to mark his traps within the trapping area;
- (k) the names of persons whose trapping areas adjoin the area desired by the applicant; and
- (l) where the application is on behalf of a band or group the names of all the members of the band or group.

Effects of Certificate of Registration

37. (1) A certificate of registration for a trapping area reserves to the person to whom it is issued, his dependents and employees if any or, in the case of a certificate of registration issued to the leader of a band or group, to the persons of the band or group, the sole and exclusive right and privilege of hunting fur-bearing animals within the area described in the certificate of registration.

(2) The holder of a certificate of registration for a trapping area shall not hunt fur-bearing animals outside that trapping area without first having the permission of a park warden endorsed on his general hunting licence.

38. Notwithstanding the provisions of Part V, the holder of a certificate of registration for a trapping area may, without a licence,

- (a) have in his own possession at any time the skins or pelts of game lawfully trapped or killed by him; and
- (b) sell, trade or remove from the Park the skins or pelts of game lawfully trapped or killed by him.

National Parks Act—continued

39. The holder of a general hunting licence may hunt game other than fur-bearing animals over registered trapping areas during the open season for such game except during the open season for muskrats.

40. (1) No person shall set traps, snares or other trapping equipment on a trapping area in respect of which another person holds a certificate of registration unless he is authorized to do so by these Regulations.

(2) Subject to the rights of the holder of a licence issued under the provisions of section thirty-two, the holder of a certificate of registration for a trapping area, or any member of his immediate family who discovers traps, snares or trapping equipment other than his own within his trapping area, may remove them, and if he removes them he shall deliver them to a park warden.

Cancellation

41. The Minister may cancel a certificate of registration where, in his opinion, the holder thereof, without reasonable excuse, did not actively engage in hunting fur-bearing animals on his trapping area during the open season in any year that the certificate was in force.

Renewals

42. (1) The holder of a certificate of registration may, within six months immediately preceding the date on which the certificate will expire, apply for renewal thereof, and, if the Superintendent is satisfied that the holder has complied with the provisions of these Regulations, he is entitled to a renewal thereof for a further period of five years in priority to all other applicants for the area.

(2) An application for renewal shall be made to a park warden or to the Superintendent and shall be on a prescribed form.

43. Where the holder of a certificate of registration fails to apply for its renewal within sixty days next following the date of expiry, he is not entitled to any priority with respect to a renewal of that certificate.

Disputes

44. (1) A park warden has the power to settle any dispute in connection with registered trapping areas.

(2) An appeal lies from the decision of the park warden to the Superintendent.

(3) Notice of appeal shall be given within thirty days from the day upon which the decision appealed from is pronounced or given, or within such further time as the park warden may allow, and, after service upon the opposite party, shall be filed with the park warden.

(4) At the time of filing notice of appeal, the appellant shall deposit with the park warden such sum of money or security therefor as security for costs of the appeal as the park warden may consider necessary.

(5) Upon receipt of notice of appeal and deposit of security for costs, if any, the park warden shall forthwith transfer the complaint, evidence and other proceedings to the Superintendent.

(6) The Superintendent shall fix the time of hearing at as early a date as may, in his opinion, be convenient to all parties.

(7) The decision of the Superintendent is final.

National Parks Act—continued*Reports*

45. (1) On or before the thirtieth day of June in any year that a certificate of registration is in force, the holder thereof shall submit to a park warden a true and complete report on a prescribed form showing the number and kinds of game taken on that area during that licence year.

(2) Every holder of a certificate of registration for a trapping area shall, when required by a park warden, submit to the park warden a report giving the number and location of beaver colonies in the area.

Identification Markings

46. (1) Every holder of a certificate of registration shall blaze clearly the boundaries of his trapping area or otherwise mark them to the satisfaction of a park warden.

(2) Whenever practicable, wooden posts, stone mounds or outstanding topographical features shall be used to denote the boundaries of a trapping area in respect of which a certificate of registration has been issued.

47. Every holder of a certificate of registration shall suitably mark all traps used by him in his trapping area with a steel die, luminous paint or other distinctive identification mark that has first been approved and recorded by a park warden.

Improvements

48. The holder of a certificate of registration for a trapping area may remove, sell, transfer or assign any moveable improvements made and used by him on the trapping area.

PART V—TRADING AND TRAFFICKING IN GAME

Trading and Trafficking Licence

49. (1) No person shall establish, operate or maintain a trading post in that area north of the Peace River.

(2) No person shall establish, operate or maintain a trading post in that area south of the Peace River unless such person was carrying on the business of trading and trafficking in game in that area before the 24th day of September, 1926.

50. No person shall, either by himself, his clerk, servant, or agent, buy, sell, deal, exchange, barter, solicit, or traffic in the skin, pelt, or part thereof of any fur-bearing animal or conduct a sale or purchase of the skin, pelt, or part thereof without first having obtained a licence authorizing him to do so.

51. (1) A separate licence shall be obtained in respect of each trading post.

(2) Every trading post shall be operated in accordance with the terms and conditions stipulated in the licence.

(3) A trading post in respect of which a licence is issued shall be operated for at least eight months of each licence year.

(4) A licence to trade and traffic in game may be issued to a Canadian citizen only.

National Parks Act—continued

(5) A licence to trade or traffic in game authorizes the person to whom it is issued to trade or traffic only at the trading post described in the licence.

(6) The holder of a licence to trade or traffic in game has the right to trade or traffic in the pelts and skins of game lawfully killed, taken or possessed.

Employees

52. (1) No person except a Canadian citizen shall be employed to assist a person to whom a licence to trade and traffic in game has been issued.

(2) A person employed to assist the holder of a licence to trade and traffic in game does not require a licence unless he engages in trading or trafficking in game on his own account.

Duties

- 53.** Every person who trades or traffics in game shall,
- (a) furnish each customer with a record of each sale and purchase, setting forth the number and kinds of skins and pelts of game traded and the value exchanged or credited therefor;
 - (b) furnish an itemized statement of any customer's account when requested to do so by the customer or by a park warden or by an authorized representative of the Minister;
 - (c) keep proper books of account;
 - (d) permit such books of account and his records to be examined by any person authorized by the Minister for that purpose; and
 - (e) display in a prominent manner on each article or group of articles kept for sale the individual selling price of such article or group of articles.

PART VI—POWERS OF THE MINISTER

- 54.** The Minister may,
- (a) prescribe forms of licences, certificates of registration, applications, and other forms for the purposes of these Regulations;
 - (b) cancel, suspend, or refuse to issue or renew any licence or certificate of registration for any cause that to him seems sufficient;
 - (c) reinstate a cancelled licence or certificate of registration upon such terms as he may deem sufficient;
 - (d) fix or vary at any time the boundaries of any trapping area in respect of which a certificate of registration has been issued;
 - (e) require a person to whom a certificate of registration has been issued to take action for the control of predatory animals on his trapping area;
 - (f) prohibit trapping over the whole or any part of a trapping area or limit the number and kinds of game to be taken therefrom; and
 - (g) change the period of open and close season for muskrats and beaver when unusual climatic conditions prevail and such changes are deemed necessary by him after investigation by the field officers.

National Parks Act—continued

SCHEDULE "A"

CLOSE SEASONS

<i>Game</i>	<i>Season</i>
1. Beaver	Throughout the year;
2. Buffalo	Throughout the year;
3. Caribou, Barren-ground (females only)	From the first day of March to the thirtieth day of September, following;
4. Caribou, Barren-ground (males only)	From the first day of April to the thirtieth day of September, following;
5. Caribou, Woodland	Throughout the year;
6. Deer, Mule	Throughout the year;
7. Fisher	Throughout the year;
8. Fox, Coloured	From the first day of February to the thirty-first day of October, following;
9. Lynx	Throughout the year;
10. Marten	Throughout the year;
11. Mink	From the first day of April to the thirty-first day of October, following;
12. Moose	From the first day of April to the thirtieth day of September, following;
13. Muskrat	(a) From the eleventh day of May to the thirtieth day of November, following; (b) From the first day of January to the last day of February, following;
14. Otter	From the first day of January to the thirty-first day of October, following;
15. Squirrel	From the first day of March to the thirty-first day of October, following;
16. Wapiti or Elk	Throughout the year;
17. Weasel or Ermine	From the first day of March to the thirty-first day of October, following;

National Parks Act—continued

18. Cranes, Wild Swans and White PelicansThroughout the year;
19. Grouse, Sharp-tailed, Spruce and RuffedFrom the first day of March to the thirty-first day of August, following;
20. PtarmiganFrom the first day of March to the thirty-first day of October, following.

SCHEDULE "B"

FEEs FOR LICENCES AND CERTIFICATES

1. For a general hunting licence—section thirty-one—
If issued to an Indian.....Free
If issued to any other person.....\$5.00
2. For a scientific licence—section thirty-two.....Free
3. For a certificate of registration for a trapping area—section thirty-three—or renewal thereof—section forty-two—
If issued to an Indian or to a band or group of Indians.....Free
If issued to any other person or to a group of two or more such persons\$10.00 each person
4. For a trading and trafficking licence—section fifty.....\$10.00

11. Regulations governing the licensing of businesses, callings, trades or occupations within the National Parks

P.C. 5589

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

THURSDAY, the 3rd day of November, 1949.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Mines and Resources and pursuant to the provisions of The National Parks Act, chapter 33 of the Statutes of Canada, 1930, is pleased to order as follows:

1. The Regulations governing the licensing of businesses, callings, trades or occupations within the National Parks of Canada, established by Order in Council P.C. 87 of 13th January, 1948, as amended, are hereby revoked; and

2. The annexed "Regulations Governing the Licensing of Businesses, Callings, Trades or Occupations within the National Parks of Canada" are hereby made and established in substitution for the Regulations hereby revoked.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

National Parks Act—continuedREGULATIONS GOVERNING THE LICENSING OF BUSINESSES, CALLINGS, TRADES
OR OCCUPATIONS WITHIN THE NATIONAL PARKS OF CANADA*Interpretation*

1. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires:
 - (a) "Business" includes trade, calling, industry, employment and occupation;
 - (b) "Director" means the Director of the Lands and Development Services Branch;
 - (c) "Minister" means the Minister of Mines and Resources;
 - (d) "Park" means any National Park;
 - (e) "Person" includes a partnership;
 - (f) "Season" means that portion of a year from April 1st to October 31st inclusive;
 - (g) "Superintendent" means the Superintendent of a Park and includes any person authorized to act for and in the name of the Superintendent;
 - (h) "Year" means a fiscal year commencing April 1st in any year to March 31st in the year following.

General Provisions

2. No person shall within the limits of a Park carry on or be engaged in any business listed or described in the schedules annexed hereto unless and until he shall have procured a licence so to do from the Superintendent.

3. The Superintendent shall issue all such licences.

4. No rebate shall be allowed or granted to any licensee or his assigns in respect of the forfeiture of a licence or on account of the non-use of the rights and privileges thereby granted or for any other cause.

5. (1) An application for a licence shall be made by the applicant in person or by his agent duly authorized in writing at the office of the Superintendent and on a form to be furnished by the Superintendent.

(2) The applicant must specify in his application for a licence the premises in or on which he proposes to carry on or engage in a business in respect of which the licence is applied for.

(3) Each licence shall only be good for the premises designated in the licence.

6. (1) No licence within a Park shall be transferred except to a person who at the same time purchases the business or property forming the subject matter of the business in respect whereof the licence was issued.

(2) All transfers of licences shall be subject to the approval of the Superintendent of the Park and to the payment of the fee of \$1.00 for said transfer.

7. All buildings, premises and equipment to be used by the licensee in connection with his business shall be subject to the approval of the Superintendent.

National Parks Act—continued

8. The licensee shall permit the Superintendent, any Police Officer or other person authorized by the Superintendent to inspect at all reasonable times the premises used by him in connection with his business.

9. The licensee shall post his licence in a conspicuous place on the premises in which he is carrying on his business and shall produce the same upon request of the Superintendent, any Police Officer, or other person duly authorized by the Superintendent to inspect such premises.

10. (1) Where a licence number or badge is issued by the Superintendent in connection with any licence, such licence number or badge must be worn or displayed as directed by the Superintendent.

(2) No person shall wear or display any such licence number or badge unless he is the holder of the licence in connection with which such licence number or badge was issued.

11. The Director may fix the periods of time during which any licensee may carry on his business.

12. Any licence issued for a livery in Banff, Jasper, Yoho, or Kootenay National Parks shall be effective in all the said Parks.

13. Before issuing a licence for any business the Superintendent may require the applicant to procure a certificate from a Medical Health Officer or a Police Officer, or both, certifying that the building or premises in which the business is to be carried on is satisfactory in all details and complies with all the requirements of the Parks Regulations, and that the applicant is a fit and proper person to be granted a licence for the business for which a licence is applied for.

14. The Superintendent may in his discretion require an applicant for a licence to furnish

- (a) a statutory declaration from a reputable person that the applicant is a fit and proper person to be granted a licence, or,
- (b) a bond in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) to His Majesty with two sufficient sureties conditioned upon the applicant, his employees and servants carrying out the Parks Regulations and the terms, conditions and stipulations of any licence to be issued to him.

15. (1) The Superintendent may, for any reason which he considers sufficient in the interests of the Park, refuse a licence for any business but in case of such refusal the applicant may appeal to the Minister, and if the Minister is satisfied that the Superintendent was not justified in refusing the application, he may order the Superintendent to grant a licence to the applicant.

(2) The Superintendent may revoke any licence if the licensee fails to observe, fulfil, or abide by any of the terms, conditions or stipulations of his licence or of these Regulations.

16. All persons licensed to provide tourist accommodation shall display in each room or cabin, as the Superintendent may direct, printed cards or notices indicating the rates payable for such accommodation as approved by the Director.

National Parks Act—continued

17. (1) Subject to the provisions of the next succeeding section the fee to be charged any person for a licence to carry on or engage in a business listed or described in Schedule “A” hereto in any Park shall be the amount, or in accordance with the rate, for that business set out in Schedule “A” hereto provided that the fee for a licence issued after October 31 in any year shall be one-half of the fee for a licence for such business issued before that date, but in no case less than \$1.00.

(2) Licences issued under the provisions of subsection (1) of this section unless they are expressed to be granted for a shorter period shall be for the year current at the time of issue thereof and shall expire on the 31st day of March next thereafter.

18. (1) The fee to be charged any person for a licence to carry on or engage in a business listed or described in Schedule “B” hereto in a Park in which that business may be carried on or engaged in only during the season shall be the amount, or in accordance with the rate, for that business set out in Schedule “B”.

(2) Licences issued under the provisions of subsection (1) of this section shall be for the season and shall expire on the 31st day of October next following the date of issue.

19. (1) Every person who sells coal in a Park shall have each load of coal of 1,000 pounds or over weighed on scales designated by the Superintendent.

(2) The fee to be charged for weighing each load of coal shall be fifteen cents for the first ton or fraction thereof, and five cents for each additional ton or fraction thereof, provided that the maximum fee to be charged for weighing any load of coal shall not exceed twenty-five cents.

20. Where two or more businesses listed in Schedule “A” or Schedule “B” are carried on in the same building, each business shall, for the purpose of fixing the fee for a licence, be considered a separate business.

SCHEDULE “A”

	<i>Licence Fee or Rate</i>
(1) <i>Advertising</i> —	
(a) Keeping or using any advertising vehicle or animal or exhibiting signs or notices thereon	\$ 20.00
(b) Carrying any sign-board or advertising matter, per day	1.00
(c) Demonstrating or advertising by personal appearance in windows, per day	2.00
(2) <i>Agent</i> —Books, collecting, detective, real estate, bonds and securities, or other similar business	20.00
Insurance (exclusive)	5.00
Manufacturers	25.00
(3) <i>Amusements</i> —Anyone operating for profit or gain a cane-rack, ball or disc-throwing game, or shooting gallery	100.00
(4) <i>Auctioneer</i>	20.00
(5) <i>Auto Bungalow Camp</i> —	
(a) The operation of bungalow camps, each cabin	1.00
(b) Supplementary services covering the sale of provisions, refreshments, cigarettes and tobaccos, and the serving of meals to overnight guests only	1.00

National Parks Act—continued

	<i>Licence Fee or Rate</i>
(6) <i>Automatic Machines—</i>	
(a) Mechanical instrument or device for amusement owned, kept for hire or profit in any place where the public is admitted ..\$	50.00
(b) Automatic candy vending machines or appliances for supply- ing confectionery or smaller articles, each machine	10.00
(c) Weighing machines, each	10.00
(7) <i>Baker—</i> Owning or keeping a bake shop or delicatessen store	10.00
(8) <i>Barber—</i> Keeping a barber shop or beauty parlour	10.00
Barber shop and beauty parlour jointly operated	20.00
(9) <i>Beverage Room—</i> Where beer, wine or other intoxicating liquor is sold	1.00
Clubs	1.00
(10) <i>Bicycle Livery—</i> Keeping bicycles for hire—	
First bicycle	2.00
Each additional bicycle	1.00
(11) <i>Bicycle Repair Shop—</i> Owning or keeping bicycle repair shop	1.00
(12) <i>Billiard or Pool Tables</i> including bagatelle or other similar table games—	
(a) Operated by Y.M.C.A. or Veterans' Clubs—	
First table	25.00
Each additional table	12.50
(b) Operated by other persons for gain—	
First table	40.00
Each additional table	20.00
(13) <i>Boat Livery—</i>	
(a) Keeping for hire rowboats and canoes	
up to four boats and/or canoes	5.00
more than four boats and/or canoes, each .....	.50
(b) Rowboats and canoes with motors (outboard or inboard) for hire, each	5.00
(c) Yacht or launch used for transportation of passengers where a charge is made—	
capacity of 50 persons or less, each	20.00
capacity exceeding 50 persons, each	30.00
(d) Boatman (operating yacht or launch for hire)	1.00
(14) <i>Boarding House—</i>	
Serving meals to roomers only	5.00
(15) <i>Boot and Shoe Repair Establishment</i>	1.00
(16) <i>Bottling Works—</i> carrying on the work of bottling	25.00
(17) <i>Bowling Alley—</i>	
(a) Operated by Y.M.C.A. or Veterans' Clubs—	
First alley	12.50
Each additional alley	6.00
(b) Operated by other persons for gain—	
First alley	20.00
Each additional alley	10.00
(18) <i>Broker—</i> Carrying on a brokerage business of any kind	25.00
(19) <i>Business College</i>	25.00
(20) <i>Butcher—</i> Keeping an abattoir, or a butcher shop where meat or poultry are sold	15.00
(21) <i>Cabins—</i> The rental of tourist cabins other than those contained in auto bungalow camps, each cabin	1.00

National Parks Act—continued

	<i>Licence Fee or Rate</i>
(22) <i>Chauffeur</i> —Chauffeurs, including drivers of public vehicles and those in personal service	\$ 1.00
(23) <i>Chimney Sweep</i>	1.00
(24) <i>Cinematograph</i> —Motion picture machine or other similar apparatus, each machine	1.00
(25) <i>Cinematograph Operator</i> —Operator of motion picture machine or other similar apparatus	1.00
(26) <i>Circus or Carnival</i> —Where permanent population is over 1,000— per day	100.00
Where permanent population is under 1,000—per day	50.00
(27) <i>Cleaner</i> (house) using other than manual labour	1.00
(28) (a) Coal, wood and ice dealer	10.00
(b) Coal, wood, fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gas and ice dealer....	20.00
(c) Any one or more of the dealers named in (b)—each	5.00
(29) <i>Contents and Sporting Events</i> —When an admission fee is charged or when held for private gain—per day	50.00
(30) <i>Curiosities</i> —Natural or artificial exhibiting for gain, per day	10.00
(31) <i>Dairy Herd</i> —Keeper of	10.00
(32) <i>Dance Hall</i>	100.00
(33) <i>Dry Cleaning Establishment</i> —operated as public service	10.00
(34) <i>Electrician</i>	1.00
(35) <i>Farmer</i> —selling produce grown on his own farm provided that such farmer shall not sell meat except by the quarter, side or carcass	1.00
(36) <i>Fortune Teller</i> —Telling fortunes by palmistry, phrenology or other means	50.00
(37) <i>Garage</i> —Carrying on the business of a garage— Repairing or storing automobiles only	10.00
If carrying manufacturer's agency for cars or trucks	25.00
(38) <i>General Merchandising</i> — Handling one line of business	10.00
Handling more than one line of business	25.00
(39) <i>Grinder</i> —Carrying on the business of grinding or repairing scissors and other edged tools or instruments	1.00
(40) <i>Guide</i> —Acting as a guide or pony guide	1.00
(41) <i>Hawker or Peddler</i> —not otherwise provided for	25.00
(42) <i>Hotel</i> —Keeping an hotel, whether public or private— Ten rooms and under	5.00
Eleven to twenty-five rooms	20.00
Twenty-six to fifty rooms	35.00
Fifty-one to one hundred rooms	60.00
Over one hundred rooms	100.00
(43) <i>Information Bureau</i>	1.00
(44) <i>Laundry and Dry-cleaning Establishment</i> providing a public service	10.00
(45) <i>Library—lending</i>	1.00

National Parks Act—continued

	Licence Fee or Rate
(46) <i>Livery</i> —Every person keeping for hire horses or vehicles, including motor vehicles used for the conveyance of passengers or for the transportation of baggage or freight:—	
Each vehicle drawn by two or more horses	\$ 8.00
Each vehicle drawn by one horse	5.00
First saddle or pack horse	4.00
Each additional saddle or pack horse	2.00
Each motor vehicle used for the conveyance of passengers—per passenger seat not including the driver	5.00
Each motor vehicle for freight or baggage of 2 tons or less	10.00
Each motor vehicle for freight or baggage of over 2 tons	20.00
Each motor vehicle of one ton or less used solely by tradesmen or for delivery from retail stores	5.00
Each motor vehicle over one ton used solely by tradesmen or for delivery from retail stores	10.00
(47) <i>Livery Stable</i> —Keeping building or group of buildings used for the purpose of livery stable or boarding or sales stable.....	5.00
(48) <i>Merchant</i> —For rates see General Merchandising.	
(49) <i>Milk and Cream Vendor</i> —Selling bottled milk or cream, or a proprietor of a milk or cream exchange other than a milk bar retailing ice cream and dairy products.	10.00
(50) <i>Milk Bar or Confectionery</i> —Retailing ice cream and similar dairy products, soft drinks, candy, etc.	10.00
(51) <i>News Vendor</i> —Operating a news stand, selling periodicals, newspapers and magazines in hotels or other public places, not being a railway station (provided that any newsboy under 16 years of age shall be exempt from the payment of any fee)	1.00
(52) <i>Outfitter</i> —Outfitting individuals or parties for trail trips, etc.	10.00
(53) <i>Pawnbroker</i>	50.00
(54) <i>Photographer</i>	
(a) Permanent establishment	10.00
(b) Itinerant, carrying on business in tents or temporary quarters	25.00
(55) <i>Pipe Layer</i>	1.00
(56) <i>Plumber</i>	1.00
(57) <i>Pump</i> —Gasoline—Supplying gasoline to motor vehicles when pump is located along a street or highway and known as curb pump—	
First pump	10.00
Each additional pump	5.00
Supplying gasoline to motor vehicles in garages or service stations other than curb pumps—	
First pump	10.00
Each additional pump	5.00
(58) <i>Restaurant</i> —Keeping restaurant, tea-room, lunch counter, refreshment stand	25.00
(59) <i>Retail Merchant</i> —See General merchandising.	
(60) <i>Rink</i> —	
(a) Roller-skating (operated for gain)	20.00
(b) Ice-skating (operated for gain)	20.00
(c) Curling	1.00
(61) <i>Rooming House</i> —(no meals served).....	5.00
(62) <i>Rooms</i> —Rental of rooms in private home to transients, per room	1.00
(63) <i>School</i> —private	1.00
(64) <i>Second-hand dealer</i> —Carrying on a business of dealing in second-hand articles or keeping a junk store	25.00

National Parks Act—continued

	<i>Licence Fee or Rate</i>
(65) <i>Shoe Shine Stand</i>	\$ 1.00
(66) <i>Soliciting</i> —Canvasser, agent or solicitor for an hotel, stage, omnibus or automobile, excepting a licence holder or his licensed employee, soliciting or applying for business at or in the neighbourhood of any railway station, depot or steamboat landing Canvasser for the sale of any commodity for or on account of any merchant or dealer not having his place of business in a National Park	10.00 25.00
(67) <i>Scales—weigh</i>	1.00
(68) <i>Stamp Vending Machine</i>	1.00
(69) <i>Steam-fitter</i>	1.00
(70) <i>Tailoring or dress-making</i>	1.00
(71) <i>Taxidermist</i>	10.00
(72) <i>Theatre</i> —All places of amusement such as opera houses, motion picture houses, play houses, cabarets and music halls— (a) Operated by Y.M.C.A. or Veterans' Clubs..... (b) Operated by other persons for gain	12.50 20.00
(73) <i>Tobacconist</i> —Selling tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and associated articles	1.00
(74) <i>Window Cleaner</i> —Carrying on the business or trade of a window cleaner	1.00
(75) <i>Tradesmen</i> not herein mentioned	1.00
(76) Any business of any nature whatsoever not herein mentioned....	10.00

SCHEDULE "B"

(1) <i>Amusements</i> —Anyone operating for profit or gain a cane-rack, ball or disc-throwing game, or shooting gallery.....	\$ 50.00
(2) <i>Automatic Machines</i> —Mechanical instrument or device for amusement owned, kept for hire or profit in any place where the public is admitted	25.00
(3) <i>Barber</i> —Keeping a barber shop or beauty parlour. Barber shop and beauty parlour jointly operated	5.00 10.00
(4) <i>Billiard and Pool Tables</i> including bagatelle or other similar table games, operated for gain: First table	25.00 12.50
(5) <i>Bowling Alley</i> —Keeping bowling alley for hire or profit— First alley	12.50 6.00
(6) <i>Butcher</i> —Keeping an abattoir, or a butcher shop where meat or poultry are sold	10.00
(7) <i>Dance Hall</i>	50.00
(8) <i>General Merchandising</i> Handling one line of business	5.00 15.00
(9) <i>Restaurant</i> —Keeping restaurant, tea-room, lunch counter, refreshment stand	15.00
(10) <i>Theatre</i> —All places of amusement such as opera houses, motion picture theatres, play houses, cabarets and music halls, operated for gain	12.50

National Parks Act—continued

12. Regulations governing the operation and management of telephone systems in the National Parks

P.C. 5590

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

THURSDAY, the 3rd day of November, 1949.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Mines and Resources and pursuant to the provisions of The National Parks Act, chapter 33 of the Statutes of Canada, 1930, is pleased to order as follows:

1. The Regulations governing the operation and management of telephone systems in the National Parks of Canada, established by Order in Council P.C. 5106 of 16th December, 1947, as amended, are hereby revoked; and

2. The annexed "Regulations Governing the Operation and Management of Telephone Systems in the National Parks of Canada" are hereby made and established in substitution for the Regulations hereby revoked.

N. A. ROBERTSON,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE OPERATION AND MANAGEMENT OF TELEPHONE SYSTEMS IN THE NATIONAL PARKS OF CANADA

Interpretation

1. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) "Department" means the Department of Mines and Resources;

(b) "Minister" means the Minister of Mines and Resources;

(c) "Park" means any National Park;

(d) "Superintendent" means the Superintendent of a Park and includes any person authorized to act for or in the name of the Superintendent.

2. No person shall use any National Park Telephone Service except in accordance with the terms of these Regulations.

3. Applications for telephone service shall be made in person or by the applicant's accredited representative at the office of the Superintendent.

4. The applicant must specify in his application for telephone service the premises in or on which the service is required and whether or not it is for a business or for a private residence.

National Parks Act—continued

5. The Superintendent shall have authority to enter into contracts for telephone service for premises in National Park townsites in such form as may be approved from time to time by the Minister.

6. All contracts for telephone service shall be subject to the observance by the subscriber of the regulations governing National Parks in force from time to time, in addition to compliance with the terms and conditions of the contract.

7. Telephone service will be supplied only as equipment and service lines are available.

8. (1) All rates for telephone service are payable each month in advance.

(2) A full month's rental must be paid if telephone service is obtained for any portion of a month.

(3) Telephone service may be discontinued in all cases where payments are not made when due and no allowance will be made for any interruption in the service on account of the telephone being disconnected for non-payment of rates.

9. (1) No telephone subscriber for residence service shall permit his telephone to be used by any person who is not a member or guest of his family without the approval of the Superintendent except in cases of emergency.

(2) No telephone subscriber for business service shall permit any person to use his telephone who is not employed in the business of the subscriber without the approval of the Superintendent except in cases of emergency.

10. The Minister may authorize free telephone service to Government offices and buildings and to the home of any Government official where the Minister considers it is in the national interest to provide free telephone service to such home.

11. The Superintendent may arrange to place pay telephones in offices and public buildings where he considers the service and revenue therefrom warrants such instalments; the fee for all such local calls shall be five cents per call.

12. The Minister may co-operate with the operators of other telephone systems throughout Canada in furnishing a long distance service to points outside the Park under such terms and conditions as he considers fair and reasonable.

13. Each subscriber shall be liable for the charges for all long distance telephone calls from the telephone on his premises.

14. The Minister shall decide the hours during the day and night the telephone service shall be available to the public.

15. The Superintendent may, for any reason which he considers sufficient, refuse telephone service to any applicant or discontinue any existing service and the subscriber shall have no claims against the Department as a result of the suspension of his telephone service.

16. Each subscriber shall be liable for all breakages or damage to the telephone equipment not due to ordinary wear and tear.

National Parks Act—continued

17. A charge for connecting the telephone service shall be made at the time of the application therefor and shall be in accordance with the scale of charges set out in Part I of the schedule hereto, provided, that in those cases where the installation requires additional poles, anchors and other equipment on the applicant's property, the charge shall be the actual cost of the installation, including labour and material.

18. Exchange service rates shall be charged on a monthly basis and shall be according to the scale set out in Part II of the schedule hereto. No discounts shall be allowed on exchange service rates.

19. (1) Charges for moving telephone equipment from one location to another on the same premises, or from one premises to another, shall be according to the scale set out in Part III of the schedule hereto.

(2) If an inside move requires any change in drop or other outside wiring, outside moving charges shall apply.

20. Notwithstanding anything contained in these Regulations the telephone service rates set out in this section shall apply to the existing installations in the hotel at Banff owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and to the special telephone installations at the railway station where the Company owns the telephone equipment so long as the Company continues to furnish the Department with a free service on the Company's railway telephone system between Banff and Field:

Canadian Pacific Railway Station, Banff	\$ 94.00 per year
Canadian Pacific Banff Springs Hotel	156.00 " "
plus \$60.00 per month for four months or for such longer period as the hotel may remain open as a minimum charge for the Private Branch Exchange service, the Department to collect five cents (5c.) per call for all calls in excess of twelve hundred in any one month.	

21. (1) Except as provided in this Section these Regulations shall not apply to the Parks Forest Telephone System.

(2) The Superintendent may supply telephone service on Forest Telephone lines in Banff and Jasper Parks to concessionaires located along such lines on a call basis at the rates set out in Part IV of the schedule hereto during such hours of each day as he from time to time may direct.

SCHEDULE

PART I—SERVICE CONNECTION CHARGES

1. Main Set, new installation, wiring required	\$3.50
Wiring in place, including drop, and no change required	2.00
Equipment in place but change of type required	2.00
Equipment in place, no change required	1.00
2. Extension Sets, wiring required	2.00
No wiring required	1.00
If outside the premises housing the main set and wiring required ..	3.50
If in same building as main set but outside wiring required	3.50
3. Extension Bells and Loud Ringing Gongs	
Wiring required	2.00
No wiring required	1.00

National Parks Act—continued

4. <i>Switches</i> —	
Cut-off (one way)	2.00
Single throw extension (2-way)	2.00
Double throw extension (3-way)	3.00
Four-way	3.00
5. <i>Private Branch Exchange and Private Automatic Exchange</i> —	
Installation of board or switching apparatus and wiring including stations and station equipment	Cost
Local stations added subsequently on same premises as board or switching apparatus, each	2.00
Local stations added subsequently, not on same premises (outside locals) wiring required at one or both ends	3.50
Local stations added subsequently, not on same premises (outside locals)—no wiring required at either end	2.00
Local stations in hotels with plug and jack facilities in place and switchboard change only required	1.00
Additional trunks, each	3.50
6. <i>Booths</i> —	
New installation	5.00
Installing light in rented booth	Cost

PART II—EXCHANGE SERVICE RATES

1. *General Exchange Tariff*—

(a) *Business Service*—Main Stations

		<i>Monthly Rates</i>		
	<i>Standard Wall</i>	<i>Mono. Wall</i>	<i>Standard Desk</i>	<i>Mono. Desk</i>
Day Service Offices	\$3.00	\$3.25	\$3.25	\$3.50
Continuous Service Offices				
under 150 Stations	4.00	4.25	4.25	4.50
150 to 500 Stations	4.25	4.50	4.50	4.75
501 to 1,000 Stations	4.50	4.75	4.75	5.00

(b) *Residence Service*—Main Stations

		<i>Monthly Rates</i>		
	<i>Standard Wall</i>	<i>Mono. Wall</i>	<i>Standard Desk</i>	<i>Mono. Desk</i>
Day Service Offices	\$2.00	\$2.25	\$2.25	\$2.50
Continuous Service Offices:				
under 150 Stations	2.50	2.75	2.75	3.00
150 to 500 Stations	2.50	2.75	2.75	3.00
501 to 1,000 Stations	2.75	3.00	3.00	3.25

		<i>Extension Stations</i>		
	<i>Standard Wall</i>	<i>Mono. Wall</i>	<i>Standard Desk</i>	<i>Mono. Desk</i>
Business	\$1.25	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.75
Residence .....	.50	.75	.75	1.00

These rates apply to all Exchanges.

National Parks Act—continued

2. Miscellaneous Equipment—

The following monthly rates apply to all Exchanges:

Extension Bells	\$.25
Loud Ringing Gongs .....	.50
Switches: Cut-off .....	.25
Single-throw extension .....	.75
Double-throw extension	1.50
Four-way	2.25
Private Line Telephones:	
Standard Wall	1.25
Monophone Wall	1.50
Standard Desk	1.40
Monophone Desk	1.65

PART III—MOVES AND CHANGES

1. Outside Moves—

Main Station—wiring required	\$3.50
Main Station—no wiring required	2.00
Extension telephones—wiring required	2.00
Extension telephones—no wiring required	1.00
Extension telephones, if to premises outside those housing the main set and wiring required	3.50
Extension telephones, in same building as main set but outside wiring required	3.50
Main station (and extension sets if any) equipment in place at new location and no change required	1.00
Main station (and extension sets if any) equipment in place at new location but change of telephone set required: Charge for alterations at telephone exchange	1.00
For each set changed	1.00
Private Branch Exchange and Private Automatic Exchange	
Local Station (outside local)—no wiring required at either end	2.00
Local Station (outside local)—wiring required at one or both ends	3.50
Extension Bells and Loud Ringing Gongs	
Wiring required	2.00
No wiring required	1.00
Switches: Cut-off	2.00
Single-throw extension	2.00
Double-throw extension	3.00
Four-way	3.00
Moving or re-arranging outside wiring	3.50
Booths	5.00

2. Inside Moves—

Main Station or extension telephone from one position to another, same room, each	\$ 1.00
Main station or extension telephone from one room or one floor to another on same premises—wiring required, each set	2.00
Main station or extension telephone from one room or one floor to another on same premises—no wiring required—each set	1.00
Main station or extension telephone from one room or one floor to another and outside wiring required	3.50
Main station (and extension sets if any) from one room or one floor to another, equipment in place at new location and no change required	1.00
Main station (and extension sets if any) from one room or one floor to another, equipment in place at new location but change of telephone set required:	
Charge for alterations at telephone exchange	1.00
For each set changed	1.00

National Parks Act—continued

Private Branch Exchange and Private Automatic Exchange:	
Local station from one position to another in same room	1.00
Local station from one room or one floor to another on same premises	2.00
Local stations in hotels, from one room to another, plug and jack facilities in place and switchboard change only required	1.00
Extension bells and loud ringing gongs	1.00
Switches, all types—in same room or one floor to another, same premises	2.00
Moving or re-arranging inside wiring per room	1.00
Booths—from one position to another, same room	2.00
from one room or one floor to another, same premises	3.50
3. Changes of Equipment	
Change from one type of telephone to another	1.00
Change from extension bell to loud ringing gong or vice versa	1.00
Change from extension bell or loud ringing gong to extension telephone or vice versa	1.00
Change from one type of switch to another	2.00
Change from semi-public pay station service to standard service or vice versa	2.00
4. Miscellaneous Changes	
Adding joint user, either with or subsequent to original installation—business or residence	Nil
Change of subscriber or change of name	1.00
Change of telephone number at request of subscriber	1.00
Correction of listing when a subscriber has furnished erroneous information	1.00
Change in class of service from business to residence (in such cases the telephone number may be changed at the discretion of the Superintendent)	1.00
Re-installation at any location of equipment previously destroyed by fire, if done within six months and no outside construction other than drop wire is required	Nil
If re-installed in a temporary location, usual charges will apply for subsequent changes.	

PART IV—SCALE OF RATES FOR USE OF BANFF OR JASPER PARK

FOREST TELEPHONE LINES												
1	to	12	miles	—	10c	for	first	3	min.	—	10c	each add. min.
1	to	19	"	—	15c	"	"	3	"	—	10c	" " "
1	to	26	"	—	20c	"	"	3	"	—	10c	" " "
1	to	33	"	—	25c	"	"	3	"	—	10c	" " "
34	to	40	"	—	30c	"	"	3	"	—	10c	" " "
41	to	47	"	—	35c	"	"	3	"	—	10c	" " "
48	to	53	"	—	40c	"	"	3	"	—	10c	" " "
54	to	60	"	—	45c	"	"	3	"	—	15c	" " "
61	to	67	"	—	50c	"	"	3	"	—	15c	" " "
68	to	73	"	—	55c	"	"	3	"	—	15c	" " "
74	to	80	"	—	60c	"	"	3	"	—	20c	" " "
81	to	87	"	—	65c	"	"	3	"	—	20c	" " "
88	to	93	"	—	70c	"	"	3	"	—	20c	" " "
94	to	100	"	—	75c	"	"	3	"	—	25c	" " "
101	to	120	"	—	80c	"	"	3	"	—	25c	" " "

National Parks Act—continued

13. Regulations for the control and management of waterworks systems for townsites and subdivisions, National Parks

P.C. 5591

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

THURSDAY, the 3rd day of November, 1949.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Mines and Resources and pursuant to the provisions of The National Parks Act, chapter 33 of the Statutes of Canada, 1930, is pleased to order as follows:

1. The Regulations for the control and management of waterworks systems for townsites and subdivisions in the National Parks of Canada, established by Order in Council P.C. 343 of 30th January, 1948, as amended, are hereby revoked; and

2. The annexed "Regulations for the Control and Management of Waterworks Systems for Townsites and Subdivisions in the National Parks of Canada" are hereby made and established in substitution for the Regulations hereby revoked.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT OF WATERWORKS
SYSTEMS FOR TOWNSITES AND SUBDIVISIONS IN THE
NATIONAL PARKS OF CANADA

Interpretation

1. In these regulations unless the context otherwise requires:

- (a) "Business" includes trade, calling, industry, employment, profession, and occupation.
- (b) "Cabin" means a subordinate and detached structure designed to provide accommodation for tourists.
- (c) "Department" means Department of Mines and Resources.
- (d) "Minister" means Minister of Mines and Resources.
- (e) "Owner" means the lessee of a lot in a townsite or the licensee of an automobile bungalow camp in a Park.
- (f) "Park" means any National Park.
- (g) "Season" means that portion of a year from April 1 to September 30 inclusive.
- (h) "Street" includes a lane.
- (i) "Superintendent" means the Superintendent of a Park and includes anyone authorized to act for and in the name of the Superintendent.
- (j) "Year" means a fiscal year, commencing April 1 in any year to March 31 in the year following.

National Parks Act—continued*General Provisions*

2. (1) Every building erected on a lot which fronts or abuts on a street on which a water-main has been laid shall

- (a) be connected with the waterworks system of a Park;
- (b) be supplied with a separate water-pipe from the street line and a separate cock to control the water supply;

provided that where there are two or more buildings on a lot the Superintendent may exempt any garage, cabin or other building on the lot which is appurtenant to a building connected with the water-main, from the provisions of this section.

(2) Every occupied building on a lot which fronts or abuts on a street on which a water-main has been laid shall be charged water rates.

3. (1) Application for the use of water from any park waterworks system shall be made on the prescribed form, which may be obtained from the Superintendent.

(2) The application shall be signed by the owner of the premises or his agent duly authorized in writing and shall state the purpose for which the water is required.

4. No person shall make any connection whatsoever with the Park watermain or water-pipe or with a private water-pipe connected with a Park water-main or water-pipe without the permission in writing of the Superintendent.

5. No person shall tamper with or damage any water hydrant, valve, stop-cock, pipe or other waterworks appliance outside his own premises.

6. (1) No person shall trespass on lands in a Park which have been designated by the Superintendent as a catchment basin for a domestic water supply.

(2) No person shall deposit refuse or injurious matter of any sort in a lake or stream which is a source of water supply or in a water-intake or upon the frozen surface of any such lake, stream or water-intake or in the vicinity of a lake, stream or water-intake as aforesaid, where the Superintendent considers there is danger of contamination of the water.

(3) No person shall bathe or do washing in a lake, stream, or water intake which is a source of water supply.

(4) No person shall fish in a water intake.

7. All expenses incurred in connection with the tapping of a water-main and the laying of a water-pipe from the water-main to the street line will be paid by the Department, provided that,

- (a) where extra cost is involved for excavation work due to frost conditions, such additional expense shall be charged to and paid on demand by the applicant for water;
- (b) where the street has been improved by a boulevard, sidewalk or pavement of a permanent character the applicant desirous of making a connection with the water-main shall pay for the cost of both excavating and restoring such boulevard, sidewalk or pavement;

National Parks Act—continued

- (c) when required to do so the applicant shall deposit with the Superintendent the amount necessary to defray such additional cost before the work is undertaken.

8. The water-pipe connection from the street line into a building shall be made by and at the expense of the applicant for water service, provided that water meters shall be set by or under the direction of the Superintendent.

9. (1) In case of waterworks systems operated throughout the year an applicant who receives a permit for the installation of a water-pipe shall cause the said pipe to be placed not less than six feet below the surface of the ground throughout the entire distance between the street line and the inner side of the foundation wall of the building.

(2) In the case of waterworks systems operated during the season, installation of the water-pipe shall be made under the direction of and in a manner satisfactory to the Superintendent.

10. (1) The Superintendent may enter at all reasonable times any building connected with the waterworks system to examine the plumbing and to ascertain the quantity of water used and the manner of its use.

(2) The Superintendent may turn off the water supply in cases

- (a) where he finds any fixture or appliance in the building out of order and causing a waste of water;
- (b) where the water is being used wastefully in contravention of these Regulations.

(3) The water supply shall not be turned on until the owner of the premises has made the necessary repairs to the satisfaction of the Superintendent or until he has satisfied the Superintendent that the waste of water will be discontinued.

11. When the Superintendent deems it expedient to make repairs to the waterworks system or to construct new mains or other works, or in case of a general conflagration or other circumstances over which the Department has no direct control, the right is reserved to shut off or interrupt the supply of water for such period as may be deemed necessary by the Superintendent notwithstanding that no such reservation was expressly made or indicated in the application for the water service, provided, moreover, that the occupant of premises thereby affected shall not be entitled to damage for loss sustained as a result of the supply of water being shut off or interrupted as the case may be.

12. When the water service is completely suspended for a period of not less than ten clear days pursuant to the provisions of the preceding section, the owner of the building thereby affected may be granted a rebate of the water charges for the actual period of suspension, as aforesaid, and provision for such rebate will be made in the next quarterly account.

13. The owner of premises which are connected to the waterworks system in a Park who neglects or fails to notify the Superintendent in writing of his intention to vacate and of his desire to have the water service discontinued shall be liable for all water charges as though the premises were occupied and also for damage, if any, to the waterworks system resulting from such neglect.

National Parks Act—continued

14. When a water service has been shut off pursuant to notice and the premises remain unoccupied for two consecutive quarterly periods the owner of the premises shall be entitled to exemption in the matter of payment of water rates other than frontage charges for the two quarterly periods concerned, but no credit will be allowed for any fraction of a quarterly period.

15. (1) The charge to be made for the use of water from the water-works system in any Park named in a schedule hereto annexed shall be in accordance with the rates set out in that schedule, provided that the minimum charge for a year shall be the charges payable for two quarterly periods, whether or not the premises are occupied.

(2) Halls, hallways, vestibules, bathrooms, pantries and closets shall not be considered rooms, for the purpose of fixing water rates for any house.

16. (1) (a) A frontage charge of five cents per linear foot in Banff National Park, and

(b) A frontage charge of six cents per linear foot in the cases of Jasper National Park and Kootenay National Park, shall be levied on all lots fronting or abutting on a street along which a water-main has been laid and on the width of all lots conveniently located for connection with a water-main subject to the following rules:

Rule 1. An inside lot shall be charged on the width of the lot fronting the street on which a water-main has been laid.

Rule 2. An inside lot fronting or abutting on two streets shall be charged only along the street from which connections have been made provided that where more than one building has been erected on any such lot the frontage charge shall be calculated along both streets.

Rule 3. Except as provided by the next succeeding Rule a lot shall be charged for frontage along one street only, provided that the Superintendent shall determine the frontage upon which the charge shall be levied.

Rule 4. A corner lot at an intersection of water-mains shall be charged the regular rates for the frontage along the width of the lot and for an additional twenty-five feet along the depth thereof, except that where the depth of the lot is less than twenty-five feet the charge shall be based on the entire frontage.

Rule 5. When a lot is subdivided each portion thereof shall be charged as a separate lot.

Rule 6. Where more than one building has been erected on a lot which has not been subdivided it shall be deemed nevertheless to be a subdivided lot and charged as two separate lots.

(2) Subsection (1) of this section shall not apply to lots upon which schools and buildings appurtenant thereto are erected.

17. Any lot, the width of which in the opinion of the Superintendent is deemed to be out of proportion to the width of a lot of average size, may be designated as an irregular lot and when so designated the number of feet on which a frontage charge is to be made shall be in the same proportion to the width of the nearest lot of regular shape in the block, as

National Parks Act—continued

the area of the irregular lot is to the area of the nearest lot of regular shape in the block, unless such irregular lot has been subdivided or two or more buildings have been erected thereon in which case the charge shall be based on the total frontage, provided that under no circumstances shall the frontage charge of an irregular lot be less than the charge on the nearest lot of regular shape in the same block with the same number of buildings thereon.

18. Where any building is designed or altered to accommodate two or more families, such building may in the discretion of the Superintendent be classed as a duplex or an apartment house and each apartment or unit shall be deemed to be a house for the purpose of fixing the water rate for such apartment or unit under these Regulations.

19. Where any building is designed or altered so as to increase or to reduce the number of rooms or the superficial floor area, a revision of the water charges will be made effective from the commencement of the quarterly period next following date of such alterations, provided that in the case of a claim arising for reduction of the water rates by reason of a decrease in the number of rooms or of the floor area, proper notice in writing shall be given the Superintendent not less than thirty clear days prior to date of the commencement of the quarterly period next succeeding.

20. (1) No person shall take water from the waterworks system for construction purposes without permission of the Superintendent in writing.

(2) Application for water to be used for construction purposes must show in writing an estimate of the quantity of brick, stone, cement, plaster or other material for which the water is required.

(3) The water charges shall be paid in advance upon such estimated quantities, but if the quantity of water used exceeds the amount of the estimate the applicant shall pay whatever additional amount may be charged on that account.

21. The owner or occupier of any premises connected with the waterworks system shall not sell or otherwise permit water to be taken away from the premises by any person.

22. (1) Water rates in Banff, Jasper, and Kootenay National Parks shall become due and payable in advance on April 1, July 1, October 1 and January 1 in each year.

(2) Water rates in Waterton Lakes National Park, Prince Albert National Park and Riding Mountain National Park shall become due and payable in advance on such dates as may be fixed by the Superintendent.

23. Provided there are no arrears, a discount of ten per cent shall be allowed on current accounts, when payment is made on or before the 15th day of the month in which any such account falls due.

24. There shall be a service charge of fifty cents each time the water connection is turned on or off.

25. Notwithstanding anything contained in the schedules annexed to these Regulations the Minister may in any special case enter into an agreement with the owner or authorized representative of any hospital, railway company, hotel, auto bungalow camp or any business licensed

National Parks Act—continued

to operate in a Park to furnish water from the park water-works system at rates which the Minister may consider fair and just having regard to the circumstances of the case and for the accommodation available and the use to be made of the service.

26. In the case of any water service not expressly provided for in the annexed schedules the Minister may set a rate commensurate with the circumstances in each case and the rate, so determined shall have the same force and effect as if authorized hereunder, provided that in all other respects the application for such water service shall be subject to the provisions of these Regulations.

SCHEDULE A

BANFF WATERWORKS SYSTEM

BANFF NATIONAL PARK

PART I.—DOMESTIC WATER RATE

1. House—		
Four rooms or less	\$	8.25
Each additional room		1.75
2. Rooms—		
Used for housekeeping purposes in business blocks—		
Three rooms or less, each room	\$	2.00
More than three rooms, rate for house to apply.		
3. Cabins which may be occupied only in season—		
(a) Each cabin with shower, toilet, washbasin and sink	\$	4.00
(b) Each cabin with sink or washbasin and toilet		3.00
(c) Each cabin without plumbing fixtures		2.00
4. Cabins which may be occupied throughout the year—		
(a) Each cabin with shower, toilet, washbasin and sink	\$	8.00
(b) Each cabin with sink or washbasin and toilet		6.00
(c) Each cabin without plumbing fixtures		4.00

PART II.—COMMERCIAL WATER RATES

1. Buildings actually occupied or used for purposes of business shall be assessed water rates on the superficial floor area thereof as hereinunder specified—		
(a) 3,000 square feet of the main floor, one cent per square foot; area in excess of 3,000 square feet, one-quarter cent per square foot.		
(b) Secondary floor areas (upper floors and basement), one-half cent per square foot.		
(c) A minimum floor area charge on 1,000 square feet shall be levied against all properties except in the case of any properties which may be specifically exempted from area charges under these Regulations.		
(d) In addition to the floor area rate specified under paragraph (a) hereof, an additional charge shall be levied in connection with the following services, to wit—		
Dentist, each chair	\$	4.00
Barber shop, hairdressing and beauty salon, each chair		4.00
Bakery-oven, soda fountain, each		5.00
Coffee shop, lunch counter, restaurant or milk and cream depot		10.00
Photographic developing room, garage and service station ..		15.00

National Parks Act—continued

Laundry, each washing machine	20.00
Tennis Club:—ground courts, first court	5.00
Each additional court	2.50
Hotel, Lodge, Bungalow Camp, or Restaurant—	
—each dish-washing machine	10.00
—each potato-peeling machine	5.00
(e) Any small business occupying a floor area not exceeding 400 square feet in a building as defined by these Regulations shall be charged a water rate of \$5 per annum, in addition to the domestic rate provided under Part I of this Schedule.	

PART III.—HOTEL, CLUB, BOARDING AND ROOMING HOUSE, AND HOSPITAL RATES

1. Hotels operated only in season in addition to the frontage charge, shall be—
 - (a) Assessed a water rate of one-half cent per square foot on the area of rotundas, dining rooms, reception rooms, lounges, parlours, beer gardens, bar-rooms and any other space designed for public use therein and a water rate of \$2 per annum for each room in the premises used for purposes of and forming part of any such hotel.
 - (b) Subject to an additional assessment for bar sinks and urinals installed in such premises in accordance with the rates established under Part VI of this Schedule.
2. Hotels operated for more than six months in a year shall be assessed the water rates provided under paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (1) hereof except that the charge for rooms shall be \$3 per annum for each room.
 A business which is carried on in a hotel or in a building which is occupied and used for purposes of a hotel and which does not pertain to the ordinary affairs of such hotel but is operated as a separate and independent business, shall be charged the water rates applicable thereto under Part II of this Schedule.
3. Clubs, boarding and rooming houses, or boarding houses and rooming houses, containing six rooms or which provide lodging accommodation for five persons exclusive of dependent members of the family of the occupant of any such premises shall be assessed a water rate of \$2 per annum for each room in the building; further provided that there shall be an additional assessment for bar sinks and urinals installed therein in accordance with the rates established under Part VI of this Schedule.
4. Hospitals shall be assessed a water rate of \$3 per annum for each room in the building; further provided that there shall be an additional assessment for urinals installed therein in accordance with the rates established under Part VI of this Schedule.

PART IV.—CHURCH, SCHOOLHOUSE AND RINK RATE

1. Churches, including the property upon which the church building and buildings appurtenant thereto have been erected, shall be assessed one-tenth the amount of the water rates established under Part II of this Schedule.
2. (a) Schoolhouses and buildings appurtenant thereto which are maintained and operated at public expense, shall be furnished water free of charge except in the case of swimming pools which shall be assessed one-quarter of the rate established for such service under Part V of this Schedule.
 (b) Educational institutions and schools operated other than at public expense as provided under paragraph (a) of this subsection shall be assessed water rates in accordance with the provisions of Part I of this Schedule.
3. Rinks shall be assessed a water rate as specified hereunder, to wit—

Skating rinks	\$ 10.00
Curling rinks—each sheet of ice	2.50

National Parks Act—continued

PART V.—METER RATE

1. A charge of fourteen cents per thousand gallons shall be levied for water supplied for purposes of swimming pools or to manufacturing establishments and other large consumers of water.
2. There shall be an additional charge for water meters, as follows:—
- | | |
|---------------------------|---------|
| Size of meter— | |
| $\frac{3}{4}$ inch | \$ 4.20 |
| 1 inch | 7.00 |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch | 9.75 |
| 2 inch | 12.50 |
| 3 inch | 28.00 |
| 4 inch | 56.00 |
| 5 inch | 84.00 |

PART VI.—MISCELLANEOUS RATES

1. Livery stables and cattle barns shall be assessed water rates of \$1.50 per annum per stall, space or ring in lieu of the commercial rate established under Part II of this Schedule.
2. Bar sinks—single sink\$ 20.00
each additional 15.00
3. Urinals—each stand 4.00
4. Construction purposes—
There shall be a charge for the use of water under this subsection at the following rates—
Plaster or stucco, per 100 square yards 30 cents
Brick, per thousand 20 cents
Stone or concrete, per cubic yard 15 cents
5. The holder of an automobile bungalow camp concession may be supplied with water for domestic purposes from the waterworks system during periods he is permitted or qualified under the terms and conditions of his licence to operate, subject to payment of water rates as specified hereunder:—
- (1) Cabins which may be occupied only in season—
(a) Each cabin with shower, toilet, washbasin and sink\$ 4.00
(b) Each cabin with sink or washbasin and toilet 3.00
(c) Each cabin without plumbing fixtures 2.00
- (2) Cabins which may be occupied throughout the year—
(a) Each cabin with shower, toilet, washbasin and sink 8.00
(b) Each cabin with sink or washbasin and toilet 6.00
(c) Each cabin without plumbing fixtures 4.00
6. The lodge, offices and other appurtenant buildings occupied or used in connection with any automobile bungalow camp concession shall be assessed water rates in accordance with the provisions of Part III of this Schedule, governing hotels operated only in season or for more than six months as the case may be, except lot frontage charges.

SCHEDULE B

JASPER WATERWORKS SYSTEM
JASPER NATIONAL PARK
AND
RADIUM HOT SPRINGS WATERWORKS SYSTEM
KOOTENAY NATIONAL PARK

PART I.—DOMESTIC WATER RATE

1. House—
Four rooms or less\$ 11.00
Each additional room 2.00

National Parks Act—continued

2. Rooms—

Used for housekeeping purposes in business blocks—

Three rooms or less, each room\$ 3.00
More than three rooms, rate for house to apply.

3. Cabins which may be occupied only in season—

(a) Each cabin with shower, toilet, washbasin and sink\$ 4.00
(b) Each cabin with sink or washbasin and toilet 3.00
(c) Each cabin without plumbing fixtures 2.00

4. Cabins which may be occupied throughout the year—

(a) Each cabin with shower, toilet, washbasin and sink\$ 8.00
(b) Each cabin with sink or washbasin and toilet 6.00
(c) Each cabin without plumbing fixtures 4.00

PART II.—COMMERCIAL WATER RATES

1. Buildings actually occupied or used for purposes of business shall be assessed water rates on the superficial floor area thereof as hereinunder specified—

- (a) 2,000 square feet of the main floor, one and one-half cents per square foot; area in excess of 2,000 square feet, one-half cent per square foot.
(b) Secondary floor areas (upper floors and basement) one-half cent per square foot.
(c) A minimum floor area charge on 1,000 square feet shall be levied against all properties except in the case of any properties which may be specifically exempted from area charges under these Regulations.
(d) In addition to the floor area rate specified under paragraph (a) hereof, an additional charge shall be levied in connection with the following services, to wit—

Dentist, each chair	\$ 5.00
Barber shop, hairdressing and beauty salon, each chair	5.00
Bakery-oven, soda fountain, each	5.00
Coffee shop, lunch counter, restaurant or milk and cream depot	10.00
Photographic developing room, garage and service station....	20.00
Laundry, each washing machine	25.00
Tennis Club—ground courts, first court	5.00
Each additional court	2.50
Hotel, Lodge, Bungalow Camp, or Restaurant	
—each dish-washing machine	12.50
—each potato-peeling machine	5.00

- (e) Any small business occupying a floor area not exceeding 400 square feet in a building as defined by these Regulations shall be charged a water rate of \$5 per annum, in addition to the domestic rate provided under Part I of this Schedule.

PART III.—HOTEL, CLUB, BOARDING AND ROOMING HOUSE, AND HOSPITAL RATES

1. Hotels operated only in season, in addition to the frontage charge, shall be—

- (a) Assessed a water rate of one-half cent per square foot on the area of rotundas, dining rooms, reception rooms, lounges, parlours, beer gardens, bar-rooms and any other space designed for public use therein and a water rate of \$3 per annum for each room in the premises used for the purposes of and forming part of any such hotel.
(b) Subject to an additional assessment for bar sinks and urinals installed in such premises in accordance with the rates established under Part VI of this Schedule.

2. Hotels operated for more than six months in a year shall be assessed the water rates provided under paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (1) hereof except that the charge for rooms shall be \$4 per annum for each room.

National Parks Act—continued

A business which is carried on in a hotel or in a building which is occupied and used for purposes of a hotel and which does not pertain to the ordinary affairs of such hotel but is operated as a separate and independent business, shall be charged with water rates applicable thereto under Part II of this Schedule.

3. Clubs, boarding and rooming houses, or boarding houses and rooming houses, containing six rooms or which provide lodging accommodation for five persons exclusive of dependent members of the family of the occupant of any such premises shall be assessed a water rate of \$3 per annum for each room in the building; further provided that there shall be an additional assessment for bar sinks and urinals installed therein in accordance with the rates established under Part VI of this Schedule.

4. Hospitals shall be assessed a water rate of \$4 per annum for each room in the building; further provided that there shall be an additional assessment for urinals installed therein in accordance with the rates established under Part VI of this Schedule.

PART IV.—CHURCH, SCHOOLHOUSE AND RINK RATE

1. Churches, including the property upon which the church building and buildings appurtenant thereto have been erected, shall be assessed one-tenth the amount of the water rates established under Part II of this Schedule.

2. (a) Schoolhouses and buildings appurtenant thereto which are maintained and operated at public expense, shall be furnished water free of charge except in the case of swimming pools which shall be assessed one-quarter of the rate established for such service under Part V of this Schedule.

(b) Educational institutions and schools operated other than at public expense as provided under paragraph (a) of this subsection shall be assessed water rates in accordance with the provisions of Part I of this Schedule.

3. Rinks shall be assessed a water rate as specified hereunder, to wit—

Skating rinks	\$10.00 per annum
Curling rinks—each sheet of ice	2.50 per annum

PART V.—METER RATE

1. A charge of fourteen cents per thousand gallons shall be levied for water supplied for purposes of swimming pools or to manufacturing establishments and other large consumers of water.

2. There shall be an additional charge for water meters, as follows—

Size of meter—

$\frac{3}{4}$ inch	\$ 4.20
1 inch	7.00
1½ inch	9.75
2 inch	12.50
3 inch	28.00
4 inch	56.00
5 inch	84.00

PART VI.—MISCELLANEOUS RATES

1. Livery stables and cattle barns shall be assessed water rates of \$1.50 per annum per stall, space or ring in lieu of the commercial rate established under Part II of this Schedule.

2. Bar sinks—single sink\$ 25.00
each additional 15.00

3. Urinals—each stand\$ 5.00

National Parks Act—continued

4. Construction purposes—

There shall be a charge for the use of water under this subsection at the following rates—

Plaster or stucco, per 100 square yards	30 cents
Brick, per thousand	20 cents
Stone or concrete, per cubic yard	15 cents

5. The holder of an automobile bungalow camp concession may be supplied with water for domestic purposes from the waterworks system during periods he is permitted or qualified under the terms and conditions of his licence to operate, subject to payment of water rates as specified hereunder—

(1) Cabins which may be occupied only in season—

(a) Each cabin with shower, toilet, washbasin and sink	\$ 4.00
(b) Each cabin with sink or washbasin and toilet	3.00
(c) Each cabin without plumbing fixtures	2.00

(2) Cabins which may be occupied throughout the year—

(a) Each cabin with shower, toilet, washbasin and sink	8.00
(b) Each cabin with sink or washbasin and toilet	6.00
(c) Each cabin without plumbing fixtures	4.00

6. The lodge, offices and other appurtenant buildings occupied or used in connection with any automobile bungalow camp concessions shall be assessed water rates in accordance with the provisions of Part III of this Schedule, governing hotels operated only in season or for more than six months as the case may be, except lot frontage charges.

SCHEDULE C

WATERTON PARK WATERWORKS SYSTEM
WATERTON LAKES NATIONAL PARK
WASKESIU WATERWORKS SYSTEM
PRINCE ALBERT NATIONAL PARK
AND
WASAGAMING WATERWORKS SYSTEM
RIDING MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK

Rates for Season

PART I.—DOMESTIC WATER RATE

1. House—

Four rooms or less	\$ 4.50
Each additional room .....	.75

2. Rooms used for housekeeping purposes in business blocks—same as house.

PART II.—COMMERCIAL WATER RATE

1. Commercial Properties (other than catering establishments)—

Ground floor, per square yard	\$.06
Upper floor, per square yard .....	.03

National Parks Act—continued

2. Catering Establishments, i.e., hotels, restaurants, boarding and rooming houses, boarding houses and rooming houses—	
Ground floor, per square yard .....	.09
Upper floor, per square yard .....	.06

PART III.—MISCELLANEOUS RATE

1. Automobile Bungalow Camp—	
(a) Each cabin with inside water connection	\$ 2.50
(b) Each cabin without plumbing fixtures	2.00
2. Standpipe	5.00
3. Lot without buildings	2.50
4. Livery stable, each horse .....	.50
5. Swimming pool, per thousand gallons .....	.10
6. Churches and Schools, no charge.	
(House accommodation appurtenant to church and school at house rates.)	

14. Regulations governing the removal of garbage in National Parks

P.C. 5885

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

TUESDAY, the 22nd day of November, 1949.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Mines and Resources and pursuant to the provisions of The National Parks Act, chapter 33 of the Statutes of Canada, 1930, is pleased to order as follows:

- 1. The Regulations governing the removal of garbage in Townsites and Subdivisions in the National Parks of Canada, established by Order in Council P.C. 5008 of 8th December, 1947, are hereby revoked, effective December 31, 1949; and
- 2. The annexed “Regulations governing the removal of garbage in Townsites and Subdivisions in the National Parks of Canada” are hereby made and established, effective December 31, 1949, in substitution for the Regulations hereby revoked.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

National Parks Act—continued

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE REMOVAL OF GARBAGE IN TOWNSITES AND
SUBDIVISIONS IN THE NATIONAL PARKS OF CANADA

Interpretation

1. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (a) "garbage" means and includes kitchen refuse, stove and furnace ashes, and other waste matter, but not scrap iron, stone, earth or building debris;
- (b) "Minister" means the Minister of Mines and Resources;
- (c) "Park" means any National Park;
- (d) "season" means the period in any year during which garbage is collected in those parks where a year-round collection is not provided;
- (e) "Superintendent" means the Superintendent of a Park and includes any person authorized to act for or in the name of the Superintendent;
- (f) "year" means a fiscal year commencing April 1 in any year to March 31 in the year following.

2. The Superintendent may provide for the collection of garbage in a townsite or subdivision.

3. (1) Where the Superintendent has provided for regular garbage collection, each householder and each person in charge of a restaurant, hotel, store or other premises where garbage accumulates, shall provide a sufficient number of galvanized iron containers in which all garbage shall be placed.

(2) Each container shall have a close fitting lid which shall be kept on the container at all times except when garbage is being deposited in or removed from the container.

4. On the days specified by the Superintendent for the collection of garbage all garbage containers shall be placed as the Superintendent directs.

5. (1) The charge to be paid for the collection of garbage by any person from whose premises garbage is collected shall be in accordance with the scale of charges set out in the schedule hereto.

(2) When garbage is collected throughout the year, the charge shall be paid quarterly in advance on the first day of January, April, July, and October.

(3) When garbage is collected during a season only, the charge shall be paid on or before the first day of July in each year.

National Parks Act—continued

SCHEDULE

SCHEDULE OF CHARGES FOR COLLECTION OF GARBAGE

Class of Establishment	Charges Where Collection is made Throughout Year	Charges Where Collection is Made in Season Only
1. Apartment or Boarding House—		
(1) Ten bedrooms or more—		
(a) With dining rooms, cafeterias, etc.....	\$22.50	\$11.25
(b) Rooms only.....	15.00	7.50
(2) Under ten bedrooms—		
(a) With dining rooms, cafeterias, etc.....	18.00	9.00
(b) Rooms only.....	12.00	6.00
2. Auto Bungalow Camp—per cabin.....	1.50	1.50
3. Business House—		
(1) One per lot.....	15.00	7.50
(2) Two or more per lot.....	18.00	9.00
4. Cabin—Tent House.....	2.25	2.25
5. Church—		
(1) With Assembly Hall.....	3.00	3.00
(2) Without Assembly Hall.....	1.50	1.50
6. Dance Hall.....	18.00	9.00
7. Dwelling House—		
(1) Single.....	6.00	3.00
(2) Duplex.....	9.00	4.50
8. Garage or Service Station.....	15.00	7.50
9. Hotel—		
(1) Ten bedrooms or more—		
(a) With dining rooms, cafeterias, etc.....	45.00	22.50
(b) Rooms only.....	30.00	15.00
(2) Under ten bedrooms—		
(a) With dining rooms, cafeterias, etc.....	37.50	18.75
(b) Rooms only.....	22.50	11.25
10. Lodge Hall.....	9.00	4.50
11. Restaurant.....	22.50	11.25
12. Railway Dining Car.....	10.00	10.00

National Parks Act—*continued*

15. Regulations governing highway traffic in National Parks

P.C. 5965

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

THURSDAY, the 24th day of November, 1949.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Mines and Resources and pursuant to The National Parks Act, chapter 33 of the Statutes of Canada, 1930, is pleased to order as follows:

1. The Regulations governing highway traffic in the National Parks of Canada, established by Order in Council P.C. 5266 of 23rd December, 1947, are hereby revoked; and

2. The annexed "Regulations governing Highway Traffic in the National Parks of Canada" are hereby made and established in substitution for the Regulations hereby revoked.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING HIGHWAY TRAFFIC IN THE NATIONAL PARKS OF CANADA

Interpretation

1. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (a) "bicycle" includes tricycle or other similar vehicle propelled by muscular power;
- (b) "chauffeur" means any person who operates a motor vehicle and receives compensation therefor;
- (c) "driver" means the person driving or in charge of any vehicle or horse or other animal on any highway;
- (d) "lavatory" includes any water closet, chemical toilet or other sanitary device with which any trailer is equipped;
- (e) "Minister" means the Minister of Mines and Resources;
- (f) "Park" means any National Park;
- (g) "Park motor licence" means a licence authorizing any person who is a resident of a Park to use or operate a motor vehicle;
- (h) "highway" means any motor road, road, trail, street, lane, alley or Park driveway within a Park;
- (i) "sidewalk" includes any walk or path bordering a highway and constructed for pedestrian use;
- (j) "intersection" means the area embraced within the prolongation of lateral curb lines, or if none, then of the lateral boundary lines of two or more highways which join one another at an angle whether or not one such highway crosses the other;

National Parks Act—continued

- (k) "Superintendent" means the Superintendent of a Park and includes any person authorized to act for or in the name of the Superintendent;
- (l) "trailer" means a vehicle to be drawn by a motor vehicle, but not an implement of husbandry, temporarily drawn, propelled or moved upon the highway;
- (m) "transient motor licence" means a temporary licence issued under these Regulations to any person who is not a resident of a Park for the use of a motor vehicle with or without trailer attached as the case may be;
- (n) "vehicle" includes any thing used upon any highway for the carriage of persons or goods and propelled or driven by any kind of power including muscular power or drawn by an animal or animals or by another vehicle.

Licences

2. (1) Every licence required under these Regulations may be issued by the Superintendent and when issued shall be subject to all Regulations for the control and management of the Park then in force or thereafter made in that behalf by the Governor in Council.

(2) Every person making application for a Park motor licence shall supply the Superintendent with any information required by the Superintendent in connection with such motor vehicle.

(3) The licence for a motor vehicle must be attached to or carried in the said vehicle at all times while such vehicle is in operation in a Park.

(4) The Superintendent may for any reason which in the interest of the Park he considers sufficient, refuse a licence for any motor vehicle, or motor vehicle with trailer, provided, however, that any person who has been refused a licence by the Superintendent may appeal to the Minister, and if the Minister is satisfied that the Superintendent was not justified in refusing such licence, the Superintendent shall, upon the order of the Minister, issue a licence for such motor vehicle.

3. No person who is a resident of a Park shall operate or use within that Park in any year any motor vehicle unless he holds a Park motor licence for that year for such motor vehicle issued under these Regulations and has paid the fees therefor and for the licence plates.

4. (1) Applications for a Park motor licence by owners or dealers in motor vehicles who are resident in a Park shall be made to the Superintendent at the time prescribed and on the forms authorized by the highway traffic laws of the province in which the Park is situate and upon payment of the fees prescribed by the laws of such province and compliance with these Regulations, the licence and licence plates may be issued.

(2) Every such licence shall have force and effect up to the expiration date set by the province in which the Park is situate unless sooner revoked.

(3) Every motor vehicle and every trailer while being driven on a highway shall have attached to and exposed thereon in a conspicuous position a number plate furnished by the Superintendent.

5. Upon the sale or transfer of ownership of any motor vehicle for which a Park motor licence has been issued under these Regulations to

National Parks Act—continued

operate in any Park, it shall be the duty of the person in whose name the Park motor licence for such motor vehicle is issued, to notify immediately the Superintendent of the Park of the name and address of the new owner, who shall take out a new Park motor licence and pay the fees therefor as prescribed in the Provincial Highway Traffic laws.

6. (1) No person who is not a resident of a Park shall operate or use within a Park any motor vehicle unless he holds a transient motor licence issued under these Regulations and has paid the fees therefor provided, however, that the owners of land within the boundaries of Point Pelee National Park, their families, workmen, servants and agents resident in the Park shall not be required to hold a transient motor licence.

(2) Application for a transient motor licence shall be made to the Superintendent on the forms prescribed by the Minister.

(3) The fees to be charged for a transient motor licence shall be according to the scale set out in schedule hereto attached.

7. (1) No transient motor licences shall be issued in Banff, Jasper, Kootenay or Yoho Parks to cover the operation of trucks or trailer-trucks on Park highways other than may be necessary for the transportation of freight, which in the opinion of the Superintendent may be essential for the conduct of business in the Parks.

(2) Subsection one of this section does not apply to the issue of a licence for a truck owned by a person operating a farm in the Columbia River Valley between Donald Station and Wasa Station in the Province of British Columbia and driven by such person or his employee, which truck does not exceed twenty-four (24) feet in length, eight (8) feet in width, and the carrying capacity of which is not in excess of three (3) tons.

Chauffeur's and Driver's Licence

8. No person shall operate a motor vehicle on a highway in a Park in any year unless he is in possession of a driver's or chauffeur's licence for that year in good standing secured from the Superintendent, or in the case of a non-resident of a Park, a driver's licence issued for that year in the province, state, or country in which the operator is domiciled.

9. Every person driving a motor vehicle shall carry his licence with him at all times during which he is in charge of a motor vehicle and shall produce it when demanded by any Police Officer or Park Officer.

10. (1) Every chauffeur shall take out a Park chauffeur's licence and no person shall employ anyone to drive a motor vehicle who is not so licensed. The licence fee for a chauffeur's licence for the then fiscal year or portion thereof shall be One Dollar (\$1.00).

(2) A person making application for a Park chauffeur's licence shall make such application to the Superintendent or to such other person as the Superintendent shall direct, upon the forms supplied by the Department of Mines and Resources.

(3) No such licence shall be issued to any person under the age of eighteen years.

(4) No chauffeur having been granted a licence as provided for by these Regulations shall operate a motor vehicle for hire within a Park

National Parks Act—continued

without wearing his badge in a conspicuous place, nor voluntarily permit any person to use his badge or certificate nor shall any person while operating a motor vehicle use any badge or certificate belonging to any other person or any fictitious badge or certificate.

(5) No Park chauffeur's licence shall be issued to a firm or corporation or in the name of more than one person.

11. (1) The Superintendent may at any time suspend or revoke any licence issued under the provisions of these Regulations on any misconduct or infraction of any Park Regulation by any owner or driver of a motor vehicle to whom such licence may have been issued.

(2) In the event of any licence issued under the provisions of these Regulations being suspended or cancelled by the Superintendent, as hereinbefore provided, the number plates assigned to the motor vehicle owned or being operated under such licence or in the case of a chauffeur, the badge which had been allotted to such chauffeur shall be returned to the said Superintendent.

12. The Superintendent may refuse to issue a driver's or chauffeur's licence to any person unless he is satisfied by examination or otherwise of the physical and other competency of the applicant to drive a motor vehicle without endangering the safety of the general public.

Equipment

13. Every motor vehicle other than a motor cycle shall be equipped with:

- (a) A device for cleaning rain, snow and other moisture from the windshield, so constructed as to be controlled or operated by the chauffeur or operator;
- (b) A mirror securely attached to such vehicle and placed in such a position as to afford the chauffeur or operator a clearly reflected view of the highway in the rear or of any vehicle approaching from the rear.

14. (1) No person shall drive or operate on highways open for motor traffic in a Park, any motor vehicle exceeding thirty (30) feet in length and eight (8) feet in width.

(2) No person shall drive or operate a bus which exceeds twenty-six (26) feet in length and seven (7) feet six (6) inches in width, on any highway in Banff, Jasper, Kootenay and Yoho Parks.

(3) Subsection two of this section does not apply on the following highways:

- (a) The Trans-Canada Highway through Banff and Yoho Parks including the road leading from said highway to Chateau Lake Louise;
- (b) The Banff-Jasper Highway;
- (c) The Edmonton-Jasper Highway including the road leading from said highway to Jasper Park Lodge;
- (d) The Banff-Windermere Highway between Mount Eisenhower Junction in Banff Park and the West boundary of Kootenay Park.

(4) No person shall drive or operate a truck or trailer truck which exceeds twenty-four (24) feet in length and eight (8) feet in width on any highway in Banff, Jasper, Kootenay and Yoho Parks.

National Parks Act—continued

15. Every motor vehicle shall be equipped with a noise muffler, and no contrivance for releasing such muffler shall be attached to the motor vehicle so that it may be operated from any seat in the vehicle.

16. No one shall drive a vehicle so covered or constructed as to prevent the driver from having an adequate view from his seat of the traffic following and at the sides of such vehicle or with persons or property so placed in the front or driver's seat as to interfere with the proper control of the vehicle by the driver.

Trailers

17. The owner of a trailer while in a Park shall be subject to all the provisions of the Public Health Act of the Province in which the Park is situate.

18. (1) The use of any lavatory, wash basin, sink or similar appliance constructed to permit of the discharge of liquid or solid waste matter directly from the trailer to the ground is prohibited.

(2) The lavatory in any trailer shall be equipped with a water-tight metal removable receptacle for the retention of waste matter, and all doors, windows or other apertures connected with such lavatory shall be of fly-proof construction.

(3) Wash basins, sinks or other similar appliances in trailers shall be provided with a removable metal container for the retention of liquid waste, garbage and refuse.

(4) No liquid or solid waste matter shall be deposited other than in such places as may be designated by the Superintendent.

(5) No trailer shall be parked, except on sites approved by the Superintendent.

19. No motor vehicle with trailer attached shall be permitted to use any highway in a Park unless the braking system of such motor vehicle is capable, on application of such brakes, of bringing both vehicles to a full stop within such distance as may be prescribed under any law of the Province within which the Park is situate, and no trailer of over 3,000 pounds in weight including contents may use the highways in any Park unless such trailer be equipped with a hydraulic, electric or other mechanical braking system operated from but independent of the braking system of the motor vehicle to which the trailer is attached.

20. Every trailer shall be equipped with a coupling system including safety chains, designed and constructed in a manner satisfactory to the Superintendent.

21. Every trailer shall be equipped with an electrically-controlled rear signal light operated from the electric system of the motor vehicle to which it is attached and, in addition a reflector satisfactory to the Superintendent.

22. Every motor vehicle to which a trailer is attached shall be equipped with a side mirror or corresponding device satisfactory to the Superintendent in which vehicles approaching from the rear may be clearly seen.

Rules of the Road

23. A motor vehicle shall be permitted to enter any Park by and to be driven within the Park on such highways only as the Minister shall have designated or shall from time to time designate for the purpose.

National Parks Act—continued

24. (1) No person shall operate a motor vehicle on a highway at a rate of speed greater than is reasonable and proper having regard to the nature, condition and use of the highways and the amount of traffic thereon, and in no case shall a person operate a motor vehicle within a Park at a speed greater than that permitted under the Highway Traffic Laws of the Province in which the Park is situate or under any order of the Superintendent.

(2) Every person operating a motor vehicle upon a highway shall, whenever approaching any vehicles drawn by a horse or horses, or any horse upon which any person is riding, operate, manage and control such motor vehicle in such manner as to exercise every reasonable precaution to prevent the frightening of any such horse or horses and to ensure the safety and protection of any person riding or driving the same, and shall not approach such vehicle or horse within one hundred yards at a greater speed than twelve miles per hour or pass the same in either direction at a greater speed than twelve miles per hour, and if such horse or horses appear frightened the person in control of such motor vehicle shall not proceed further unless such movement be necessary to avoid accident or injury until it appears that the vehicle may proceed and pass the horse or horses without danger of injury to it or them or its or their rider or driver.

(3) If a rider or driver is unable to control any such animal upon the approach of a motor vehicle the driver and occupants of the motor vehicle shall render every reasonable assistance to said driver or rider until the animal shall have safely passed the motor vehicle and is under the control of the driver or rider.

25. Drivers meeting at highway intersections shall give the right-of-way to the driver approaching from the right.

26. (1) A person having the control or charge of a motor vehicle shall not sound any bell, horn or other signalling device so as to make an unreasonable noise, and an operator or chauffeur of any motor vehicle shall not permit any unreasonable amount of smoke to escape from the said motor vehicle, nor shall such operator or chauffeur at any time, by cutting out the muffler or otherwise, cause such motor vehicle to make any unnecessary noise, provided that this subsection shall not apply to a departmental motor vehicle while proceeding to a fire or answering a fire alarm call.

(2) During the time any motor vehicle is stopped or slowed up, pursuant to the provisions of this section the person operating such motor vehicle and any of the occupants thereof, shall refrain from making any noise by means of any gong, bell, horn, whistle or other means whatsoever.

27. The operator of a motor vehicle meeting at any highway crossing any pedestrian, person or persons riding on horseback or driving any horse drawn vehicle shall yield right of way to such pedestrian, person or persons riding or driving but shall not be required to await the arrival of any such person or persons at such crossing.

28. The driver of any motor vehicle on any highway who causes or suffers an accident in which any person sustains loss or injury to person or property, shall report such accident forthwith to the nearest policeman, or the Park Superintendent, giving all material facts.

29. Any person operating a motor vehicle within a Park shall upon the request of any constable or other person having like authority stop and give all reasonable information respecting such motor vehicle as may be required by such officer.

National Parks Act—continued

30. Any Police Officer or constable shall have the right and power within a Park without further authority in the day time to enter the business premises of any dealer in motor vehicles or person, or persons conducting a motor livery or other place where motor vehicles are kept for hire or sale, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the provisions of these Regulations are being complied with in respect to the motor vehicles in any such places and by the several employees therein.

Pedestrians

31. The provisions herein as to the use of and travel on highways shall apply to pedestrians unless of necessity limited to vehicular traffic.

32. The driver of any vehicle shall yield the right of way to a pedestrian crossing the highway at an intersection or within any cross-walk except when given the right of way over pedestrians at places where traffic movement is being regulated by police officers or automatic traffic control signals but nothing herein contained shall relieve a pedestrian of the duty at all times to exercise due care.

33. The driver of any vehicle approaching from the rear shall not pass a vehicle which is stopping or has stopped at a marked cross-walk or at an intersection to permit a pedestrian to cross the highway.

34. No person shall walk, run or race on any highway in such a manner as to interfere with the convenience of any other person or jostle or crowd others.

35. No person shall operate, draw or push upon any of the sidewalks of any townsite or subdivision any carriage, waggon, wheel-barrow, cart, hand-cart, truck, hand waggon, sled, sleigh or other vehicle used for the conveyance of persons or goods other than babies' conveyances and invalids' chairs.

36. Persons shall not be allowed to stand in groups or sit or lounge upon chairs, benches or other things in front of any public saloon, boarding house, hotel or place of public entertainment or on any of the highways or sidewalks of the Park so as to cause any obstruction to the free use of such highways or sidewalks by pedestrians.

Bicycles

37. (1) No person shall ride a bicycle upon any highway at a rate of speed greater than is reasonable and proper, having regard to the nature, condition, and use of the highway and the amount of traffic thereon.

(2) Any person riding a bicycle shall keep as close to the right of the highway as possible.

38. No person shall ride a bicycle upon any sidewalk in any townsite or subdivision.

39. (1) No person while riding on a bicycle shall attach the bicycle to or take hold of any other vehicle for the purpose of being drawn along a highway.

(2) No person riding on a bicycle designed for carrying one person only shall carry any other person thereon.

40. (1) Any person riding a bicycle on any highway shall carry at all times a suitable alarm bell, which shall be sounded within fifty feet of every crossing or when about to pass a vehicle or person travelling in the same direction.

National Parks Act—continued

(2) No horn, siren or other contrivance for sounding an alarm, except a bell, shall be used on a bicycle while the same is being ridden on any highway.

41. Whenever on a highway after dusk and before dawn, every bicycle shall carry on the front thereof a white or amber lighted lamp, or reflector, and on the back thereof a red lighted lamp or reflector, as well as a white surface not less than ten inches in length and two inches in width, all of which shall be so placed as to be clearly visible to the driver of other vehicles.

Vehicular Traffic

42. No person shall—

- (a) Ride on or permit any other person to ride on the running board of a motor vehicle;
- (b) While driving any vehicle on any highway allow any person riding upon skis or any sled, toboggan, bicycle or other conveyance except a trailer or trailers to be drawn or towed by the motor or horse-drawn vehicle of which he is in charge.
- (c) Operate any motor vehicle on any residential street within a townsite or subdivision between the hours of 10 o'clock in the afternoon and six o'clock of the next forenoon in such manner as unduly to disturb residents of such street or any part thereof;
- (d) Skate or roller skate on any of the highways in a townsite or subdivision.

43. The Superintendent may, by notice, designate any highway as a through highway and before entering upon such through highway the operator of a vehicle must bring the vehicle to a full stop. In the case of all intersections of highways where there is no through highway every driver shall slacken speed in approaching any crossing so as not to exceed a rate of twelve (12) miles per hour and upon approaching any intersection upon which any person may be crossing shall stop, if necessary, to allow such person to pass.

44. All persons using a highway must obey the instructions on the signboards placed along said highway to regulate traffic.

45. (1) Where owing to the nature or condition of a highway the Superintendent considers it advisable, he may, by notice placed at the entrances to such highway, order that all traffic thereon shall proceed in one direction only as indicated by such notice.

(2) Upon the posting of such notice, no person shall drive any vehicle or horse in violation of same, and such highway shall be known as a one-way highway.

46. No person shall drive or ride any horse or other animal upon any highway at a rate of speed greater than is reasonable and proper, having regard to the nature, condition and use of the highway and the amount of traffic thereon.

47. All vehicles coming to a protracted stop on a highway shall do so as close to the right-hand edge of the travelled portion thereof as circumstances will permit, and any vehicle so stopped on a highway shall promptly give place to a vehicle about to take on or let off passengers.

48. No driver shall pass through or interrupt any military or funeral procession.

National Parks Act—continued

49. When an alarm of fire is sounded the drivers of all vehicles shall draw to their right-hand side of the highway, stop their vehicles and so remain until the fire brigade has passed or until satisfied that no part of the brigade will pass.

50. Whenever any police or other government officer is on duty at any place for the purpose of regulating traffic a driver shall stop immediately upon such officer ordering or signalling him so to do and shall not proceed until thereto authorized by the officer.

51. Every person travelling upon a highway with a sleigh, sled, or cariole, drawn by a horse or mule, shall have at least two bells attached either to the harness or the vehicle.

Sidewalks and Boulevards

52. Every owner or occupier of any lot within a townsite or subdivision who shall require to drive any horse or other animal or any vehicle across any paved or planked sidewalks or boulevards for the purpose of entering such lot shall, before so doing, construct across the drain, gutter or water course skirting the place where he desires to enter his premises a good and sufficient bridge of planks, concrete or other material satisfactory to the Superintendent in such manner as not to obstruct such drain, gutter or watercourse and shall also construct over the sidewalk or boulevard to be crossed and of the full width thereof a crossing of planks, timber, concrete or other material satisfactory to the Superintendent sufficient to prevent injury to the sidewalk or boulevard.

53. No person save as herein otherwise provided shall ride, drive, lead or back any horse or vehicle across or along any sidewalk or boulevard, or leave any vehicle or anything whatsoever on any boulevard or grass plot on any street or public place in any townsite or subdivision. Any owner or occupier of any lot who shall require to ride or drive any animal or drive or take any vehicle across any boulevard for the purpose of entering his lot may do so on complying with the requirements of the preceding section.

54. No person shall in any way wilfully injure any tree, shrub, flower or grass on any boulevard or grass plot on any street, park or public place in any townsite or subdivision.

Heavy Traffic

55. No person shall use any vehicle with steel tires for use in heavy traffic for the conveyance of articles of burden, goods, wares, or merchandise upon, over or through any highway unless such tires shall be of the following widths:

- (a) Where such vehicle is capable of carrying a load of over five (5) tons, the said tires shall be at least four inches in width.
- (b) Where such vehicle is capable of carrying a load of over three (3) tons, but is not intended for a load of over five (5) tons, the said tires shall be at least three inches in width.
- (c) Where such vehicle is capable of carrying a load of over one (1) ton, but is not intended for a load of over three (3) tons, the said tires shall be at least two and one-half inches in width.
- (d) In all other cases, whether such vehicle is intended for a load of one ton or less, the said tires shall be at least two inches in width.

National Parks Act—continued

56. The Superintendent may from time to time set aside highways on which no trucks shall operate except those necessary for servicing the premises abutting the said highways.

Parking and Loitering

57. No driver having in his charge or under his control any vehicle of any kind whatsoever shall permit the same to stand upon or in any highway within twenty (20) feet of any highway intersection, or within fifteen (15) feet of any water hydrant or fire plug, for a greater length of time than is reasonably necessary to load or unload passengers or merchandise.

58. No person shall leave any vehicle or animal on any highway or sidewalk in a townsite or subdivision so as to obstruct the traffic thereon.

59. (1) The Superintendent may, by notice placed on any highway, prohibit or limit to any specified time the parking of any vehicle or the leaving thereon any horse or other animal.

(2) Except in obedience to traffic regulations or traffic signs or signals or a police officer no driver shall stop, stand or park any vehicle in such manner or under such conditions as to leave less than ten (10) feet of the width of the highway available for the free movement of vehicular traffic.

(3) Except in obedience to traffic regulations or traffic signs or signals or a police officer no driver shall stop or stand any vehicle in any area in which the Superintendent has ordered that there shall be no parking save momentarily during the actual loading or unloading of passengers or merchandise and then only if such stopping does not impede traffic.

(4) No driver shall stop, stand or park any vehicle in an area in respect of which the Superintendent has designated a limited time for parking for a period of time longer than that specified in the order of the Superintendent.

(5) No person shall so leave any vehicle unattended in front of any theatre or building used for the purpose of public assembly as to obstruct or impede the free and uninterrupted access to and egress from such theatre or building.

60. No person shall leave any vehicle standing on any highway so as to obstruct the driveway leading to any private residence or business premises, or so as to interfere with other vehicles in loading or unloading goods or passengers destined to any such residence or building.

Motorcab, Taxi, and Express Stands

61. No vehicle kept for hire shall stand or remain on any highway pending hire save at a place designated by the Minister for the purpose.

62. No person who operates a vehicle for hire shall solicit passengers on any highway or sidewalk except at or adjacent to the place designated as in the next preceding section provided.

63. (1) No horse shall be left unattended on any highway unless such horse be tied securely to some fixed object or to a heavy weight.

(2) No person shall leave any motor vehicle standing unattended on any highway while the engine is running.

64. Any vehicle for hire upon any authorized stand shall be placed and kept in line in the order in which the vehicle arrived at such stand.

National Parks Act—continued

Crossing Bridge

65. (1) No person shall drive a motor vehicle over a bridge more than twenty feet in length at a speed greater than twenty miles per hour.

(2) No person shall drive a horse-drawn vehicle over a bridge more than twenty feet in length at a pace faster than a walk.

(3) No person shall drive across any bridge at any one time more than ten horses or other animals.

66. (1) A notice specifying the maximum safe load for traffic over any bridge may be placed thereon by the Superintendent.

(2) No person shall drive a vehicle over any bridge if the weight of such vehicle exceeds the maximum safe load for that bridge.

Miscellaneous

67. No person shall transport dynamite or other like combustible and dangerous material or explosive upon or along the highway of any townsite or subdivision without first securing permission from the Superintendent and then only in strict accordance with the terms of such permission.

68. No person shall coast or slide upon any toboggan or sled along or across any highway or public place not set aside by the Superintendent of the Park for that purpose.

69. (1) Save as herein otherwise provided no person shall haul any dead animal, offal, night soil or other offensive matter or thing on a highway in a townsite or subdivision during the hours of daylight without the permission of the Superintendent.

(2) The owner of any animal which dies or has been killed on any highway shall forthwith cause the carcass to be removed and suitably disposed of.

(3) The owner of any animal which dies within the limit of a Park and not on a highway shall, within twelve hours of its death cause the carcass to be removed and suitably disposed of.

70. Persons removing any filth, dust, ashes, manure, garbage or rubbish over any highway shall not spill and leave any of the same upon the highway and every conveyance used for the purpose of such removal shall be properly constructed and furnished with a complete covering to the satisfaction of the Superintendent.

71. The Superintendent may, whenever he deems it advisable so to do, order any highway or portion thereof entirely or partially closed to traffic.

72. No person shall place any materials or commodities of any description on or over any highway or sidewalk which might cause personal or property damage or in any way interfere with traffic on the said highway or sidewalk.

73. Sections 24, 27, 43 and 44 of these Regulations shall not apply to vehicles of the fire protection service when proceeding to a fire or to vehicles of the police, ambulance service or other Departmental officials when proceeding to the scene of an accident or for any other emergency.

74. In regard to any matter relating to the use of motor vehicles and general vehicular and pedestrian traffic on highways in any Park not specifically covered in these Regulations the relative law of the province in which the Park is situate shall apply as though the same were enacted in these Regulations.

National Parks Act—continued

SCHEDULE

FEES FOR TRANSIENT MOTOR LICENCES IN THE NATIONAL PARKS OF CANADA

1. *Automobiles* entering Banff, Jasper, Yoho and Kootenay Parks—

Licence good for any number of trips during fiscal year ending March 31	\$ 2.00
With trailer attached	3.00
Fee for each single trip during period November 1 to March 31 inclusive .....	.50
With trailer attached	1.00
2. *Automobiles* entering Waterton Lakes, Prince Albert, Riding Mountain, Elk Island and Point Pelee Parks—

Licence good for any number of trips during fiscal year ending March 31	1.00
With trailer attached	2.00
Fee for each single trip during fiscal year .....	.25
With trailer attached .....	.50

Note: The licences for Banff, Jasper, Yoho and Kootenay Parks are honoured in all Parks.
3. *Buses* entering Banff, Jasper, Yoho and Kootenay Parks, per passenger mile
4. *Buses* entering Waterton Lakes, Prince Albert, Riding Mountain, Elk Island and Point Pelee Parks—

Single trip50
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Note: The fees in Sections 3 and 4 are subject to 10 per cent discount if a regular service is maintained and fees covering estimated number of trips are paid in advance.
5. *Trucks* entering Banff, Jasper, Yoho and Kootenay Parks:
 - (1) With carrying capacity up to and including 2 tons—

Single trip	1.00
50 trips	25.00
Licence good for any number of trips during fiscal year ending March 31	50.00
 - (2) With carrying capacity exceeding 2 tons—

Single trip	2.00
50 trips	50.00
Licence good for any number of trips during fiscal year ending March 31	100.00
6. *Trucks* entering Waterton Lakes, Prince Albert, Riding Mountain, Elk Island and Point Pelee Parks—

Single trip .....	.50
With trailer attached—	
Single trip	1.00

Note: Fees for trucks entering Waterton Lakes, Prince Albert, Riding Mountain, Elk Island and Point Pelee Parks are subject to 10 per cent discount if a regular service is maintained and fees covering the estimated number of trips per month are paid in advance.

National Parks Act—continued

16. Regulations governing fishing in National Parks

P.C. 5990

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

THURSDAY, the 24th day of November, 1949.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Mines and Resources and pursuant to The National Parks Act, chapter 33 of the Statutes of Canada, 1930, is pleased to order as follows:

1. The Regulations governing fishing in the National Parks of Canada, established by Order in Council P.C. 5009 of 8th December, 1947, as amended, are hereby revoked; and

2. The annexed "Regulations governing Fishing in the National Parks of Canada" are hereby made and established in substitution for the Regulations hereby revoked.

N. A. ROBERTSON,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING FISHING IN THE NATIONAL PARKS OF CANADA

1. In these Regulations,

- (a) "angling" includes trolling, and the taking of fish with hook and line held in the hand, or with hook and line and rod, the latter held in the hand, but shall not include the use of set lines or lines tied to a boat;
- (b) "Director" means the Director of the Lands and Development Services Branch;
- (c) "gang-hook" means and includes a combination of not more than three hooks fastened together and used as a unit;
- (d) "jigging" means fishing for, catching, or killing fish with a hook or hooks manipulated in such a manner as to pierce or hook a fish in any part of the body other than the mouth;
- (e) "length" with respect to a fish means the length measured from the tip of the snout to the centre of the tail;
- (f) "Maligne Waters" includes Medicine Lake, Maligne Lake, Beaver Lake, Mona Lake, Lorraine Lake, and all streams flowing into said lakes in Jasper Park;
- (g) "Minister" means the Minister of Mines and Resources.
- (h) "open season" with respect to any kind of fish means the period during which angling for that kind of fish is permitted within a Park;
- (i) "Park" means a National Park;

National Parks Act—continued

- (j) "Park Officer" means a person to whom the duty of assisting in the enforcement of the Regulations governing Fishing in the National Parks has been assigned by the Superintendent;
- (k) "Park Warden" means an official appointed under the provisions of the *Civil Service Act* whose duties include the enforcement of Regulations governing Fishing in the National Parks;
- (l) "Superintendent" means the Superintendent of a Park and includes any person authorized to act for or in the name of the Superintendent;
- (m) "game fish includes:
 - Cutthroat Trout (*Salmo clarkii*)
 - Rainbow or Steelhead Trout (*Salmo gairdnerii*)
 - Lake or Gray Trout (*Cristivomer namaycush*)
 - Dolly Varden or Bull Trout (*Salvelinus malma*)
 - Eastern Brook Trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*)
 - Brown Trout (*Salmo trutta*)
 - Atlantic Salmon (*Salmo salar*)
 - American Grayling (*Thymallus signifer*)
 - Rocky Mountain Whitefish (*Prosopium williamsoni*)
 - Pike (*Esox lucius*)
 - Yellow Pikeperch, Doré or Walleye (*Stizostedion vitreum*)
(Known as Pickerel in some localities)
 - White Perch or Silver Bass (*Morone americana*)
 - Smallmouth Black Bass (*Micropterus dolomieu*)
 - Largemouth Black Bass (*Micropterus salmoides*)

2. Except as authorized by these Regulations, no person shall take fish in a Park by any means other than angling.

3. (1) No person who is sixteen years of age or over shall angle in Banff, Jasper, Waterton Lakes, Kootenay, Yoho, Prince Albert and Riding Mountain Parks unless he is authorized to do so by these Regulations or by a licence issued to him.

(2) No person who is under sixteen years of age shall angle in any of the said Parks unless accompanied by a person who is over sixteen years of age to whom a licence has been issued.

(3) The fees to be charged for a licence to angle in Banff, Jasper, Waterton Lakes, Kootenay, Yoho, Prince Albert and Riding Mountain Parks shall be as follows:

- (a) Licence for the season \$2.25
- (b) Licence for a period of two months from the date of issue \$1.00
- (4) A licence to angle in a Park shall be valid in all Parks.

(5) Anglers must carry their licences when fishing and must produce them at the request of a Park Warden or Park Officer.

4. (1) The Director may issue a licence to a person to net fish in the waters of a Park when he is satisfied that such netting would not be detrimental from a fish cultural viewpoint.

(2) The Director may cancel any licence to net fish when he is satisfied that the licensee has violated any conditions of such licence or any Park Regulation, and the cancellation of the said licence by the Director shall not relieve the licensee of other penalties prescribed for violation of Park Regulations.

National Parks Act—continued

5. The Superintendent may cancel any angling licence when he is satisfied that the licensee has violated any of these Regulations and the cancellation of the said licence by the Superintendent shall not relieve the licensee of other penalties prescribed for violation of these Regulations.

6. (1) The open season for angling in Park waters described in Schedule "A" hereto shall be as specified in said Schedule for those waters.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection one of this section Fortymile Creek Watershed in Banff Park, Cabin Lake in Jasper Park, that part of Clear Lake in Riding Mountain Park situated within Sections 32 and 33, Township 19, Range 18, West of the First Meridian, the first or most easterly Heart Lake in Prince Albert Park, and Cann and MacDougall Lakes in Cape Breton Highlands Park, are closed to angling.

7. No person shall angle for fish in a Park at any time except during the open season for that fish.

8. (1) The minimum size of a game fish taken from the waters of a Park which may be retained is, for that species of fish, as specified in Schedule "B" hereto.

(2) All fish of the species Pike and Yellow Pikeperch taken must be retained.

9. (1) No person during any day shall retain fish in excess of the number specified for that kind of fish as bag limits in Schedule "C" hereto.

(2) When there is more than one angler in a boat not more than double the daily bag limits of any species of fish taken shall be retained by the anglers in such boat.

(3) No person shall retain more than five fish taken in any day from the following waters:

- (a) Cameron Lake—Waterton Lakes Park
- (b) First Trefoil Lake—Jasper Park
- (c) Lake Mildred—Jasper Park

(4) No person shall have in his possession at any time more than double the number of fish which he is permitted by these Regulations to take and retain on any one day.

10. When necessary for purposes of fish culture or fisheries management, the taking and retention of any species of fish from any waters may be prohibited, or the daily or seasonal catch of fish or the open season for fishing may be restricted from time to time by order of the Minister.

11. No person shall angle between two hours after sunset and one hour before sunrise on the following day.

12. No person when angling shall use at one time more than one lure or bait, and such lure or bait shall not be provided with more than two single hooks or two gang-hooks or one single hook and one gang-hook.

13. When angling, no person shall use

- (a) a multiple spinner bait (a lure with more than two blades, spoons, or spinners on a single line); or
- (b) a phosphorescent or illuminated bait.

14. No person shall use a landing or dip net except as an auxiliary to angling with rod and line or troll.

National Parks Act—*continued*

15. No person shall take fish by snaring or jigging.

16. No person shall use spears, lights, firearms, lime or an explosive material, to kill fish.

17. No person shall use for bait or be in possession of live fish eggs, live minnows or other small fish.

18. No person, unless authorized by the Director, shall introduce fish into the waters of a Park or transfer fish from one body of water to another body of water in a Park.

19. No person shall remove from the waters of a Park any aquatic invertebrates or plant life, without permission in writing from the Director.

20. Except as authorized by the Director, no person shall obstruct any river or creek, or the outlet or inlet to a lake or stream, in such a manner as to catch fish or to prevent the passage of fish.

21. No person shall place or in any way permit to pass into any stream or lake within a Park any saw-dust, oil, chemicals, mill tailings, mine wastes, or other refuse matter or deleterious substances of any kind that may lead to the destruction of the fish or cause the fish to leave waters in a Park or that will pollute or render such waters unfit for domestic purposes.

22. (1) No person shall deposit any meat, bones, dead fish or parts of same, or other food for fish, in any of the waters in a Park for the purpose of luring fish, known as "advance baiting".

(2) Fish offal accruing from the cleaning of fish near the waters of a Park shall be burned or buried.

23. No person shall offer for sale, sell, trade, or barter any fish caught by angling.

24. (1) No one engaged as a boatman or guide for the purpose of taking out angling or fishing parties shall take or attempt to take fish while so engaged.

(2) When any person who has employed a guide or boatman is convicted for a violation of the Regulations, and the guide or boatman has not reported such violations prior to the laying of the information, the licence of the said guide or boatman may be cancelled by the Superintendent.

25. (1) No person shall angle in the Maligne Waters without first reporting to the Park Officer named by the Superintendent to maintain a creel census.

(2) Each person who catches any fish in Maligne Waters shall report his catch to that Park Officer.

(3) Angling with fly only is permitted in Maligne River in Jasper Park from the outlet of Maligne Lake to where the river enters Medicine Lake.

26. (1) No person shall angle for, retain, or kill at any time any salmon fry, parr and smolt.

(2) No person shall angle for, catch, kill or retain any salmon in poor condition and returning to sea after spawning, which salmon are commonly called "kelt", "spent", or "slink" salmon.

National Parks Act—continued

(3) No person shall angle for salmon other than by fly surface angling.

(4) No person when angling for salmon shall use any bait or lure other than artificial flies.

27. These Regulations shall not apply to Park Officers or Park Wardens carrying out fisheries investigations and management in a Park.

SCHEDULE "A"

OPEN SEASONS FOR ANGLING

(both dates inclusive)

(Sections 6 and 7)

1. Boom Lake and Boom Creek, Banff Park:
 - (a) All species July 15 to October 31
2. Lake Minnewanka and Ghost Lakes, Banff Park:
 - (a) All species May 15 to August 31
3. Vermilion Lakes, Seven Mile West Beaver Dams, Sundance Creek Beaver Dams, and Healy Creek Beaver Dams, Banff Park:
 - (a) All species June 1 to September 15
4. Clear Lake, Riding Mountain Park:
 - (a) Lake Trout June 15 to August 31
 - (b) Other species June 1 to September 30
5. All waters in Fundy, Cape Breton Highlands, and Prince Edward Island Parks:
 - (a) Eastern Brook Trout and White Perch May 15 to September 15
6. All Park Waters except as otherwise provided:
 - (a) Lake Trout May 15 to August 31
 - (b) Dolly Varden Trout May 1 to October 31
 - (c) Rocky Mountain Whitefish May 1 to October 31
 - (d) Grayling May 15 to September 30
 - (e) Pike and Yellow Pikeperch May 15 to September 30
 - (f) Eastern Brook Trout and Brown Trout June 1 to September 30
 - (g) Rainbow Trout and Cutthroat Trout July 1 to October 31
 - (h) Smallmouth and Largemouth Black Bass July 15 to September 30
 - (i) Atlantic Salmon June 1 to September 15
 - (j) All other species of fish July 1 to October 31

SCHEDULE "B"

MINIMUM SIZE OF GAME FISH WHICH MAY BE RETAINED

(Section 8)

1. Lake Trout Fifteen (15) inches in length
2. Smallmouth and Largemouth Black Bass Ten (10) inches in length
3. Atlantic Salmon Three (3) pounds in weight when caught
4. All other species Eight (8) inches in length

National Parks Act—continued

SCHEDULE "C"

DAILY BAG LIMITS

(Section 9)

<i>Species</i>	<i>Park</i>	<i>Bag Limit per Person</i>
1. Lake Trout	Riding Mountain Park	One (1)
	All other Parks	Five (5)
2. Smallmouth and Large-mouth Black Bass	All Parks	Six (6)
3. Pike and Yellow Pikeperch	All Parks	Five (5) of one or both species
4. Atlantic Salmon	All Parks	Three (3)
5. Other species	All Parks	Ten (10)
6. All species in aggregate ..	All Parks	Ten (10) subject to limits set out in items one to five of this Schedule, inclusive.

17. Regulations governing electrical installations in National Parks

P.C. 6067

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

THURSDAY, the 1st day of December, 1949.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Mines and Resources and pursuant to The National Parks Act, chapter 33 of the Statutes of Canada, 1930, is pleased to order as follows:

1. Order in Council P.C. 314 of 25th January, 1940, which approved and adopted the Canadian Electrical Code, Part I, fourth edition, for all electrical installations in National Parks, is hereby revoked; and

2. The annexed "Regulations governing Electrical Installations in the National Parks of Canada" are hereby made and established in substitution for the Order hereby revoked.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS IN THE NATIONAL PARKS OF CANADA

1. In these Regulations:

(a) "Park" means a National Park;

(b) "Superintendent" means the Superintendent of a Park and includes any person authorized to act for or in the name of the Superintendent.

2. (1) Except as provided in sections three and four of these Regulations, the Canadian Electrical Code, Part I, Fifth Edition 1947, copyrighted

National Parks Act—concluded

in Canada by the Canadian Standards Association, is hereby approved and adopted as the standard for all electrical installations made in a Park and such Code shall form part of these Regulations as if enacted herein.

(2) In the said Code "Inspection Department" means the Superintendent of a Park.

3. (1) No person shall make an electrical installation in a Park unless he has first obtained a permit therefor from the Superintendent.

(2) The fee to be charged for a permit for an electrical installation shall be one dollar (\$1.00).

4. The fees to be charged for inspection of each electrical installation shall be in accordance with the following scale:

(a) for any number of fixtures or outlets not exceeding ten	\$1.00
(b) for each additional fixture or outlet over ten and not exceeding 100 . . . . .	.10
(c) for each additional fixture or outlet over 100 . . . . .	.05

NATIONAL PHYSICAL FITNESS ACT. (1943-1944, c. 29)

No statutory orders or regulations have been made under this statute.

NATIONAL REVENUE

See CUSTOMS ACT; CUSTOMS AND FISHERIES PROTECTION ACT; CUSTOMS TARIFF; DOMINION SUCCESSION DUTY ACT; EXCESS PROFITS TAX ACT; EXCISE TAX ACT; INCOME TAX ACT; INCOME WAR TAX ACT.

**NATIONAL TRADE MARK AND TRUE LABELLING ACT.
(1949 (2nd Sess.), c. 31)**

This statute, which came into force on December 10, 1949, repealed *The Dominion Trade and Industry Commission Act, 1935*. Statutory orders and regulations made under the latter Act (See DOMINION TRADE AND INDUSTRY COMMISSION ACT, 1935) that are not inconsistent with the substituted enactment are continued in force by section twenty of the *Interpretation Act* until annulled or replaced. No statutory orders or regulations had been made under the new Act at December 31, 1949.

NATURAL PRODUCTS MARKETING ACT, 1934. (1934, c. 57)

No statutory orders or regulations under this statute were in effect on December 31, 1949.

NAVAL SERVICE ACT, 1944. (1944-1945, c. 23)

See also MILITIA ACT; ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE ACT (Canadian Services College "Royal Roads").

NOTE:—Orders, rules and regulations for the government or administration of the naval forces of Canada that are restricted in their effect to members of or persons attached to the naval forces have been excluded from this Consolidation by section 9 (b) of *The Statutory Orders and Regulations Order, 1949*.

1. *Arrest and custody of civilian passengers.*
2. *Wearing of uniform by former members of Naval forces.*
3. *Regulations for Royal Canadian Sea Cadet Corps.*
4. *Financial Regulations for the Royal Canadian Sea Cadets.*

Naval Service Act—continued**1. Arrest and custody of civilian passengers**

THE KING'S REGULATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS MAJESTY'S
CANADIAN NAVAL SERVICE, 1945

Issued under authority of the Naval Service Act, 1944.

Article 13.35—Arrest and Custody of Civilian Passengers.

(NOTE.—Section 47 (f) of the Naval Service Act makes subject to Part II of the Act (Naval Discipline) every person ordered to be received, or who is a passenger, on board any of His Majesty's Canadian Ships, under such regulations as the Minister prescribes.)

- (1) (a) When any person who is not a member of His Majesty's Canadian naval, military, or air forces, or is not attached thereto under The Visiting Forces (British Commonwealth) Act, 1933, is alleged to have committed an offence against The Naval Service Act, Part II while a passenger in one of His Majesty's Canadian Ships, the Captain may cause that person to be arrested and kept in naval custody.
- (b) A person arrested under (a) of this clause may be kept in close or open custody in the discretion of the Captain.
- (2) (a) When the Captain has caused the arrest of a person under (1) of this article, he shall, as soon as practicable, report the circumstances to the first Senior Officer he falls in with.
- (b) The Senior Officer shall, after due investigation, instruct the Captain
 - (i) to release the person from naval custody, or
 - (ii) to transfer him to another ship, or
 - (iii) to retain him in naval custody until termination of the voyage for which he is embarked.
- (3) When a person described in (1) of this article is alleged to have committed, while on board the ship:
 - (a) an offence against Section 53 (Spies) or Section 60 (Civilians Endeavouring to Seduce from Allegiance) of The Naval Service Act, he shall be held in naval custody for trial by court-martial;
 - (b) a criminal offence punishable under The Criminal Code or any other statute of Canada, he shall be held in naval custody until an opportunity offers of delivering him to a civil tribunal competent to try him for the offence.

2. Wearing of uniform by former members of Naval forces

NAVAL GENERAL ORDERS

PART I

General Order 20.00/15—Issued under authority of Section 38 of the Naval Service Act.

20.00/15—Wearing of uniform by former members of the Naval Forces and officers and men of the retired lists and emergency list.

Naval Service Act—continued

(1) A former member of the Naval Forces who was not discharged or retired for misconduct may wear the uniform appropriate to rank or rating:

- (a) for a period of 30 days following retirement or discharge with the written permission of the Captain of the Fleet establishment from which the officer or man is discharged;
- (b) on State and other occasions of ceremony with the permission of the Captain of a fleet establishment or higher naval authority;
- (c) if a member of a veterans' organization, on the occasion of special parades, banquets, reunions or other functions sponsored by such organization, with the written permission of the Captain of a fleet establishment or higher naval authority;
- (d) on other occasions with written permission from Naval Headquarters.

(2) In addition to wearing uniform appropriate to his rank or rating when undergoing Naval training or on Naval duty, an officer on the Retired List of the R.C.N. or Active or Retired List of the R.C.N. (R) and a man on the Active or Emergency List of the R.C.N. (R) may wear uniform on the occasions and with the permission referred to in clause (1) of this order.

(30-4-47) (N.S. 1901-1)

3. Regulations for Royal Canadian Sea Cadet Corps

(Made by the Minister of National Defence, effective September 1, 1949 pursuant to The Naval Service Act, 1944 as amended by chap. 17, 1946)

INTRODUCTION AND DEFINITIONS

1.01—Short Title

These Regulations may be cited as S.C.R.

1.02—Definitions

In these Regulations, and in orders applying and implementing them, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (i) "Area" means the geographical boundaries within which the Royal Canadian Sea Cadet Corps under the Administration of an Area Officer are situated,
- (ii) "Area Officer" means that officer appointed by the Chief of the Naval Staff being responsible to him for the instruction, discipline, stores and equipment of all Royal Canadian Sea Cadet Corps within a designated area,
- (iii) "Cadet" means a boy entered in a Royal Canadian Sea Cadet Corps,
- (iv) "Commanding Officer" means the officer appointed to command a Royal Canadian Sea Cadet Corps,
- (v) "Committee" means a local Sea Cadet Committee,
- (vi) "Corps" means a Royal Canadian Sea Cadet Corps,
- (vii) "the Department" means the Department of National Defence, Naval Service,
- (viii) "Divisional Commanding Officer" means the Commanding Officer of the Naval Division or fleet establishment with which the Corps is or is to be affiliated,
- (ix) "Divisional Headquarters" means the Naval Division or fleet establishment with which the Corps is or is to be affiliated,
- (x) "Drill" means a period of two hours training,

Naval Service Act—*continued*

- (xi) "Emergency" means war, invasion or insurrection, real or apprehended,
- (xii) "Instructor" means an adult appointed as such by reason of his being qualified to give instruction in one or more subjects to officers and Cadets but who is unable to devote as much time to Corps activities as is expected of an officer,
- (xiii) "Minister" means the Minister of National Defence, unless under the Department of National Defence Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, Chapter 136, a Minister of National Defence for Naval Services has been appointed, in which case "Minister" means the Minister of National Defence for Naval Services,
- (xiv) "Naval Division" means a naval establishment commissioned as a training and administrative unit of the Royal Canadian Navy (Reserve),
- (xv) "Naval Establishment" includes officers' quarters, barracks, dock-yards, victualling yards, naval yards, factories, rifle and gun ranges, naval colleges, and all other buildings, works and premises constructed or set apart for the Naval Service.
- (xvi) "Naval Headquarters" means the Headquarters of the Canadian Naval Forces situated in the Department of National Defence (Naval Service), Ottawa,
- (xvii) "Officer" means a person appointed as such in the Royal Canadian Sea Cadet Corps by the Minister,
- (xviii) "The Navy League" means The Navy League of Canada (Incorporated),
- (xix) "These Regulations" means S.C.R.
- (xx) "The Sea Cadet Year" means a period of 12 months commencing on 1st September.

1.03—Persons Subject to These Regulations

Sea Cadet Regulations and Sea Cadet orders apply to everyone entered in the Royal Canadian Sea Cadet Corps and also to members of the Naval Forces whom they concern.

1.04—"Shall" and "May"

In these Regulations "shall" is always to be construed as imperative and "may" as permissive.

1.05—Calculation of Time

(1) When in these Regulations and orders implementing them the term used to express a period of time is:

- (a) "year", it shall mean a calendar year;
- (b) "month", it shall mean a calendar month;
- (c) "days", the period shall be calculated by counting the actual number of days stated.

(2) Except in the cases where these Regulations expressly provide otherwise, when any of these Regulations, or any order implementing them, or any warrant issued under their authority:

- (a) is expressly to take effect on a particular day, the regulation, order, or warrant shall be effective at 0000 on that day;
- (b) states that a period of time is to commence on a particular day, that period shall commence at 0000 on that day.

Naval Service Act—continued

1.06—Publication of Regulations in Canada Gazette

(1) All regulations made under authority of The Naval Service Act are required by that Act to be published in the *Canada Gazette* in order to become effective. Upon being published there they have the same force in law as if made a part of The Naval Service Act itself. Consequently, unless a regulation expressly provides otherwise, it applies to every person whom it concerns immediately on publication in the *Canada Gazette* without further notice.

(2) Action is taken at Naval Headquarters to ensure that all regulations made under authority of The Naval Service Act are published in the *Canada Gazette*.

1.07—Authority to Make Regulations

(1) *The Governor in Council.* Under The Naval Service Act the Governor in Council is empowered to make regulations prescribing the entitlement of members and Instructors of the Royal Canadian Sea Cadet Corps to accommodation, medical care and pay and allowances.

(2) *The Minister.* Under the Naval Service Act the Minister is empowered, subject to (1) of this article, to make regulations for the general administration of the Royal Canadian Sea Cadet Corps.

1.08—System of Sea Cadet Regulations

(1) *Scope.* Sea Cadet Regulations consist of all regulations made under the authority of Sections 28A and 28B of The Naval Service Act by the Governor in Council and by the Minister, respectively.

(2) *By Whom Promulgated.* Sea Cadet Regulations are promulgated from Naval Headquarters as directed by the Minister from time to time.

(3) *Form and Arrangement*

(a) Sea Cadet Regulations shall be called *The Regulations for The Government of Royal Canadian Sea Cadet Corps* (Short Title—"S.C.R.").

(b) S.C.R. shall be published in one volume bound in loose-leaf form.

(c) Within each Chapter articles shall be numbered by use of the decimal system, commencing at the beginning of each Chapter with the number .01.

(NOTE.—In the decimal system used for numbering articles the figures to the left of the decimal point indicate the chapter and the figures to the right indicate the place of the article in that chapter.)

(d) Immediately following every regulation made by the Governor in Council there shall be printed in parentheses the letter "C" and the number and date of the Order in Council.

(e) After the original promulgation of S.C.R. there shall be printed in parentheses immediately beneath every new regulation and amendment the reference number of the relevant Naval Service file.

(f) The number of the first article and clause contained on each left-hand page and that of the last article and clause on each right-hand page, shall be printed at the top outside corner of the page.

(4) *Method of Promulgation*

(a) New articles, amendments and repeals of regulations shall be promulgated by the following method:

Naval Service Act—continued

- (i) When an amendment or repeal entails the change of only a few words, or a deletion of whatever length, an instruction shall be issued directing the change to be made in ink.
- (ii) When a new article is created or an amendment other than by deletion entails the addition or alteration of several sentences or of a paragraph, the page or pages affected shall be reprinted, or new pages printed, with the new article or amendment incorporated and shall be distributed with an instruction directing insertion in the place of pre-existing page or pages.
- (b) The instructions promulgating new articles, amendments and repeals shall take the form of memoranda in the form of loose-leaf pages which shall be retained by recipients as a record. The memoranda shall be numbered serially, commencing with the number 1 at the beginning of each year, and the serial number and year of issue shall be printed at the top right-hand corner of the first page of each memorandum.
- (c) On every page issued for insertion in S.C.R. as prescribed in sub-clause (a) of this clause, the effective dates of the original regulation and the amendment shall be printed in parentheses on the outside margin opposite the new matter.
- (d) Sea Cadet Regulations shall not be promulgated in Sea Cadet Orders.

1.09—Authority to issue Sea Cadet Orders

(1) Subject to (2) of this article, and any directions of the Minister, the Chief of the Naval Staff may issue Sea Cadet Orders implementing Sea Cadet Regulations and not inconsistent with them, or with any order issued or policy communicated by the Minister.

(2) No authority conferred on the Chief of the Naval Staff to issue Sea Cadet Orders in implementation of these Regulations shall restrict or be considered as restricting any of the rights or responsibilities conferred or imposed upon the Minister by *The Naval Service Act*.

1.10—System of Sea Cadet Orders

- (1) (a) *Definition and Scope.* Sea Cadet Orders is the title adopted for all printed orders and instructions that have general application within the Royal Canadian Sea Cadet Corps, issued to the Naval Forces by the Minister, or, under his authority, by the Chief of the Naval Staff.
- (b) Immediately beneath every order there shall be printed, each in parentheses, the
 - (i) date of taking effect,
 - (ii) the number of the relevant Naval Service file, and
 - (iii) if it was issued by the Chief of the Naval Staff, the letters "C.N.S."

(2) *When and by Whom Promulgated.* Sea Cadet Orders are promulgated from Naval Headquarters as directed by the Minister from time to time.

(3) *Time Effective.* Unless a Sea Cadet Order expressly provides otherwise, it takes effect at 0000 on the day when it is promulgated.

(See Article 1.05—"Calculation of Time".)

Naval Service Act—continued

(4) *Method of Promulgation.* Sea Cadet Orders and their amendment and revocation shall be promulgated by the method prescribed for Sea Cadet Regulations in Article 1.08, clause (4) (a) and (b).

(5) *Information Items.* Items with no effect as orders but of a purely informational character of general interest to persons in the Royal Canadian Sea Cadet Corps may, with the approval of the Chief of the Naval Staff in each case, be included in the periodic promulgation of Sea Cadet Orders. These items shall be numbered as though they were orders. They shall be printed on separate pages and may be inserted in each volume at the end of the chapter or section appropriate to their subject to be retained as long as they are useful.

1.11—Revocation and Amendment of Regulations and Orders

(1) A Sea Cadet Regulation that has been made by the Governor in Council may be revoked or amended only by order in council.

(2) A Sea Cadet Regulation that has been made by the Minister may be revoked or amended only by a regulation made by him.

(3) A Sea Cadet Order that has been issued by the Minister may be revoked or amended only by an order issued by him.

(4) A Sea Cadet Order that has been issued by the Chief of the Naval Staff may be revoked or amended either by an order of the Minister or an order of the Chief of the Naval Staff.

(NOTE.—(1) Each regulation made by the Governor in Council is followed by the letter (G).

(2) Each Sea Cadet Order made by the Chief of the Naval Staff is followed by the letters (C.N.S.).

(1.12 to 1.99 inclusive: not allocated.)

GOVERNMENT AND ORGANIZATION**2.01—The Object of Royal Canadian Sea Cadet Corps**

The Royal Canadian Sea Cadet Corps is a voluntary youth organization whose object is to give boys from 14 to 18 years of age, inclusive, such sea training and other training as will develop in them those qualities which make for good citizenship and to help those boys who wish to make the sea their career achieve that ambition.

2.015—Co-Operation with Navy League

In view of The Navy League having originated Sea Cadet Corps and carried on the work of youth training through the medium of such Corps for many years Area Officers shall co-operate with The Navy League in the formation and administration of Corps.

2.02—Authority of the Minister

Sections 28A and 28B of The Naval Service Act, 1944, prescribe that:

“28A. The Minister may

- (a) authorize the formation of Royal Canadian Sea Cadet Corps to consist of boys who have attained the age of twelve years but who have not attained the age of nineteen years and who have voluntarily applied for membership in the Corps;
- (b) authorize Royal Canadian Sea Cadet Corps, or any portion thereof, or any members thereof to drill or train for such period of time during each year as he may direct.

Naval Service Act—continued

28B. (1) Royal Canadian Sea Cadet Corps shall be drilled, trained and administered in such manner and shall be furnished with arms, ammunition and equipment under such conditions and shall be subject to the authority and command of such officers as the Minister may direct, and the members and instructors thereof shall be entitled to accommodation, medical care and pay and allowances as may be prescribed by the Governor in Council.

(2) Royal Canadian Sea Cadet Corps shall not be liable to service in the Naval Forces in any emergency."

2.03—Authority of the Chief of the Naval Staff

Every Corps shall be subject to the authority of the Chief of the Naval Staff.

2.04—Authority of the Area Officer

(1) The Area Officer shall be responsible to the Chief of the Naval Staff for the instruction, discipline, stores and equipment of Corps in his area.

2.05—Members of the Permanent and Reserve Naval Forces of Canada Serving with Corps

(1) An Officer or man of the Permanent or Reserve Naval Forces of Canada may do duty with a recognized Corps.

(2) An Officer or man of the Reserve Naval Forces of Canada may be appointed as an officer in the Royal Canadian Sea Cadet Corps.

(3) Service with a Corps shall not be permitted to interfere with any duties required of an officer or man in his Naval Capacity.

(2.06 to 2.09 inclusive: not allocated.)

2.10—Liability for Service

Section 28B (2) of The Naval Service Act, 1944, prescribes that Royal Canadian Sea Cadet Corps shall not be liable to service in the Naval Forces in any emergency.

2.11—Affiliation of Corps with Naval Divisions

A Sea Cadet Corps shall be affiliated with a Naval Division or a fleet establishment. The Affiliation shall not place upon the Naval Division or the fleet establishment concerned, nor upon any of its officers as such, any financial responsibility in respect of the Corps.

(2.12 to 2.14 inclusive: not allocated.)

2.15—Information Concerning Formation of a Corps

Information and advice regarding the formation of a Royal Canadian Sea Cadet Corps may be obtained from the Area Officer or The Navy League.

2.16—The Sea Cadet Committee

(1) A Sea Cadet Committee shall be organized in connection with every Royal Canadian Sea Cadet Corps. The Area Officer shall be a member of the committee ex-officio.

(2) In the case of a Corps sponsored by The Navy League, the members of the Committee shall be nominated or approved by the Division of The Navy League concerned.

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(3) In the case of a School Sea Cadet Corps, the Committee shall consist of:

Chairman or President: A member of the local School Board

Members: Two or more members of the teaching staff, one of whom should be the principal or headmaster of the School

Secretary: Any person nominated by the Chairman or President and members of the Committee.

The Chairman or President and School members of the Sea Cadet Committee shall be nominated by the Chairman of the local School Board.

(4) In the case of a Corps not sponsored by The Navy League nor connected with an educational institution, the members of the Committee shall be nominated by the organization or persons interested in the formation of the Corps.

(5) In the case of a Corps sponsored by The Navy League, the local Sea Cadet or Executive Committee of The Navy League shall constitute the local Civil Administrative Authority. The provisions of this clause shall not, however, relieve the local Committee from any duty, responsibility or obligation to the Division and the Dominion Council of the Navy League.

2.17—Responsibilities and Duties of the Sea Cadet Committee

(1) The Committee is responsible for securing, or guaranteeing, the necessary funds for the operation of the Corps for the first twelve months following the date of the issue of the Warrant as prescribed in article 2.19, on the understanding that they, or their successors on the Committee, will be expected to secure the necessary funds thereafter.

(2) Subject to (3) of this article and before issue is made, a bond or form of agreement on Form S.C.C. 9 shall be given by the Committee to the Area Officer for the full value of clothing, stores and equipment to be issued on loan by the Crown. The bond shall be forwarded, through the Area Officer, to Naval Headquarters for deposit, prior to the issue of any clothing, stores or equipment.

(3) If the Navy League or other duly incorporated organization which sponsors two or more Sea Cadet Corps desires to assume the liability of all or some of the Committees, it may do so provided a bond, in form and amount approved by the Minister, is furnished.

(4) The Sea Cadet Committee shall:

- (a) be responsible for the administration and supervision of the Sea Cadet Corps and it shall be held to account to the Chief of the Naval Staff through the Area Officer for the instruction, discipline, stores and equipment of the Corps received from the Crown;
- (b) if a School Sea Cadet Corps, co-ordinate the work of the Corps with that of the School generally;
- (c) administer and control the expenditure of funds of the Corps (from whatever source derived);
- (d) arrange with the Area Officer for the instruction of officers and Cadets of the Corps on the subjects prescribed in the Sea Cadet Training Syllabus; and

Naval Service Act—continued

- (e) institute and carry on such other youth, citizenship and recreational training and educational activities as it may deem advisable and which do not conflict with other Cadet training arranged.

2.18—Method of Application to Form a Corps

(1) Forms required for the organization of a Corps may be obtained from the Area Officer.

(2) In order to form a Corps, the Committee shall complete and submit to the Area Officer an application in duplicate on Form S.C.C. 1.

(3) In preparing Form S.C.C. 1, the Committee shall state whether its is applying for authority to form a Corps with the complement prescribed in article 3.01 (Table) for a Corvette, Minesweeper, Frigate, Destroyer, Aircraft Carrier, Cruiser, Battleship, Flotilla or Fleet. The Committee should also submit on Form S.C.C. 1 the name of a Naval Hero or famous ship which it is proposed to adopt, with an alternative choice of name in the event that the use of the first name submitted has been granted previously to another Corps. The actual addresses should be given of the Sea Cadet quarters and of the store room to be used for the accoutrements, arms and other equipment which may be loaned by the Department.

(4) The application (Form S.C.C. 1) shall be signed by:

- (a) if the proposed Corps is sponsored by The Navy League, by the Chairman and Secretary of the local Sea Cadet Committee, countersigned by the President or Vice President of the Division and by the Chairman of the Sea Cadet Committee of the Navy League in the Division in which the Corps is to be formed, and by the President, or, in his absence, by a member of the Management Committee of the Dominion Council of The Navy League; or
- (b) in the case of a Corps connected with an educational institution, by the Headmaster or Principal of the School, and by the Secretary or other official of the School Board concerned, and, if under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Educational Authorities, it shall also bear the written sanction of the Minister, Superintendent, or other official head of the Department of Education of the Province, or of the Chairman of the School Board concerned; or
- (c) if the proposed Corps is not sponsored by The Navy League, nor connected with an educational institution, by two responsible persons of the city or town in which the Corps is to be organized.

(5) The Committee shall attach, in duplicate, to the application to form a Corps, an application for appointment of the Sea Cadet Commanding Officer (Form S.C.C. 16).

(6) The application shall be forwarded so as to reach the Area Officer no later than the first day of September, in order for the Corps or its members to become eligible during the succeeding fiscal year for the grants and allowances provided in these regulations.

(7) Any application for the organization of a Corps received by the Area Officer after the first of September will be considered for authorization but the proportion of grants and allowances which will be paid shall be contingent on the funds which may be available for that fiscal year.

Naval Service Act—continued

2.19—Approval to Form a Corps

(1) Upon receipt of an application to form a Corps, the Area Officer shall institute enquiries to determine the likelihood of the applicant's ability to maintain a successful Corps. He shall then forward to Naval Headquarters, the application and attachment listed in article 2.18 (5) together with his recommendation.

(2) If the application is in order and is approved, a Warrant (form S.C.C. 13) will be issued from Naval Headquarters to the local Sea Cadet Committee. The warrant is sent to the Area Officer for presentation to the Committee.

(3) After the issue of the warrant and if the conditions prescribed in article 2.17 (2) have been fulfilled, arrangements will be made from Naval Headquarters for the issue of equipment to the Corps.

(2.20 to 2.29 inclusive: not allocated.)

2.30—Withdrawal of Warrant and Disbandment of Corps

(1) If in the opinion of the Area Officer these Regulations are not being complied with by the local Committee or the officers of the Corps, the President or Chairman of the local Committee shall be notified and given an opportunity to show cause why the Warrant issued to the Committee should not be withdrawn.

(2) The Area Officer shall forward a copy of the notice to:

- (a) Naval Headquarters; and
- (b) if the Corps is sponsored by The Navy League, the Division of the Navy League concerned.

(3) Thereafter, the Warrant may be withdrawn by the Chief of the Naval Staff on the recommendation of the Area Officer. When the Warrant has been withdrawn, the President of the Local Committee shall be notified and all supplies issued to the Corps by the Crown on loan shall be returned forthwith to the Area Officer and the Corps shall thereupon cease to exist. If the Corps is sponsored by the Navy League, a copy of the notice shall be forwarded to the Division of the Navy League.

2.31—Inactive Corps

(1) Should a Sea Cadet Corps not have trained during the Sea Cadet Year, one copy of Form S.C.C. 7 shall be forwarded to Naval Headquarters on or before the 31st July, bearing on its face the reasons for failure to train and on the reverse, particulars of the Equipment account, duly certified by the Commanding Officer, the Secretary, Headmaster or other official of the School Board, or other Sea Cadet Corps authorities.

(2) If a Corps is found to be inactive, the Area Officer shall ensure that the Committee has taken satisfactory action to make certain the safe custody of all property of the Crown.

(2.32 to 2.99 inclusive: not allocated.)

COMPLEMENTS

3.01—Complements

(1) Subject to (2) of this article, the Chief of the Naval Staff shall designate each Corps as a:

- (i) Fleet, or
- (ii) Flotilla, or

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- (iii) Battleship, or
- (iv) Cruiser, or
- (v) Aircraft Carrier, or
- (vi) Destroyer, or
- (vii) Frigate, or
- (viii) Minesweeper, or
- (ix) Corvette.

(2) The complement of a Corps designated in accordance with (1) of this article shall not exceed the number prescribed in article 3.01 (Table).

Article 3.01 (Table)

Rank or Rating	Authorized Complement According to Designation								
	Fleet	Flotilla	Battleship	Cruiser	Aircraft Carrier	Destroyer	Frigate	Minesweeper	Corvette
Commanding Officer—									
Lieutenant-Commander or Lieutenant.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
Lieutenant.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Executive Officer—									
Lieutenant or Sub-Lieutenant.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Officers—									
Lieutenant or Sub-Lieutenant or Midshipman.....	One officer of the rank of Lieutenant or below for each 25 Cadets borne								
Chaplain (P).....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chaplain (RC).....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Surgeon Lieutenant.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lieutenant (S), Sub-Lieutenant (S) or Midshipman (S).....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Cadets—	1000	700	500	300	250	200	150	100	50
The above numbers may include,									
Chief Petty Officer Cadet.....	5	4	4	3	3	2	2	1	1
Petty Officer Cadet.....	5	4	4	3	3	2	2	1	1
(Plus one Petty Officer for each 25 Cadets borne)									
Leading Cadets (for each 25 Cadets borne).....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Bandsman.....	27 Cadets, including 2 Petty Officer Cadets and 4 Leading Cadets, as Bandsmen.								

(3.02 to 3.99 inclusive: not allocated.)

(4) Losses shall be made good or satisfactorily explained before the Committee may be relieved of its responsibilities.

(5) When the procedure prescribed in this article has been carried out, the equipment account shall be closed and Forms S.C.C. 7, S.C.C. 14, S.C.C. 17, S. 1099 outside and inside, with all supporting vouchers, shall be forwarded by the Area Officer to Naval Headquarters together with the recommendation for disbandment.

Naval Service Act—continued

SEA CADET OFFICERS

SECTION 1—ENTRY AND APPOINTMENT

4.01—Qualifications for Entry

A Candidate for appointment in the Corps as an officer shall:

- (a) be a British subject;
- (b) be a local gentleman of good standing who is not affiliated with any other cadet organization and may be a sea cadet rating;
- (c) possess a sufficient practical knowledge of seamanship and drill to enable him to take command of a unit or division;
- (d) have qualified for Junior Matriculation certificate or equivalent; and
- (e) agree to abstain from the consumption of alcoholic beverages when he either expects to be or is in contact with cadets.

4.02—Rank on Entry

- (1) A qualified candidate, upon entry, may be appointed as:

Midshipman	—if 18 years or over
Sub-Lieutenant	—if 20 years or over
Lieutenant	—if he has held the rank of Lieutenant or above in the Naval Forces or equivalent rank
Lieutenant-Commander	—if he has held the rank of Lieutenant-Commander or above in the Naval Forces or equivalent rank, providing a vacancy exists in the complement.

- (2) Medical Officers shall be entered as Surgeon Lieutenant and Padres as Chaplain, Class II (P) or (RC).

4.03—Application for Appointment

(1) An application for appointment as an officer, if recommended, shall be forwarded on Form S.C.C. 16 by the Committee to the Area Officer. If approved, the Area Officer shall complete the recommendation section on the form and forward it to Naval Headquarters. The application shall be accompanied by medical examination certificate (Form B.207). Both forms shall be prepared in triplicate. One copy of each form shall be retained by the Committee, one by the Area Officer and the original forwarded to Naval Headquarters.

- (2) If approved by the Minister, a formal appointment (Form S.C.C. 3) shall be issued to the officer through the Area Officer and Sea Cadet Committee.

(3) An application for appointment as an Instructor shall be prepared and forwarded to Naval Headquarters in the manner prescribed in (1) of this article.

4.04—Appointments

The appointment of and rank granted to an officer shall be recognized only in connection with the Corps.

(4.05 to 4.10 inclusive: not allocated.)

Naval Service Act—continued

SECTION 2—PROMOTION AND COURSES

4.11—Promotion

(1) Subject to the approval of the Chief of the Naval Staff, a Midshipman shall be promoted to Sub-Lieutenant when he:

- (a) has attained the age of 20; and
- (b) is recommended for promotion by
 - (i) the Corps Commanding Officer,
 - (ii) the Committee, and
 - (iii) the Area Officer.

A Midshipman who fails to qualify for promotion within two years after entry in that rank may be discharged.

(2) Subject to the approval of the Chief of the Naval Staff, a Sub-Lieutenant shall be promoted to Lieutenant when he:

- (a) has attained the age of 22;
- (b) has completed two years' service as a Sub-Lieutenant; and
- (c) is recommended for promotion by
 - (i) the Corps Commanding Officer,
 - (ii) the Committee, and
 - (iii) the Area Officer.

(3) Subject to the approval of the Chief of the Naval Staff and to there being a vacancy in the complement of the Corps, a Lieutenant shall be promoted to Lieutenant-Commander when he:

- (a) has attained the age of 26;
- (b) has completed two years' service as a Lieutenant;
- (c) has served for at least six months as the Commanding Officer of a Corps; and
- (d) is recommended for promotion by
 - (i) the Committee, and
 - (ii) the Area Officer.

(4) A gentleman entered especially to assume the appointment of Commanding Officer of a Corps may be entered as a Sub-Lieutenant and promoted to Acting Lieutenant on the following day. On completion of nine months' service as Commanding Officer he may be confirmed in the rank of Lieutenant if the confirmation is:

- (a) recommended by the Committee and the Area Officer; and
- (b) approved by the Chief of the Naval Staff.

4.12—Qualifying Courses of Instruction

(1) Courses of instruction for officers and Instructors may be held in those centres approved by the Chief of the Naval Staff.

(2) An officer or Instructor selected to attend a course shall receive the pay and allowances prescribed in these Regulations.

- (3) (a) Before proceeding to a training centre, an officer or instructor shall be medically examined without expense to the Crown.
- (b) The results of the examination shall be recorded on Form B.207 in triplicate. One copy of this form shall be retained by the Corps, one forwarded to the Area Officer, and the original forwarded to Naval Headquarters.

Naval Service Act—continued

- (c) When the Naval Forces are on active service, the Medical Officer of the Naval Division with which the Corps is affiliated may carry out this examination at the discretion of the Commanding Officer of the Naval Division.

(4.13 to 4.20 inclusive: not allocated.)

SECTION 3—GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS**4.21—Duties**

An officer shall perform duties as prescribed by the Chief of the Naval Staff for officers of his rank and appointment.

4.22—Uniforms

An officer shall provide himself with the articles of uniform and equipment prescribed by the Chief of the Naval Staff. (*See Chapter 21—“Uniforms”.*)

4.23—Pay and allowances

Officers shall receive the pay, allowances and reimbursement for expenses under the conditions prescribed in these Regulations.

(4.24 to 4.30 inclusive: not allocated.)

4.31—Chaplains

(1) A Cadet Chaplain shall perform his duties with the Corps under the supervision of the Chaplain of the Fleet at Naval Headquarters for the religious denomination to which he belongs.

(2) The Chaplain of the Fleet shall be responsible for:

- (a) the liaison between the churches, Committee and the Navy League;
- (b) ensuring that every religious denomination is given adequate consideration and proper representation.

(3) The Chaplain shall have within the Corps the same privileges and status that a Chaplain of the Royal Canadian Navy (Reserve) has within a Naval Division.

(4) One Protestant and one Roman Catholic chaplain may be appointed to each Corps.

(4.32 to 4.36 inclusive: not allocated.)

SECTION 4—TRANSFERS AND RESIGNATIONS**4.37—Resignations**

(1) When an officer ceases to perform his duties in the Corps to which he is appointed, he shall resign his appointment and return his formal appointment (Form S.C.C. 3) to Naval Headquarters through the Committee and the Area Officer.

(2) If requested, the formal appointment will be cancelled and returned to the resigning officer as a record of his service in the Corps.

(3) An officer or instructor may be requested to resign or his appointment may be terminated by the Chief of the Naval Staff for the following reasons:

- (i) misconduct,
- (ii) inefficiency,
- (iii) unsuitability, or
- (iv) physical unfitness.

Naval Service Act—continued**4.38—Limit of service as Commanding Officer**

- (1) The limit of service as Commanding Officer shall be three years.
- (2) An extension of one year under exceptional circumstances, may be authorized by the Chief of the Naval Staff when recommended by:
 - (a) the Committee; and
 - (b) the Area Officer.

(4.39 to 4.99 inclusive: not allocated.)

SEA CADETS**5.01—Qualifications for entry**

To be eligible for entry as a Cadet, a candidate shall:

- (a) have attained his 14th birthday, but not his 18th birthday before 1st September of the current Sea Cadet year (See 1.02 (xx));
- (b) be passed by the examining Medical Officer as being capable of carrying out the normal duties and activities of the Corps; and
- (c) not be a member of any other cadet corps.

5.02—Application for entry

(1) Each candidate for entry as a Cadet and his parent or guardian shall complete and sign an Application for Membership (Form S.C.C. 4).

(2) Before signing the application, the regulations governing the issue of uniforms shall be fully explained to the candidate.

5.03—The Sea Cadet promise

When the Application for Membership has been completed, an accepted candidate, before being issued with a uniform, shall make the following promise in the presence of the Corps while assembled on parade;

“I (Name in Full) hereby affirm my loyalty to His Majesty the King, his heirs and successors.”

(5.04 to 5.10 inclusive: not allocated.)

5.11—Qualifications for advancement of Cadets

(1) Qualifications required for advancement of Cadets to higher rating shall be as prescribed in this article.

(2) Chief Petty Officer Cadets shall be selected from outstanding Petty Officer Cadets.

(3) Prior to being recommended for advancement to Petty Officer or Leading Cadets, a cadet shall:

- (a) pass the successive examinations prescribed in the Training Syllabi, including those for the rating for which he is recommended;
- (b) possess high qualities of leadership and ability to instruct others.

(4) The Commanding Officer of a newly organized Corps may provisionally advance likely candidates to Petty Officer and Leading Cadet. Area Officers shall ensure that cadets advanced under these conditions either qualify for advancement within a reasonable time or are replaced by other suitable candidates.

(5.12 to 5.14 inclusive: not allocated.)

5.15—Discharge of Sea Cadets over age

A Cadet shall be discharged on attaining the age of 19 years.

Naval Service Act—continued

5.16—Discharge at own request

(1) A Cadet shall be discharged at his own request.

(2) A Cadet who requests his discharge shall inform his Divisional Officer in sufficient time to permit the collection of his uniform. The Divisional Officer shall:

- (a) enter the articles of uniform returned on the Kit List; and
- (b) sign the duplicate kit list and return it to the parent or guardian of the Cadet as a receipt for the articles of uniform returned.

5.17—Discharge certificates

On discharge, a Cadet may be awarded a Sea Cadet Discharge Certificate (Form S.C.C. 6) showing his qualifications, rating and the dates of entry in and discharge from the Corps.

(5.18 to 5.99 inclusive: not allocated.)

(6.01 to 6.99 inclusive: not allocated.)

TRAINING

7.01—Training of Cadets—Generally

All officers and instructors shall endeavour by every means in their power to teach the Cadets clean and regular habits and to check bad language and violent conduct. They shall be at all times an example to the Cadets of order, cleanliness and conduct. Discipline is most effectually taught by firmness, evenness of temper and consistency and in no circumstances may an officer or instructor use harsh or violent language to, or roughly handle or strike, a Cadet.

7.02—Training Syllabi—Generally

(1) Cadets shall be trained in accordance with the training syllabus prescribed from time to time at Naval Headquarters.

(2) In order to accommodate those Corps that, according to provincial requirements, may only drill on one night a week, the naval training syllabus has been drawn up on the minimum basis of one two hour parade a week.

(3) In addition to the prescribed training syllabus, it is expected that the Cadet will be given physical training, swimming and recreational games that tend to produce physical fitness, mental and bodily alertness, self reliance, and resourcefulness in emergencies, as well as lectures on citizenship, the British Commonwealth, and similar subjects which if given in an interesting manner hold a great interest for boys. Commanding Officers should encourage their officers to prepare lectures from time to time on interesting subjects and also arrange visits by outside lecturers. Photographs and motion pictures are an excellent medium of instruction and are a great aid in sustaining interest.

(4) A Cadet shall begin his Naval instruction with the new entry cadet syllabus and shall pass examinations on syllabus under which he is being instructed before proceeding with the next.

(7.03 to 7.08 inclusive: not allocated.)

Naval Service Act—continued**7.09—Signalling certificates**

(1) *Sea Cadets Semaphore Signalling Certificates.* To qualify for the award of a Sea Cadet Semaphore Signalling Certificate (Form S.C.C. 11), a Cadet shall be able efficiently to:

- (a) read a P/L semaphore message of 25 words at 15 W.P.M. (passing mark 96%); and
- (b) send semaphore at 12 W.P.M.

(2) *Sea Cadet Morse Signalling Certificates.* To qualify for the award of a Sea Cadet Morse Signalling Certificate (Form S.C.C. 11), a Cadet shall be able efficiently to read and send in Morse by lamp, at the rate of 10 words per minute and by buzzer at 8 words per minute, messages consisting of:

- (a) a mixture of 36 letters and numerals; and
- (b) 25 words of plain language.

(3) *Sea Cadet Advanced Signalling Certificate.* To qualify for the award of a Sea Cadet Advanced Signalling Certificate (Form S.C.C. 11), a Cadet shall:

- (a) be able efficiently to
 - (i) read and send semaphore at the standard prescribed in (1) of this article for the award of a semaphore signalling certificate,
 - (ii) read and send morse at the standard prescribed in (2) of this article for the award of a Morse signalling certificate, and
 - (iii) read a buzzer message of three parts, sent at 10 W.P.M., the parts consisting of
 - Part I—10 five letter groups,
 - Part II—10 four figure groups, and
 - Part III—25 words of plain language;

- (b) know the colours of naval flags and pendants; and
- (c) have a good knowledge of the Sea Cadet manoeuvring Signal Book.

(4) Examinations for the certificates prescribed in (1), (2) and (3) of this article shall be conducted by an officer of the Royal Canadian Navy, the Royal Canadian Navy (Reserve), or by a qualified rating of the Communications Branch.

(7.10 to 7.14 inclusive: not allocated.)

7.15—Regulations governing, Carrying of fire-arms

(1) The regulations prescribed in this article shall govern every occasion on which fire-arms are issued to and carried by Cadets.

(2) No Cadet shall appear at parade with any unauthorized ammunition in his possession nor shall he, on being dismissed, retain in his possession any ammunition issued to him on parade.

- (3) When a Cadet is issued with a fire-arm, he shall:
 - (a) not bring the fire-arm to the aiming position on parade unless ordered to do so;
 - (b) carry the fire-arm in an orderly and seamanlike manner;
 - (c) consider the fire-arm at all times as being LOADED and shall handle it accordingly with every precaution; and
 - (d) be liable to instant dismissal from the Corps for pointing the fire-arm at another person at ANY TIME.

(7.16 to 7.40 inclusive: not allocated.)

Naval Service Act—continued

7.41—Responsibility for the operation of camps of instruction

The officer appointed in command of the camp shall be responsible to the Chief of the Naval Staff for the operation and discipline of the camp. He shall ensure that:

- (a) strict discipline is maintained;
- (b) naval routine is followed; and
- (c) no wine, beer or spirits are introduced into the camp.

(7.42 to 7.99 inclusive: not allocated.)

THE ANNUAL INSPECTION

8.01—Inspecting Officer

Each year before the 31st May, the Area Officer shall carry out an inspection of each Royal Canadian Sea Cadet Corps in his Area.

(8.02 to 8.03 inclusive: not allocated.)

8.04—Attendance at annual inspection

(1) The Commanding Officer shall inform all members of the Corps as far in advance as practicable of the date of the annual inspection.

(2) All officers and Cadets of the Corps shall attend the annual inspection unless they have been specially excused by the Commanding Officer.

8.05—Efficiency assessment of Officers and Cadets

(1) The Inspecting Officer shall assess each enrolled member of the Corps as “efficient” or “not efficient”.

(2) An “efficient” Cadet is one who is certified by the Commanding Officer as having completed the syllabus for the next higher rating to the one he holds.

8.06—Standard of Corps efficiency

The standard of Corps efficiency is determined at Naval Headquarters and is based on the:

- (a) report of the Inspecting Officer; and
- (b) percentage of personnel assessed efficient at the annual inspection.

8.07—Inspection of arms

The registered number of all arms on charge to the Corps shall be checked at the inspection with the list of registered numbers held. The arms shall be thoroughly examined, particular attention being given to barrels and mechanisms.

8.08—Inspecting officer's report

(1) On completion of the annual inspection, the Area Officer shall forward a report of the inspection on the forms prescribed in (2) of this article to Naval Headquarters before 15th June following the inspection.

- (2) (a) The report shall be rendered on the following forms:
 - (i) S.C.C. 7 —Inspection Report.
 - (ii) S.C.C. 7a—Certificate Regarding Absence on Inspection.
 - (iii) S.C.C. 17 —Record of consumable, Ordnance and Naval Stores.
 - (iv) S.C.C. 2 —Enrolment and Monthly Attendance Report.
 - (v) S.C.C. 14 —Clothing Form.

Naval Service Act—continued

(b) These forms shall be prepared in quadruplicate and distributed as follows:

- (i) original to Naval Headquarters,
- (ii) duplicate to Area Officer,
- (iii) triplicate to Committee of the Corps under inspection.
- (iv) quadruplicate, upon request, to the Provincial Chairman of Sea Cadets.

(3) Part I of the Inspection Report (Form S.C.C. 7), and the equipment account properly prepared, shall be handed to the Inspecting Officer on his arrival.

(8.09 to 8.99 inclusive: not allocated.)

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS RELATING TO CONDUCT**SECTION 1—INVESTIGATION OF ALLEGED MISCONDUCT****9.01—Investigation**

(1) When a Cadet is alleged to have misconducted himself, he shall be brought before the Officer-of-the-Day. If the Officer-of-the-Day considers the misconduct to be of a minor nature for which if provided, action under clause (3) (d) or (e) would be appropriate, he may take the necessary action himself. If the misconduct is such that the Officer-of-the-Day does not consider that he should deal with it, he shall refer the case to the Executive Officer who, if he considers that, if the misconduct is proved, action under clause (3) (d), (e), (f) or (h) would be appropriate, may deal with the case himself. If the misconduct is such that the Executive Officer considers it should be dealt with by the Commanding Officer, he shall refer the case to the Commanding Officer.

(2) The officer who takes action under this article is referred to as the Investigating Officer.

(3) Where as a result of the investigation mentioned in (1) of this article, the Investigating Officer is of the opinion that the misconduct has actually occurred, he may take the following action, depending upon the nature of the act and the circumstances in which it occurred:

- (a) Recommend to the Committee that the Cadet be discharged; or
- (b) Recommend to the Committee that the Cadet be reverted to any rating lower than that which he holds; or
- (c) Direct that the Cadet be deprived of the privilege of attendance at summer camp for one season; or
- (d) Require the Cadet to perform one-half hour extra drill or work on the conclusion of one drill; or
- (e) Require the Cadet to perform one-half hour extra physical training at the conclusion of one drill; or
- (f) Direct that the Cadet be deprived of the privilege of using the Rifle Range for one month; or
- (g) Reprimand the Cadet, entering the reprimand in the log of the Corps; or
- (h) Reprimand the Cadet, making no reference to the reprimand in the log of the Corps.

Naval Service Act—continued

(4) In determining the action to be taken in respect of misconduct under this article, the Investigating Officer shall be guided by the directions contained in Tables I and II of this article.
(9.02 to 9.12: not allocated.)

Article 9-01 (Table I)

Number	Action	Whether applicable to			Authority Required
		Chief and P.O.'s	Leading Rating	Cadets below Leading Rating	
1	Discharge.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	Committee.
2	Reversion.....	Yes	Yes	No	Committee.
3	Loss of privilege of attendance at summer camp.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	C.O.
4	One-half hour extra work.....	No	No	Yes	C.O. up to 4 days, or Ex.O. up to 2 days, or O of D for 1 day.
5	One half-hour extra P.T.....	No	No	Yes	C.O. up to 4 days, or Ex.O. up to 2 days, or O of D for 1 day.
6	Loss of Privilege of using Rifle Range for one month.....	Yes	Yes	Yes	C.O. or Ex.O.
7	Reprimand by C.O. (to be logged)....	Yes	Yes	Yes	C.O.
8	Reprimand (not to be logged).....	Yes	Yes	Yes	C.O. or Ex.O.

Article 9.01 (Table II)

MISCONDUCT	Most Severe Action Appropriate
(a) <i>Absence and Breaking Out of Ship</i>	
(i) Absence from drill.....	1
(ii) Breaking out of ship.....	3
(iii) Being late for drill.....	4
(b) <i>Deception</i>	
(i) Making false charges.....	1
(ii) Giving false evidence or lying.....	1
(iii) Answering call for another man with intent to deceive.....	4
(iv) Obtaining leave under false pretence.....	4
(c) <i>Dirtiness and Untidiness</i>	
(i) Committing a nuisance.....	4
(ii) Not being properly dressed or being dirty or slovenly in person or dress...	5
(d) <i>Alcoholic Beverages</i>	
(i) Carrying or drinking alcoholic beverages.....	1
(e) <i>Duties, Neglect or Avoidance of</i>	
(i) Slackness or Improper performance of common duties.....	5
(ii) Not answering muster.....	5
(iii) Inattention at drills or exercises.....	5
(f) <i>Good Order, Offences Against</i>	
(i) Gambling.....	2
(ii) Making a noise or talking at quarters or in the ranks.....	5
(iii) Spitting about the decks.....	4
(iv) Contributing towards an untidy ship.....	4
(v) Chewing gum.....	5
(vi) Cursing, swearing or making use of obscene language.....	2

Naval Service Act—continued

Article 9.01 (Table II) continued

MISCONDUCT	Most Severe Action Appropriate
(g) <i>Insubordination, Quarrelling or Fighting</i>	
(i) Wilful disobedience.....	1
(ii) Disrespect towards superiors.....	2
(iii) Inattention to, or neglecting to carry out orders.....	4
(iv) Fighting or quarrelling.....	2
(v) Tending to create bad feelings.....	1
(h) <i>Miscellaneous</i>	
(i) Wilfully breaking or destroying equipment or gear.....	1
(ii) Repeated misconduct.....	1
(iii) Carelessness with respect to arms.....	2
(i) <i>Fires</i>	
(i) Negligently using fire or lights.....	2
(j) <i>Uniform—Improper Use of</i>	
(i) Wearing without authority.....	1
(ii) Any act which brings disgrace or discredit upon the uniform.....	1

(9.02 to 9.12: not allocated.)

SECTION 2—GENERAL

9.13—Alcoholic beverages

Wine, spirits or beer shall not, under any circumstances, be brought into a Sea Cadet training establishment, vessel or camp.

9.14—Relationship between the Naval Forces and Corps

(1) The relationship between the Naval Forces and Corps shall be as prescribed in this article.

(2) Officers, Chief Petty Officers, Petty Officers and Leading ratings of the

(a) Corps shall have no power of command over personnel of the Naval Forces;

(b) Naval Forces shall have no power of command over personnel of the Corps except as provided in these Regulations.

(3) Corps co-operating with units of the Naval Forces shall conform to all orders and instructions issued by the Naval Authorities concerned.

(4) Corps or Cadets marching with detachments from Naval Divisions shall receive their orders from the Officer Commanding the detachment while so engaged.

(5) Misconduct by members of Corps shall render their Corps liable to cancellation of the Warrant issued under the provisions of Article 2.19.

(6) Corps shall conform with the dress of the day ordered for the Naval Division with which they are affiliated, except when in summer camps.

9.15—Re-advancement in rating

(1) On the authority of the Area Officer, a Cadet who has been reverted for misconduct may be re-advanced upon completion of six months continuous “Very good” conduct subsequent to the date of reversion.

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(2) A cadet reverted by more than one step may be re-advanced only by successive steps through the ratings previously held. He shall at each step be required to complete a period of six months continuous "Very Good" conduct before re-advancement is made to the next higher rating.
(9.16 to 9.20 inclusive: not allocated.)

SECTION 3—CHEVRONS

9.21—*Award of chevrons*

Chevrons, not exceeding three in number, may be awarded to Cadets as follows:

- (a) 1st Chevron—when rated Able Cadet.
- (b) 2nd Chevron—when passed for Leading Cadet.
- (c) 3rd Chevron—when passed for Petty Officer Cadet.

(9.22 to 9.99 inclusive: not allocated.)

FLAGS, SALUTES AND CEREMONIES

SECTION 1—FLAGS AND SALUTES

10.01—*Use of white ensign*

The use of the White Ensign by Corps is prohibited, except at summer camps operated by the Department.

10.02—*Use of blue ensign*

Corps authorized by Warrant (Form S.C.C. 13) may:

- (a) hoist the Canadian Blue Ensign on the occasions designated in article 10.14; and
- (b) carry the Canadian Blue Ensign on the following occasions:
 - (i) by a Guard of Honour mounted for a member of the Royal Family or the Governor General of the Dominion,
 - (ii) on important ceremonial occasions specified by the Area Officer,
 - (iii) inspections.

10.03—*Use of Navy League Jack*

Corps organized under the auspices of the Navy League of Canada may carry the Navy League Jack in addition to the Canadian Blue Ensign on the occasions prescribed in article 10.02 (b).

10.04—*Colours prohibited*

(1) No colours other than the Canadian Blue Ensign and the Navy League Jack shall be carried by Corps on parade.

(2) The colours shall not, under any circumstances, be carried into a foreign country.

(10.05 to 10.10 inclusive: not allocated.)

10.11—*Carrying of colours during parades*

(1) The colours authorized for use by Corps shall not be carried by Corps on parade with naval units or troops, but may be carried on other occasions at the discretion of the Area Officer.

(2) When both the Canadian Blue Ensign and Navy League Jack are carried, the Ensign shall be placed on the right of the jack.

Naval Service Act—continued

(3) On the march, colours shall always be carried at the slope. When at the slope, the staff is to be held at an angle of 45 degrees, with the colours hanging over the right arm and the lower corner being held by the hand against the staff.

(4) On ceremonial parades, the colours shall not be sloped at the halt, but shall be held at the “carry” or the “order” depending on whether arms are at the “slope” or the “order”. On the reviewing ground, the colours shall be held at the “carry” when arms are at the “order”.

10.12—Colour parties

(1) Colours shall be carried by two Petty Officer Cadets with an armed escort of one Petty Officer Cadet and two Cadets.

(2) The colour party shall always be stationed in the centre of the detachment.

10.13—Salutes

(1) Colours are to be dipped only when a Royal salute is given or when marching past the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada.

(2) When being carried, the colours are not to be let fly, except when about to be dipped.

10.14—Marks of respect

(1) On drill nights, colours shall be hoisted at the commencement of drill and lowered at the conclusion with appropriate Naval ceremony.

(2) The colours shall at all times be treated with respect, and shall be taken from and returned to their resting place with appropriate ceremony.

(10.15 to 10.20 inclusive: not allocated.)

10.21—Wearing of blue ensign by training vessels

(1) Vessels owned by or loaned to a Corps and used exclusively for the training of Sea Cadets may wear the Canadian Blue Ensign when authorized to do so by warrant issued by the Minister to the Chairman of the Committee owning or operating the vessel. When the vessel is no longer used exclusively for the training of Sea Cadets, the warrant shall be returned to the Minister.

(2) The warrant of authorization shall be issued under the following conditions:

- (a) if a vessel requiring registry, it shall be of Canadian registry;
- (b) the owner shall be a British subject who is a permanent resident in Canada;
- (c) damage caused to or by the vessel by collision or any other reason shall not be the responsibility of the Department.

(10.22 to 10.25 inclusive: not allocated.)

SECTION 2—CEREMONIES**10.26—Parades—Order of precedence**

- (1) (a) When parading with the Armed Forces of Canada, Corps shall be governed by the following order of precedence:
- (i) Royal Canadian Navy,
 - (ii) Royal Canadian Navy (Reserve),

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- (iii) Canadian Army Units (In order of precedence as set out in KR (Can) 1365 (a).),
- (iv) Royal Canadian Air Force (Regular),
- (v) Royal Canadian Air Force (Auxiliary),
- (vi) Royal Canadian Air Force (Reserve),
- (vii) Royal Canadian Mounted Police,
- (viii) Veterans Organizations,
- (ix) Royal Canadian Sea Cadet Corps,
- (x) Royal Canadian Army Cadets,
- (xi) Royal Canadian Air Force (Air Cadets).
- (b) Precedence of units of Corps shall normally be determined by the date of recognition except in cases where Sea Cadets officers are in command, when precedence shall be determined by the seniority of the officers concerned.

(10.27 to 10.99 inclusive: not allocated.)

(11.01 to 19.99 inclusive: not allocated.)

21. UNIFORM

SECTION 1—GENERAL

21.01—Conduct while in uniform

(1) As the wearing of Naval Uniform by officers and Cadets of the Royal Canadian Sea Cadet Corps is a special privilege granted by the Minister, the uniform shall be protected from all abuse or misuse by those granted permission to wear it.

(2) Cadets shall conduct themselves at all times when in uniform in a manner that does not bring discredit or ridicule on it.

(3) All Cadets shall be warned that they will be discharged for any breach of the Regulations regarding the wearing or use of the uniform.

(4) Officers and Cadets shall be clean shaven.

21.02—Occasions when worn

(1) Uniform shall be worn:

- (a) on drill nights;
- (b) at official ceremonies and parades; and
- (c) on proceeding to and from camps of instruction.

(2) The permission of the Area Officer shall be obtained before uniform is worn on any occasion other than those prescribed in (1) of this article.

(3) Permission shall not be granted to officers or cadets to wear their uniforms out of port, except when in organized parties under proper supervision, in which case the permission shall be:

- (a) given in writing; and
- (b) carried by the officer or cadet in charge of the party.

21.03—Return of uniform

(1) Uniforms, being the property of the Crown, are subject to recall at any time, and cadets shall be warned that they must return their uniforms:

- (i) on request, or
- (ii) on leaving the Royal Canadian Sea Cadet Corps.

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- (2) (a) In cases where a cadet fails to attend drills or leaves the corps for any reason and neglects to turn in his uniform, the home shall be visited and the uniform obtained.
- (b) In the event of further difficulty in obtaining the uniform, the Sea Cadet Committee shall
 - (i) be informed, and
 - (ii) take whatever action is considered necessary.
- (c) Cadets and their parents or guardians shall be informed of the cost of the uniform and that they will be required to replace any article
 - (i) lost,
 - (ii) damaged through negligence, or
 - (iii) not returned on discharge.

21.04—Damage to uniform

Uniform shall not be worn during the performance of any work likely to dirty, damage or destroy it.

(21.05 to 21.15 inclusive: not allocated.)

SECTION 2—OFFICERS*21.16—Officers' uniforms*

(1) Royal Canadian Sea Cadet Officers shall wear Naval undress uniform, modified as prescribed in (3) and (4) of this article.

(2) In order to avoid unnecessary expense, fine blue serge is authorized in place of blue cloth for officers' uniforms.

(3) Marks of rank shall be the same as those prescribed for officers of the Royal Canadian Navy, except that:

- (a) the sleeve lace shall be, if
 - (i) full width, $\frac{3}{8}$ " wide,
 - (ii) half width, $\frac{1}{8}$ " wide; and
- (b) the "executive curl" shall not be worn over the uppermost row of lace, a silver anchor being worn in the same position in lieu.

(4) Sea Cadet Midshipmen:

- (a) shall wear a silver anchor on the sleeve in the same position as a Sea Cadet Sub-Lieutenant; and
- (b) do not wear patches on the jacket lapels.

(5) Chaplains to Royal Canadian Sea Cadet Corps may wear the uniform prescribed in the Uniform Regulations, subject to the modifications prescribed in Naval General Orders, on appropriate occasions when on duty.

(21.17 to 21.25 inclusive: not allocated.)

SECTION 3—SEA CADETS*21.26—Sea Cadets' uniforms*

(1) Royal Canadian Sea Cadets shall wear Naval Class II (men dressed as seamen) uniform, modified as follows:

- (a) shoulder badges authorized from Naval Headquarters shall be worn on both sleeves of jumpers and overcoats $\frac{1}{2}$ " below the shoulder seam;
- (b) cap ribbons bearing the letters "R.C.S.C." shall be worn.
- (2) (a) Gaiters shall be worn by armed parties.
- (b) boots shall be worn with gaiters.

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21.27—Sea Cadet Kit

(1) In respect of each Cadet borne within the authorized complement of the corps, each Corps may be issued with the following articles of

(a) on permanent loan
clothing:

<i>Description</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
Jumpers, serge, blue	ea 1
Trousers, serge, blue.....	pr 1
Vests, flannel or cotton.....	ea 1
Jerseys, seamen's	ea 1
Collars, blue jean	ea 1
Scarves, black silk	ea 1
Lanyards, knife	ea 1
Caps, blue cloth	ea 1
Caps, white duck	ea 1
Ribbons, cap, R.C.S.C.....	ea 1
Overcoats	ea 1
Coats, oilskin	ea 1
Badges, petty officer rating	ea 2
Badges, leading rating.....	ea 2
Badges, Chevron	ea 6
Badges, Sea Cadet	ea 4

(b) On payment of 50 per cent of the repayment price:
boots, ankle

pr 1

(2) (a) Except in the case of overcoats and coats, oilskin, articles of clothing issued on permanent loan in accordance with (1) (a) of this article may be replaced annually on survey provided that the maximum value of the clothing replaced in respect of any one Corps in one Sea Cadet year shall not exceed the figures shown for that Corps in the table to this sub-clause.

	<i>Authorized Complement</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Corvette	50	\$ 231.62
Minesweeper	100	463.25
Frigate	150	694.87
Destroyer	200	926.50
Aircraft Carrier	250	1,158.12
Cruiser	300	1,389.75
Battleship	500	2,316.24
Flotilla	700	3,242.74
Fleet	1000	4,632.48

(b) Overcoats and coats, oilskin, may be replaced on survey at the end of a period of six years from the date of issue.

(c) Boots may be replaced at the end of two years, in accordance with the conditions prescribed in (1) (b) of this article.

(3) Each article of clothing issued on permanent loan which is missing at the annual muster shall be charged for at the full repayment price which may be reduced on the recommendation of the Area Officer by 25 per cent, in respect of each year which has elapsed since the date on which it was issued.

Naval Service Act—continued

(4) Subject to prior approval from Naval Headquarters, any articles of kit required in addition to or in excess of the quantity prescribed in (1) of this order may be purchased at the full repayment price.

(5) Each Cadet attending an authorized summer camp shall be issued on temporary loan for the period of the camp with such kit as may be required with the approval of Naval Headquarters.

21.28—Badges and Insignia

Royal Canadian Sea Cadets shall wear the badges and other insignia authorized from Naval Headquarters.

21.29—Award of Badges

On becoming fully qualified in all respects, badges may be awarded to cadets:

- (a) in the case of Quarters Rate 3rd class and Physical and Recreational Training Badges,
 - (i) on approval from Naval Headquarters,
 - (ii) following recommendation of the Captain of the fleet establishment in which the qualifying course is held;
- (b) in the case of badges other than those prescribed in (a) of this clause
 - (i) on approval by the Area Officer,
 - (ii) following recommendation by the Commanding Officer.

21.30—Substantive Badges

(1) Chief Petty Officer Cadets shall wear a Petty Officer's badge with a star immediately below it.

(2) Petty Officer Cadets shall wear a badge similar to that prescribed for Petty Officers of the Naval Forces.

(3) Leading Cadets shall wear a badge similar to that prescribed for Leading ratings of the Naval Forces.

21.31—Non-Substantive and Other Badges

The following badges may be worn by cadets:

- (a) when qualified under article 9·21, a maximum of three chevrons;
- (b) on successfully passing the course of instruction prescribed by Naval Headquarters, the Q.R. 3 or P. & R.T. badge;
- (c) on award of
 - (i) either the Semaphore or Morse Certificate, a signalman's badge,
 - (ii) the Semaphore and Morse Certificate, a signalman's badge with star above;
 - (iii) the advanced signalling certificate, a signalman's badge with star above and below;
- (d) on scoring 90 under the conditions prescribed for small bore targets by the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association, the good shooting badge;
- (e) when qualified to play in a Sea Cadet Band, the Band Badge;
- (f) when competent to sound the required bugle calls listed in Chapter XXIV of the Gunnery Pocket Book, the Bugle Badge;

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- (g) on award, the Saint John Ambulance Association Badge, or Canadian Red Cross First Aid Badge;

(NOTE.—A cadet holding both junior and senior certificates of an Association shall wear the senior badge only. When a Cadet qualifies for both the St. John Ambulance and Canadian Red Cross Badges, only one shall be worn; the Cadet himself shall decide which badge he will wear.)

- (h) when doing duty as Regulating Petty Officer, a red crown.

21.32—Wearing of Badges

The following badges shall be worn:

- (a) on the left arm, midway between the shoulder and the point of the elbow:
- (i) Chief Petty Officer Cadet,
 - (ii) Petty Officer Cadet,
 - (iii) Leading Cadet,
 - (iv) Chevrons;
- (b) on the right arm, midway between the shoulder and the point of the elbow:
- (i) Q.R. 3,
 - (ii) P. and R.T.
 - (iii) Signalman,
 - (iv) Band,
 - (v) Regulating Petty Officer;
- (c) on the arm, $1\frac{1}{8}$ " above the cuff of the sleeve:
- (i) good shooting,
 - (ii) Bugle,
 - (iii) Saint John Ambulance Association or Canadian Red Cross.

(NOTE.—In cases where—

- (1) the Bugle badge is also worn, the Good Shooting badge will be worn 1" above it;
- (2) any other cuff badge is also worn, the Saint John Ambulance Association or Canadian Red Cross shall be worn 1" above it.)

21.33—Relinquishing of Badges

Only one of the badges for

- (i) R.P.O., or
- (ii) P. and R.T., or
- (iii) Q.R. 3, or
- (iv) Signalman, or
- (v) Bandsman,

may be worn in the order of precedence indicated.

21.34—Wearing of Medal Ribbons

Medal ribbons shall be worn in accordance with the following rules:

- (a) The upper edge of the ribbons or, where there is more than one row, of the top row, is to be 4 in. vertically below the point of the shoulder.
- (b) No row is to contain a smaller number of ribbons than the row above; the top row may consist of one ribbon only.
- (c) There is to be an interval of a $\frac{1}{4}$ " between each row except when the wearer has several rows of ribbon when the interval may be reduced. The whole display is to be as symmetrical as possible about the vertical.

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(d) The ribbons in any one row are to be close together and on the blue uniform are to be sewn to a cloth attachment which is to be stitched to the jumper or jacket. The size of the cloth attachment is to be such as to leave a $\frac{1}{4}$ " above and below the ribbons and a $\frac{1}{4}$ " between the end of the row and the side of the cloth attachment.

(e) In no case must the ribbons overlap.

(21.35 to 21.39 inclusive: not allocated.)

SECTION 4—HONOURS AND AWARDS**21.40—Authority to Wear Medals and Decorations**

(1) No medal or decoration shall be worn by an officer or Cadet with uniform unless he is duly authorized to do so by these regulations or orders, or superior authority.

(2) Except when he is ordered to wear the medal or decoration, an officer or Cadet shall always wear with uniform the ribbon of any medal or decoration authorized in accordance with (1) of this article.

(21.41 to 21.49 inclusive: not allocated.)

21.50—Royal Canadian Humane Society's Medal

(1) The Royal Canadian Humane Society award Silver and Bronze Medals for gallantry in saving, or trying to save, life at sea or on shore. The Silver Medal is awarded for acts of greater gallantry than the Bronze Medal.

(2) Recommendations for these awards shall be made within two months of the gallant action.

(3) The Society requires that recommendation for these awards be made on a special Declaration Form which may be obtained from the Society. The Declaration Form requires affidavits from the rescuer, the rescued and a competent eyewitness, together with the date, place and full particulars of the gallant action. The completed form shall be attested before a Notary or a Justice of the Peace and forwarded to the office of the Royal Canadian Humane Association for the consideration of their Board of Investigating Governors.

(4) These medals and the ribbons are worn on the right breast.

21.51—The Cadet Award for Bravery Medal

(1) The Cadet Award for Bravery Medal may be awarded to Royal Canadian Sea Cadets who perform outstanding deeds of valour, involving risk of their own lives to save the lives or property of others.

(2) Recommendations for this award shall be forwarded by divisions of The Navy League of Canada to their Dominion Headquarters, supported by affidavits from responsible witnesses and all substantiating evidence which prompted the recommendation.

(3) Each recommendation is considered by the Management Committee of The Navy League of Canada who, if they approve of the recommendation, forward it to Naval Headquarters for final decision of the award.

(4) This medal and ribbon is worn on the right breast.

(21.52 to 21.99 inclusive: not allocated.)

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22. PERMANENT AND CONSUMABLE STORES

SECTION 1—GENERAL CONDITIONS

22.01—Conditions of Issue

- (1) The Naval Service issues on loan to Corps:
 - (a) when available, the permanent and consumable stores described in Appendix I to these Regulations; and
 - (b) other naval equipment suitable for Sea Cadet drilling and training that may be authorized by the Minister from time to time.
- (2) The stores and equipment described in (1) of this article are issued on the condition that:
 - (a) issue shall only be made to Corps possessing
 - (i) suitable accommodation for safe custody; and
 - (ii) facilities for making use of the articles;
 - (b) they shall not be used for purposes other than training and drilling;
 - (c) excessive wear and tear occasioned to the equipment shall be paid for by the Committee.

22.02—Responsibility of Committee

The Committee shall be responsible for the stores and equipment issued.

22.03—Muster of Stores

- (1) The greatest care shall be exercised to ensure that articles which are on charge are actually on hand.
- (2) (a) The officer or Instructor in charge of stores shall check them frequently, and in the case of a school corps particularly
 - (i) at the beginning and end of each school year, and
 - (ii) on the change of personnel who handle or are responsible for stores.
- (b) Any deficiencies which may occur shall be immediately reported to the Area Officer through the Commanding Officer of the Corps and the Committee.

(22.04 to 22.15 inclusive: not allocated.)

SECTION 2—INSTRUCTIONS FOR SUPPLY AND ACCOUNTING OF STORES

22.16—Permanent Stores

Items classified as Permanent Stores and the prescribed allowance are listed in Part 1 of Appendix I to these Regulations.

22.17—Stores Accounts

- (1) A Permanent Loan List (Form S.1099) shall be kept in triplicate as a Permanent Store Ledger, and retained as follows:
 - (i) original at Naval Headquarters,
 - (ii) duplicate by the Area Officer,
 - (iii) triplicate by the Corps.
- (2) Form S.1099 (outside) shall be used as a cover for each copy of the Permanent Stores Account. Separate forms S.1099 (inside) shall be kept for
 - (i) Naval Stores,
 - (ii) victualling stores,
 - (iii) armament stores, and
 - (iv) books of reference.

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(3) Clothing shall be accounted for on Form S.C.C. 14 which shall be retained with Form S.1099 (inside).

22.18—Posting of account

Stores accounts shall be posted:

- (a) for first supply, from supply notes (Form S.134D);
- (b) for subsequent receipts, from Supply Notes (Form S.134D);
- (c) for items written off charge, when stores are
 - (i) found deficient or damaged, from Form C.N.S. 549,
 - (ii) returned to Dockyard, from Form S.331;
- (d) for transfers to and from Naval Divisions and Corps, from Form C.N.S. 549.

22.19—Demands

(1) Demands for permanent stores shall be raised by Sea Cadet Corps on Demand Forms (Form C.N.S. 134D), prepared in sextuplicate. All copies shall be:

- (a) signed by the Chairman, or in his absence, by an authorized representative of the Committee; and
- (b) forwarded to the Area Officer for recommendation and transmission to Naval Headquarters.

(2) (a) When recommending demands, the Area Officer shall enter the quantities in the duplicate copy of Form S.1099;

(b) When approved for supply, the quantities demanded are taken on charge in the original Form S.1099 held at Naval Headquarters

(3) In the case of shortages in the shipment, the Corps shall inform the Area Officer, who shall transmit the information to Naval Headquarters.

22.20—Articles taken off charge

(1) (a) Items of a permanent nature shall not be taken off charge without prior approval from Naval Headquarters.

(b) Items found damaged, or items found deficient other than at the Annual Muster, shall be listed on Form C.N.S. 549, prepared in triplicate and forwarded by the Area Officer to Naval Headquarters together with a full explanation of the circumstances.

(c) Charges for deficiencies in or damage to equipment which is attributed to neglect or careless usage are made from Naval Headquarters.

(2) Stores worn out may be surveyed for replacement by the Area Officer, using Form S.331 prepared in quadruplicate, which shall be forwarded to Naval Headquarters for approval.

(3) Stores surplus to the requirements of a Corps may,

(i) on the recommendation of the Area Officer, and

(ii) with approval from Naval Headquarters,

be surveyed to the nearest Dockyard.

(4) The Area Officer shall survey to the nearest Dockyard all stores returned on the disbandment of a Corps.

22.21—Annual muster

(1) All stores on permanent or temporary loan shall be:

(a) mustered at or prior to the Annual Inspection; and

(b) Listed on the Annual Inspection Report (Form S.C.C. 7).

(2) Any articles missing at the annual muster shall be charged for at full list price except in cases where the Area Officer is satisfied that the

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missing articles have not been lost through carelessness when he may recommend the percentage of the value that he considers should be charged, taking into consideration the fair wear and tear that the stores have been subject to since issue.

22.22—Consumable stores

(1) Items classified as Consumable Stores and the prescribed allowance are listed in Part 2 of Appendix I to these Regulations.

(2) The Record of Consumable Stores (Form S.C.C. 17) shall be:

(a) completed at the time of the annual inspection; and

(b) forwarded to Naval Headquarters with the inspection report.

(3) The necessary action to replenish stocks up to the prescribed allowance is taken at Naval Headquarters.

22.23—Stationery

All demands for stationery requirements shall be submitted on Form S 134D2 to Naval Headquarters through the Area Officer.

(22.24 to 22.35 inclusive: not allocated.)

SECTION 3—LOSS OF AND DAMAGE TO ARMS AND AMMUNITIONS

22.36—Loss of arms

(1) All cases of loss of arms, including rifles, bayonets and ammunition, or any occurrence involving the security of arms, such as

(i) theft,

(ii) attempted theft by collusion, or

(iii) burglary,

shall be reported immediately to the local police and the Area Officer, who shall inform the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

(2) The results of the investigation shall be reported to Naval Headquarters by the Area Officer.

22.37—Damage to arms

All damage to arms, other than by firing, shall be reported to the Area Officer.

22.38—Defective ammunition

(1) All rounds of ammunition found to be defective, together with

(i) cartons,

(ii) wrappers,

(iii) charger cases,

(iv) bandoliers,

(v) further rounds from the same box, and

when the defect in firing is discovered, the weapon with which the failure occurred, shall be examined locally and a report of the findings forwarded to the Area Officer. The articles designated in this clause shall be retained intact pending instructions from the Area Officer.

(2) When defective ammunition involves damage to a weapon, care shall be taken to prevent interference with any part or component of it until it is known whether the weapon is required for special examination or not.

(Note.—Interference may prevent the forming of a conclusive opinion as to the cause of the accident.)

(22.39 to 22.99 inclusive; not allocated.)

Naval Service Act—continued**4. Financial Regulations for the Royal Canadian Sea Cadet Corps**

P.C. 6540

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

THURSDAY, the 29th day of December, 1949.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of National Defence and pursuant to the powers conferred by The Naval Service Act, 1944, is pleased to order as follows:

1. The financial regulations for the Royal Canadian Sea Cadet Corps, approved by Order in Council P.C. 67/818 of 27th February, 1948, are hereby revoked, effective September 1, 1949; and

2. Chapter 20 of the Regulations for the Government of Royal Canadian Sea Cadet Corps, annexed hereto, is hereby approved and established, effective September 1, 1949, as the financial regulations for the Royal Canadian Sea Cadet Corps.

N. A. ROBERTSON,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

FINANCIAL REGULATIONS FOR THE ROYAL CANADIAN SEA CADET CORPS

SECTION 1—ESTIMATES, BUDGETS, FUNDS AND GRANTS

20.01—Expenditure of Public Funds

Where in these regulations provision is made for the expenditure of Public Funds, the expenditure is conditional upon there being sufficient monies available appropriated for that purpose.

20.02—Pledging of Crown Credit Forbidden

A Royal Canadian Sea Cadet Corps shall not pledge the credit of the Crown.

20.03—Funds Obtained from Private Sources

The Committee shall ensure that the means employed for raising funds for the Corps are not incompatible with the traditions of the Naval Service.

20.04—Recovery of Deficiencies of Stores

Unless the Minister directs otherwise, the full value of all deficiencies of stores shall be recovered from the Corps. Any amount not already recovered shall be deducted from any allowances or grants payable to the Corps.

20.05—Annual Training Allowance

(1) An annual training allowance shall be paid to each Royal Canadian Sea Cadet Corps in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) Subject to (b) of this clause, the allowance shall be calculated at a rate not exceeding \$1.00 in respect of each enrolled Cadet;

(i) present at the annual inspection of the Corps in uniform, or

Naval Service Act—continued

(ii) absent from the annual inspection when the Inspecting Officer is satisfied that the absence is due to sickness or other unavoidable cause.

(b) The number of Cadets upon which the allowance is based shall not exceed the complement authorized for the Corps by the Chief of the Naval Staff.

(c) Payment of the allowance is subject to the area Commanding Officer certifying that the Corps is efficient.

(d) If a Corps fails to reach the required standard of efficiency, payment of a part of the allowance may be authorized by the Chief of the Naval Staff.

(2) The Area Commanding Officer shall forward claims for the payment of the allowance (S.C.C. 7) to Naval Service Headquarters.

(3) When a Royal Canadian Sea Cadet Corps is authorized or commences training subsequent to the 1st of March in any year the amount of any training allowance payable for that year shall be decided by the Chief of the Naval Staff.

(G)

20.06—Band Grant

(1) On the recommendation of the Area Commanding Officer and with the approval of the Chief of the Naval Staff, an annual grant shall be paid to a Royal Canadian Sea Cadet Corps which has provided instruments for and organized a band.

(2) Subject to (3) of this article the grant shall be calculated at the rate of \$3.00 in respect of each bandsman present with an instrument at the annual inspection of the Corps.

(3) The number of bandsmen with instruments on which the grant is based shall not exceed 27.

(G)

(20.07 to 20.13 inclusive: not allocated.)

20.14—Outdoor Summer Training

Practical outdoor summer training forms an important part of the Sea Cadet programme and may be provided in:

(a) an authorized camp provided and operated by the Navy League or by a Sea Cadet Committee and supervised by the Department; or

(b) an authorized camp provided by the Navy League or by a Sea Cadet Committee and operated at the expense of the Crown and supervised by the Department; or

(c) an authorized camp privately owned and operated by the Navy League or by Sea Cadet Committees and supervised by the Department, the fees for Cadets being paid from the Sea Cadet Vote; or

(d) within a naval establishment.

(G)

20.15—Operating Expenses for Camps

(a) All operating expenses may be authorized to be provided from the Sea Cadet Vote, including but not so as to limit the generality of

Naval Service Act—continued

the foregoing, medical supplies, consumable stores, victualling, laundry, fuel, ice, light, telephone, labour saving and safety devices or equipment for the convenience or protection of the Department, alterations, repair and maintenance of buildings, machinery and equipment and the transportation or cost thereof.

- (b) Training equipment required for authorized summer camps, including, but not so as to limit the generality of the foregoing, vessels, craft, boats and gear thereof, may be provided by the Department on temporary or permanent loan for summer camp use and the transportation or cost thereof shall be provided from the Sea Cadet Vote.
- (c) Personnel to operate the camps may be authorized to be provided and transported to and from the camps and the cost thereof provided from the Sea Cadet Vote, provided that any civilian personnel so employed when Naval personnel are not available shall be acceptable to the officer in charge of the camp.
- (d) If required and available, arrangements may be made with the Department of National Defence for the temporary or permanent loan of camping equipment, such as tents, beds, mattresses, blankets, cook stoves, mess traps, galley gear, buckets, tools, lanterns, etc., and the transportation or cost thereof shall be provided from the Sea Cadet Vote.

(G)

20.16—Training Vessels and Instructional Cruises

(1) Training afloat in vessels or craft may be authorized by the Chief of the Naval Staff in lieu of or in addition to summer camps of instruction.

(2) The training may be performed in vessels or craft owned or chartered and operated by the Crown and consisting of:

- (i) vessels and craft assigned for Sea Cadet Training, or
- (ii) naval vessels and craft, if the opportunity occurs, with the approval of the Administrative Authority of the vessel or craft in question.

(G)

(20.17 and 20.18 inclusive: not allocated.)

SECTION 2—PAY AND ALLOWANCES**20.19—Definitions**

In this Chapter and in orders implementing and applying it, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (a) “day” means a period of duty of not less than six hours and not more than 24 hours,

(NOTE: The period of attendance at a drill or parade at the local headquarters shall be computed as one-half day if it exceeds:

- (i) two hours but is less than six hours and commences after 1800; or
- (ii) three hours but is less than six hours and commences before 1800.)

- (b) “duty” means a duty which an officer, Instructor or Cadet performs pursuant to regulations or orders made or issued by competent authority. Without restricting the generality of the fore-

Naval Service Act—continued

going the term shall include attendance at drills, parades, and camps, the giving and receiving of instruction, training and travelling on Sea Cadet business or to or from a camp, school, or other place where a sea cadet duty is to be performed but shall not include proceeding to and returning from the place designated for the purpose of nightly, daily or week-end drills or parades;

(c) An Instructor shall be deemed to hold a rank equivalent:

(i) if with less than three years service since the date of appointment, to Acting Sub-Lieutenant.

(ii) if with three or more years service since the date of appointment, to Sub-Lieutenant.

(d) When qualified, an Instructor with previous active service in the armed forces may count such time towards entitlement to maximum rates of pay when approved on the recommendation of the Area Officer.

(G)

20.20—Certificate Bonus

(1) A Cadet who qualified in accordance with the conditions prescribed by the Minister shall be paid a bonus of, if granted a:

(a) Sea Cadet Semaphore Signalling Certificate	\$10.00; or
(b) Sea Cadet Morse Signalling Certificate	10.00; or
(c) Sea Cadet Advanced Signalling Certificate	20.00

(2) Claims for this bonus (Forms S.C.C. 12) shall be made by the Area Officer who shall certify as to their correctness and forward the claim in triplicate to Naval Headquarters for approval.

(NOTE: For the conditions governing the award of certificates to Cadets, see article 7.09.)

(G)

20.21—Rates of Pay—Officers and Instructors

(1) Rates of pay for officers and instructors shall be as prescribed for officers of the equivalent rank on the Active List in the R.C.N. (R) not on active service.

(2) An Instructor who fails to qualify within the first year following the date of his appointment and who is granted by the Chief of the Naval Staff an extension of the period in which he is required to qualify shall be entitled to pay at a rate not in excess of 75 per cent of the prescribed rate. If he has not qualified on the expiration of the extended period his entitlement to all pay and allowances shall cease.

(G)

20.22—Officers and Instructors—Pay for Attendance at Camps, Drills and Parades

Officers and Instructors shall be entitled to pay at the rates prescribed in article 20.21 for:

(a) periods of duty at Sea Cadet Camps provided that no officer or Instructor may be paid under this sub-clause for more than 15 days in any one Sea Cadet Year unless, in exceptional circumstances

Naval Service Act—continued

- where the services of an officer or Instructor are required for a longer period in view of his special qualifications, the Minister approves payment for a period of more than 15 days, in which case the officer or Instructor may be paid beyond the period of 15 days in lieu of another officer or Instructor;
- (b) periods of duty at Sea Cadet Courses of Instruction to a maximum of 30 days' pay for any one Sea Cadet year;
 - (c) attendance at drills and parades (other than drills or parades attended during the periods described in (a) and (b) of this clause) to a maximum of 30 days' pay for any one Sea Cadet year payable after the end of the Sea Cadet year provided that the maximum amount to be expended in respect of any one Corps in one Sea Cadet year pursuant to this sub-clause (c) shall not in any event exceed the combined pay of the officers shown in Article 20.22 (Table) and
 - (d) periods of duty authorized from Naval Headquarters.

ARTICLE 20.22 (TABLE)

	<i>Lt. Cdr.</i>	<i>Lt.</i>	<i>S/Lt.</i>
Corvette		1	3
Minesweeper		1	4
Frigate		2	4
Destroyer	1	1	5
Aircraft Carrier	1	1	6
Cruiser	1	2	6
Battleship	1	2	8
Flotilla	1	2	12
Fleet	1	5	13

(G)

20.23—*Transportation and Travelling Allowances, Officers, Instructors and Cadets*

- (1) When travelling under authority from Naval Headquarters, an officer or an Instructor shall be provided with transportation and paid travelling expenses under the conditions and at the rates prescribed from time to time for officers of equivalent rank on the Active List in the R.C.N. (R) not on active service.
- (2) When travelling under authority from Naval Headquarters, a Cadet shall be provided, under the conditions prescribed from time to time for an ordinary seaman on the Active List of the Royal Canadian Navy (Reserve) not on active service; with:
- (a) transportation;
 - (b) accommodation; and
 - (c) travelling allowance.

(G)

20.24—*Training Courses in Naval Establishments*

- (1) An officer or Instructor who is undergoing an authorized course of Instruction at a Naval Establishment, shall be paid at the rate prescribed in article 20.21 for the days that he is actually present in the establishment and for the periods of continuous journey when proceeding to and from the establishment.

Naval Service Act—concluded

(2) Except that he shall not receive Subsistence, Quarters or Ration Allowances while attending a course in the immediate neighbourhood of his usual place of residence, a person undergoing a course under (1) of this article shall be accommodated and messed at the public expense under the following rules:

- (a) When accommodation and messing facilities are available at the Naval Establishment, he shall receive accommodation and
 - (i) messing under the general mess system, or
 - (ii) when messed in an officers' mess not victualled under the general mess system, Ration Allowance.
- (b) When accommodation is available at the naval establishment but there are no facilities available for messing, he shall receive accommodation and Ration Allowance.
- (c) When no accommodation is available at the naval establishment and messing facilities are available, he shall receive Quarters Allowance and be messed as prescribed in (a) of this clause.
- (d) When no accommodation is available at the naval establishment and there are no facilities available for messing, he shall receive Subsistence Allowance.
- (e) Ration Allowance, Quarters Allowance and Subsistence Allowance when payable under this clause shall be paid at the rates prescribed from time to time for Officers of the Canadian Naval Forces of equivalent rank.

(3) Ration, Quarters, or Subsistence Allowances shall not be paid to an officer of the Royal Canadian Sea Cadet Corps or an Instructor while he is in attendance at an authorized Sea Cadet Camp.

20.25—Miscellaneous Financial Benefits

Unless the contrary intention appears, an officer, an Instructor, or a Cadet shall be entitled at the rates and under the conditions prescribed from time to time in The King's Regulations for the Government of His Majesty's Canadian Naval Service for a member of corresponding rank or rating on the Active List of the Royal Canadian Navy (Reserve) not on Active Service:

- (a) to compensation for loss of clothing and personal effects which occurs on duty, as prescribed in K.R.C.N., Chapter 81; and
- (b) to medical care and, in the case of an officer or Instructor, compensation, as prescribed in K.R.C.N., articles 39.135 and 70.05.

(G)

20.26—Funeral Expenses

When an officer, Instructor or Cadet dies while on duty or as a direct result of illness or injury attributable to his duty, the funeral expenses involved shall be paid at the rates and under the conditions prescribed from time to time in The King's Regulations for the Government of His Majesty's Canadian Naval Service, Chapter 49, for a member of the Active List of the Royal Canadian Navy (Reserve) not on Active Service.

(G)

(20.27 to 20.99 inclusive: not allocated.)

NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT. (R.S.C., 1927, c. 140)

1. *Establishment and use of cable ferries.*
2. *Navigation of and lighting of bridges over navigable waters and canals.*
3. *Burlington Channel Regulations.*

1. Regulations to govern the establishment and use of cable ferries

P.C. 1266

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of June, 1910.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY IN COUNCIL

His Excellency in Council, in accordance with the provisions of section 32 of chapter 115 of The Revised Statutes of Canada 1906, as added thereto by section 6 of chapter 28, 8-9 Edward VII, is pleased to approve and doth hereby approve accompanying Regulations to govern the establishment and use of cable ferries in navigable waters.

His Excellency in Council is also pleased to order that the Order in Council of the 3rd May, 1910, in regard to the said regulations be cancelled.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

REGULATIONS TO GOVERN THE ESTABLISHMENT AND USE OF CABLE FERRIES
IN NAVIGABLE WATERS

1. No cable ferry shall be established across any navigable water until full details of the proposed scheme have been submitted for the consideration and approbation of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and until his consent in writing has been obtained.

2. Every cable ferry shall be indicated by a beacon placed as close as possible to one end in such a position as to be conspicuously visible for at least six hundred yards on each side of the ferry. In daytime this beacon shall consist of two squares of stiff material, each not less than two feet square, one pure white and the other bright red, hung on a mast. At night these boards shall be supplemented or replaced by lamps, red and white respectively. Such beacon shall indicate whether or not the ferry cable actually forms an obstruction to navigation; if it so forms an obstruction, the red sign shall be above the white one, if not, then the white sign shall be uppermost.

3. The lamps at the beacon shall be lighted and kept burning brightly from half an hour before sunset until half an hour after sunrise.

4. It shall be the duty of the party operating a ferry to see that the beacon shall be properly fixed and maintained in good working order, and that appropriate signals shall be shown, during day and night, in accordance with the present regulations.

Navigable Waters Protection Act—continued

5. The party operating any such ferry shall, to ensure the safety of small craft, and allow their passage at all times, cause the cable to be suspended either at a sufficient height to leave at least two feet clearance from the water at a point where the water is at least 3 feet deep and thirty feet from the banks towards the middle of the passage, or with sufficient slack to give at least four feet water over the cable for a least width of sixty feet in the middle of the passage, or he shall cause said cable to be kept sunk to the bottom.

6. During the night, that is to say from half an hour before sunset to half an hour after sunrise, all ferry cables shall be kept lowered to the bottom, except when required for actual use.

7. Except when sunk or lowered to the bottom, a ferry cable shall be deemed to be a *raised* cable, whether in actual use or not, and to form an obstruction to navigation.

8. Any raised cable shall be lowered to the bottom, at any time it is required, so as to allow any vessel to pass in safety.

9. During all the time that any such cable is raised, there shall be some competent person in charge of such ferry and present thereat, whose duty it shall be upon being notified by whistle, or bell, or in any other manner, that a vessel is approaching, as soon as possible to lower such cable to the bottom so as to allow said vessel to pass in safety.

10. The signal to be given by a steamer to have a ferry cable lowered shall be two long followed by two short blasts of the whistle.

11. Before a ferry cable is so raised, and while it remains raised, whether in actual use or not, the signal at the beacon shall be set at danger, that is the red sign above the white one.

12. No vessel shall proceed to pass a ferry while such signal at the beacon is set at danger.

13. Every violation of any of these regulations shall make the party guilty of same liable in the penalty fixed and determined by the law.

NOTE.—These regulations are now administered by the Minister of Transport.

2. Regulations for the navigation through or under and the lighting of bridges over navigable waters and canals

P.C. 3198

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

FRIDAY, the 16th day of July, 1948.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Transport and pursuant to the provisions of section 32 of The Navigable Waters Protection Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 140, is pleased to order as follows:

Navigable Waters Protection Act—continued

1. The Regulations for the Navigation through or under and for the Lighting of Bridges over Navigable Waters and Canals in Canada, established by Order in Council P.C. 2060 of 12th October 1923, as amended, are hereby revoked; and

2. The annexed "Regulations for the Navigation through or under and the Lighting of Bridges over Navigable Waters and Canals" are hereby made and established in substitution for the Regulations hereby revoked.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

REGULATIONS FOR THE NAVIGATION THROUGH OR UNDER AND THE LIGHTING OF
BRIDGES OVER NAVIGABLE WATERS AND CANALS

1. In these regulations:

(a) "Minister" means the Minister of Transport.

(b) Without restricting the generality of the expression, "movable span" includes lift, draw, swing and jack-knife.

2. No bridge shall be constructed over navigable waters or canals except in accordance with the requirements of these regulations, and no plan or description of a bridge proposed to be constructed over navigable water or a canal required by the Railway Act to be submitted to the Minister of Transport or by the Navigable Waters Protection Act to be submitted to the Minister of Public Works shall be approved unless and until such plan and description show and indicate that lights conforming to these regulations are to be exhibited.

3. These regulations shall apply to all bridges constructed subsequently to the 17th day of November, 1923, or constructed hereafter, provided that it shall be competent to the Minister to suspend the application of these regulations in the case of any such bridge either temporarily or otherwise when in his judgment such action is warranted by local conditions, and provided further that the Minister may extend these regulations to any bridge constructed prior to the 17th day of November, 1923, when in his opinion it is desirable to do so.

4. The owner of any bridge, required under these regulations to exhibit lights, shall provide, maintain and operate such lights of such a nature and intensity as may be prescribed by the Minister, and shall cause them to be exhibited every night from sundown to sunrise during the season of navigation.

5. In the case of bridges with a single fixed span a white light on each side of the passage under the span shall be exhibited, which lights shall be visible to vessels approaching from either direction.

6. In the case of bridges with a single movable span there shall be exhibited in addition to the lights required under section 5, a fixed white light on each end of the swing protection, and a light visible in both directions which shall show red when the passage is closed and green when the passage is open for navigation.

7. If in his opinion it is desirable to approve passages for navigation through or under more than one span of a bridge with more than one fixed and/or movable spans, the Minister shall indicate the spans under or through which passages for navigation have been approved and such passages shall be lighted:

Navigable Waters Protection Act—continued

- (a) In the case of a fixed span by a white light on each side of the passage which shall show and be visible only to vessels approaching from the direction which brings the approved passage on their own starboard hand; and
 - (b) In the case of a movable span, in addition to the above, the lights required under section 6.
- 8.** (a) Vessels going through or under a bridge where two passages have been approved for navigation shall keep to the passage on their own starboard hand.
- (b) When more than two such passages have been approved, special rules governing navigation through or under the bridge shall be made by the Minister of Transport.
- 9.** The signal to be given by vessels requiring a movable span to be opened shall be three long blasts of a whistle or horn.
- 10.** Every movable span shall be in charge of some competent person present thereat who shall open the movable span as promptly as possible upon being signalled as required by section 9 that a vessel desires to pass through, and no vessel shall attempt to pass through until such movable span is fully opened.
- 11.** Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 9 or 10 of these regulations, if in the opinion of the Minister, it is advisable to prohibit the opening of a movable span during any period or periods of each day in order to avoid unduly interfering with the passage of traffic across the navigable waters over which the movable span is erected, and if the Minister is of opinion that such prohibition will not unduly interfere with navigation on such navigable waters, the Minister may prescribe a period or periods in each day during which the movable span shall not be opened, or shall not be opened except in circumstances prescribed by the Minister, and no person in charge of a movable span shall open such span during any such period or periods prescribed by the Minister except in the circumstances, if any, prescribed by him.
- 12.** Such lights and other aids to navigation as may be needed to suit the requirements of navigation and as specified by the Minister shall be provided and maintained on all bridges under construction.
- 13.** Every person who violates any of these regulations shall be liable upon summary conviction to the penalty prescribed by section 34 of the Navigable Waters Protection Act.

3. Burlington Channel Navigation Regulations

P.C. 2294

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

MONDAY, the 9th day of May, 1949.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Transport and under the authority of section 32 of the Navigable Waters' Protection Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927,

Navigable Waters Protection Act—concluded

chapter 140, is pleased to make and doth hereby make the following Regulations entitled the "Burlington Channel Navigation Regulations" to govern the navigation of vessels using the Burlington Channel in the Province of Ontario and the opening and closing of the bridges across the said Channel:

BURLINGTON CHANNEL NAVIGATION REGULATIONS

1. The maximum speed for vessels navigating the Burlington Channel shall be as follows:

- (a) for vessels not exceeding an over-all length of 260 feet—8 miles per hour;
- (b) for all other vessels—a minimum speed consistent with the safety of the vessel and the bridges.

2. When vessels are approaching and are within half a mile of either of the Burlington Channel bridges the faster vessel shall not attempt to overtake or pass the remaining vessel or vessels.

3.(1) The Master of every vessel approaching the bridges of the Burlington Channel and desiring passage through shall sound three long blasts of a whistle or horn to indicate to the bridgmaster that the bridges be opened.

(2) If for any reason the bridgmaster is not able to immediately open the bridges he shall signal the approaching vessel by five short blasts of the bridge whistle.

(3) No liability shall be incurred by the Crown in the event of failure of the bridgmaster or staff to signal the approaching vessel when unable to open the bridge immediately.

4. (1) A vessel shall not attempt to pass the Burlington Channel bridges until both bridges are in a fully open position on the side of the Channel on which the vessel is approaching and the bridges are showing green lights.

(2) Every vessel when approaching a bridge which is not in a fully open position shall be kept at such speed and under such control that the vessel may at any time be stopped well clear of the bridge.

5. From June 15 to September 15 inclusive, in each year, on Saturdays, Sundays, holidays and July 4, yachts, sailboats, and small craft shall be allowed to pass the Burlington Channel Bridges for a duration of five minutes only, every hour on the hour. Exceptions to this restriction will be made only when such craft are observed to be obviously in distress or difficulties, or when the recognized distress signal of five short blasts is received by the bridge staff.

6. Any person violating any of these Regulations shall be liable, upon summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars and costs, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten days, or to both fine and imprisonment.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

NAVIGATION

See DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT ACT (Canals); NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD ACT; NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT; SHIPPING

NEWFOUNDLAND

See APPENDIX II; See also FAMILY ALLOWANCES ACT, 1944; CUSTOMS ACT, (Drawback Regulations).

NORTHERN PACIFIC HALIBUT FISHERY (CONVENTION) ACT, 1937. (1937, c. 36)

Pacific Halibut Fishery Regulations, 1949

P.C. 2018

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

TUESDAY, the 26th day of April, 1949.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Fisheries and as provided for by section 9 of The Northern Pacific Halibut Fishery (Convention) Act, 1937, is pleased to order as follows:

1. The Pacific Halibut Fishery Regulations, 1948, made and established by Order in Council P.C. 923 of 6th March 1948, are hereby revoked; and

2. The attached "Pacific Halibut Fishery Regulations, 1949" are hereby made and established in substitution for the Regulations hereby revoked; provided that the said attached Regulations shall not become effective until they shall have been approved by the President of the United States of America.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

NOTICE

In accordance with the provisions of the Pacific Halibut Fishery Convention, signed on January 29, 1937, the President of the United States of America has on April 28, 1949, approved the Pacific Halibut Fishery Regulations, 1949.

PACIFIC HALIBUT FISHERY REGULATIONS—1949

REGULATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSION ADOPTED PURSUANT TO THE PACIFIC HALIBUT FISHERY CONVENTION BETWEEN THE DOMINION OF CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SIGNED JANUARY 29, 1937

Regulatory Areas

1. (a) Convention waters which include the territorial waters and the high seas off the western coast of Canada and the United States of America including the southern as well as the western coasts of Alaska, shall be divided into the following areas, all directions given being magnetic unless otherwise stated

Northern Pacific Halibut Fishery (Convention) Act—continued

- (b) Area 1A shall include all convention waters southeast of a line running northeast and southwest through Cape Blanco Light, as shown on Chart 5952, published in February, 1935, by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, which light is approximately latitude $42^{\circ} 50' 14''$ N., longitude $124^{\circ} 33' 45''$ W.
- (c) Area 1B shall include all convention waters between Area 1A and a line running northeast and southwest through Willapa Bay Light on Cape Shoalwater, as shown on Chart 6185, published in July, 1939, by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey which light is approximately latitude $46^{\circ} 43' 17''$ N., longitude $124^{\circ} 04' 15''$ W.
- (d) Area 2 shall include all convention waters off the coasts of the United States of America and of Alaska and of the Dominion of Canada between Area 1B and a line running through the most westerly point of Glacier Bay, Alaska, to Cape Spencer Light as shown on Chart 8304, published in June, 1940, by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, which light is approximately latitude $58^{\circ} 11' 57''$ N., longitude $136^{\circ} 38' 18''$ W., thence south one-quarter east and is exclusive of the areas closed to all halibut fishing in Section 9 of these regulations.
- (e) Area 3 shall include all the convention waters off the coast of Alaska that are between Area 2 and a straight line running from the light on Cape Kabuch at the head of Ikatan Bay as shown on Chart 8701 published in February, 1943, by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey which light is approximately latitude $53^{\circ} 49' 03''$ N., longitude $163^{\circ} 21' 42''$ W., thence to Cape Sarichef Light at the western end of Unimak Island as shown on Chart 8860 published in December, 1942, (12th Edition) by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey which light is approximately latitude $54^{\circ} 36' 00''$ N., longitude $164^{\circ} 55' 45''$ W., thence true west.
- (f) Area 4 shall include all convention waters in Bering Sea which are not included in Area 3.

Limit of Catch in Each Area

- 2. (a) The catch of halibut to be taken during the halibut fishing season of the year 1949 from Area 2 shall be limited to approximately 25,500,000 pounds of salable halibut, and from Area 3 to approximately 28,000,000 pounds of salable halibut, and from Area 4 to approximately 500,000 pounds of salable halibut, the weights in each or any such limit to be computed as with heads off and entrails removed.
- (b) The catch of halibut to be taken from each area during the halibut fishing season of the year 1949 shall also be limited to halibut which with the head on are 26 inches or more in length as measured from the tip of the lower jaw to the extreme end of the middle of the tail or to halibut which with the head off and the entrails removed are 5 pounds or more in weight, and the possession of any halibut of less than the above length or the above weight, according to whether the head is on or off, by any vessel or by any master or operator of any vessel or by any person, firm or corporation, is prohibited.
- (c) The International Fisheries Commission shall as early in the said year as is practicable determine the date on which it deems each limit of catch defined in paragraph (a) of this section will be attained, and the limit of each such catch shall then be that which

Northern Pacific Halibut Fishery (Convention) Act—continued

shall be taken prior to said date, and fishing for or catching of halibut in the area or areas to which such limit applies shall at that date be prohibited until after the end of the closed season as defined and modified in Section 3 of these regulations, except as provided in Section 5 thereof and in Article I of the Convention, and provided that if it shall at any time become evident to the International Fisheries Commission that the limit will not be reached by such date, it may substitute another date.

Length of Closed Season

3. (a) Under the authority of Article I of the aforesaid Convention the closed season as therein defined shall be modified so as to end at 12 midnight of the 30th day of April of the year 1949 and of each year thereafter and shall begin at 12 midnight of the 30th day of November of each year unless an earlier date is determined upon for any area under the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section of these regulations.
- (b) Under authority of Article I of the Convention, the closed season as therein defined shall begin in each area on the date on which the limit is reached as provided in paragraph (c) of Section 2 of these regulations and the closing of such area or areas shall be taken to have been duly approved unless before the said date either the President of the United States of America or the Governor General of Canada shall have signified his disapproval, (the burden of proving any such signification being upon the person alleging it) and provided that the closing date of Area 2 or of Area 3, whichever shall be later, shall apply to Areas 1A and 4, unless Area 4 shall have been previously closed under this section of these regulations, and that the closing date of Area 2 shall apply to Area 1B.
- (c) Nothing contained in these regulations shall prohibit the fishing for species of fish other than halibut or prohibit the International Fisheries Commission from conducting fishing operations as provided for in Article I of the Convention.

Issuance of Licences and Conditions Limiting Their Validity

4. (a) All vessels of any tonnage which shall fish for halibut in any manner or hold halibut in possession in any area, or which shall transport halibut otherwise than as a common carrier documented by the Government of the United States or of Canada for the carriage of freight must be licensed by the International Fisheries Commission, provided that vessels of less than five net tons or vessels which do not use set lines need not be licenced unless they shall require a permit as provided in Section 5 of these regulations.
- (b) Each vessel licenced by the International Fisheries Commission shall carry on board at all times while at sea the halibut licence thus secured whether it is validated for halibut fishing or endorsed with a permit as provided in Section 6 of these regulations and this licence shall at all times be subject to inspection by authorized officers of either of said Governments or by representatives of the International Fisheries Commission.
- (c) The halibut licence shall be issued without fee by the customs officers of either of said Governments or by representatives of the International Fisheries Commission or by fishery officers of either

Northern Pacific Halibut Fishery (Convention) Act—continued

of said Governments at places where there are neither customs officers nor representatives of the International Fisheries Commission. A new licence may be issued by the officer accepting statistical return at any time to vessels which have furnished proof of loss of the licence form previously issued, or when there shall be no further space for record thereon, providing the receipt of statistical return shall be shown on the new form for any halibut or other species taken during or after the voyage upon which loss occurred. The old licence form shall be forwarded in each case to the International Fisheries Commission.

- (d) The halibut licence of any vessel shall be validated before departure from port for each halibut fishing operation for which statistical returns are required. This validation of a licence shall be by customs officers or by fishery officers of either of said Governments when available at places where there are no customs officers and shall not be made unless the area in which the vessel will fish is entered on the licence form and unless the provisions of Section 7 of these regulations have been complied with for all landings and all fishing operations since issue of the licence, provided that if the master or operator of any vessel shall fail to comply with the provisions of Section 7 of these regulations, the halibut licence of such vessel may be validated by customs officers upon evidence either that there has been a judicial determination of the offence or that the laws prescribing penalties therefor have been complied with, or that the said master or operator is no longer responsible for, nor sharing in, the operations of said vessel.
- (e) The halibut licence of any vessel fishing for halibut in Area 1A as defined in Section 1 of these regulations after the closure of Areas 1B and 2 must be validated at a port or place within Area 1A prior to each such fishing operation.
- (f) No halibut licence shall be validated for departure for halibut fishing in Areas 1A or 1B or 2 more than three days, and in Areas 3 and 4 more than five days before the end of the closed season as defined in Section 3(a) of these regulations.
- (g) No halibut licence shall be valid for halibut fishing in more than one area, as defined in Section 1 of these regulations, during any one trip nor shall it be revalidated for halibut fishing in another such area while the vessel has any halibut on board.
- (h) The halibut licence shall not be valid for halibut fishing in any area closed to halibut fishing or for the possession of halibut in any area closed to halibut fishing except while in actual transit to or within a port of sale.
- (i) The halibut licence shall not be valid for halibut fishing in any area while a permit endorsed thereon is in effect, nor shall it be validated while halibut taken under such permit is on board.
- (j) The halibut licence of any vessel shall not be valid for the possession of any halibut in any area other than that for which validated, if such vessel is in possession of baited gear, except in those waters included within a twenty-five mile radius of Cape Spencer Light, Alaska.

Retention of Halibut Taken With Other Fish Under Permit

- 5. (a) There may be retained for sale on any vessel which shall have a permit as provided in Section 6 of these regulations such halibut as is caught incidentally to fishing by that vessel in any area that

Northern Pacific Halibut Fishery (Convention) Act—continued

is closed to halibut fishing under Section 2 of these regulations with set lines (of the type commonly used in the Pacific coast halibut fishery) for other species, not to exceed at any time one pound of halibut for each seven pounds of salable fish actually utilized, of other species not including salmon or tuna, and such halibut may be sold as the catch of said vessel, the weight of all fish to be computed as with heads off and entrails removed, provided that it shall not be a violation of this regulation for any such vessel to have in possession halibut in addition to the amount herein allowed to be sold if such additional halibut shall not exceed thirty per cent of such amount and shall be forfeited and surrendered at the time of landing as provided in paragraph (d) of this section.

- (b) The catch of halibut taken and retained under such permit shall be limited to halibut which with the head on are 26 inches or more in length as measured from the tip of the lower jaw to the extreme end of the middle of the tail or to halibut which with the head off and entrails removed are 5 pounds or more in weight, and the possession of any halibut of less than the above length or the above weight, according to whether the head is on or off, by any vessel or by any master or operator of any vessel or by any person, firm or corporation, is prohibited.
- (c) Halibut retained under such permit shall not be landed or otherwise removed or be received by any person, firm or corporation from the catching vessel until all halibut on board shall have been reported to a customs, fishery or other authorized enforcement officer of either of said Governments by the captain or operator of said vessel and also by the person, firm or corporation receiving the halibut, and no halibut or other fish shall be landed or removed or be received from the catching vessel except with the permission of said officer and under such supervision as the said officer may deem advisable.
- (d) Halibut retained under such permit shall not be purchased or held in possession by any person other than the master, operator or crew of the catching vessel in excess of the proportion allowed in paragraph (a) of this section of these regulations until such excess whatever its origin shall have been forfeited and surrendered to the customs, fishery or other authorized officers of either of said Governments. In forfeiting such excess, the vessel shall be permitted to surrender any part of its catch of halibut, provided that the amount retained shall not exceed the proportion herein allowed.
- (e) Permits for the retention and landing of halibut in the year 1949 shall become invalid at 12 midnight of the 15th day of November of said year or at such earlier date as the International Fisheries Commission shall determine.

Issuance of Permits and Conditions Limiting Their Validity

- 6. (a) Any vessel which shall be used in fishing for other species than halibut in any area closed to halibut fishing under Section 2 of these regulations must have a halibut licence and a permit if it shall retain, land or sell any halibut caught incidentally to such fishing or possess any halibut of any origin during such fishing, as provided in Section 5 of these regulations.

Northern Pacific Halibut Fishery (Convention) Act—continued

- (b) The permit shall be shown by endorsement of the issuing officer on the face of the halibut licence form held by said vessel and shall show the area for which the permit is issued.
- (c) The permit shall terminate at the time of first landing thereafter of fish of any species and a new permit shall be secured before any subsequent fishing operation for which a permit is required.
- (d) A permit shall not be issued to any vessel which shall have halibut on board taken while said vessel was licensed to fish in an open area unless such halibut shall be considered as taken under the issued permit and is thereby subject to forfeiture when landed if in excess of the proportion permitted in paragraph (a) of Section 5 of these regulations.
- (e) A permit shall not be issued to, or be valid if held by, any vessel which shall fish with other than set lines of the type commonly used in the Pacific coast halibut fishery.
- (f) The permit of any vessel shall not be valid unless the permit is granted before departure from port for each fishing operation for which statistical returns are required. This granting of a permit shall be by customs officers or by fishery officers of either of said Governments when available at places where there are no customs officers and shall not be made unless the area in which the vessel will fish is entered on the halibut licence form and unless the provisions of Section 7 of these regulations have been complied with for all landings and all fishing operations since issue of the licence or permit, provided that if the master or operator of any vessel shall fail to comply with the provisions of Section 7 of these regulations, the permit of such vessel may be granted by customs officers upon evidence either that there has been a judicial determination of the offence or that the laws prescribing penalties therefor have been complied with, or that the said master or operator is no longer responsible for, nor sharing in, the operations of said vessel.
- (g) The permit of any vessel shall not be valid if said vessel shall have in its possession at any time halibut in excess of the amount allowed under paragraph (a) of Section 5.

Statistical Return by Vessels

- 7. (a) Statistical return as to the amount of halibut taken during fishing operations must be made by the master or operator of any vessel licensed under these regulations and as to the amount of halibut and other species by the master or operator of any vessel operating under permit as provided for in Sections 5 and 6 of these regulations, within 48 hours of landing, sale or transfer of halibut or of first entry thereafter into a port where there is an officer authorized to receive such return.
- (b) The statistical return must state the port of landing and the amount of each species taken within the area defined in these regulations, for which the vessel's licence is validated.
- (c) The statistical return must include all halibut landed or transferred to other vessels and all halibut held in possession on board and must be full, true and correct in all respects herein required. A copy of such return must be forwarded to the International Fisheries Commission at such times as the latter shall require.

Northern Pacific Halibut Fishery (Convention) Act—continued

- (d) The master or operator and/or any person engaged on shares in the operation of any vessel licenced or holding a permit under these regulations may be required by the International Fisheries Commission or by any officer of either of said Governments authorized to receive such return to certify to its correctness to the best of his information and belief and to support the certificate by a sworn statement. Validation of a halibut licence or issuance of a permit after such sworn return is made shall be provisional and shall not render the licence or permit valid in case the return shall later be shown to be false or fraudulently made.
- (e) The master or operator of any vessel holding a licence or permit under these regulations shall keep an accurate log of all fishing operations including therein date, locality, amount of gear used, and the amount of halibut taken daily in each such locality. This log record shall be open to inspection of representatives of the International Fisheries Commission authorized for this purpose.
- (f) The master, operator and/or any other person engaged on shares in the operation of any vessel licenced under these regulations may be required by the International Fisheries Commission or by any officer of either of said Governments to certify to the correctness of such log record to the best of his information and belief and to support the certificate by a sworn statement.

Statistical Return by Dealers

- 8. (a) All persons, firms or corporations that shall buy halibut or receive halibut for any purpose from fishing or transporting vessels or other carrier shall keep and on request furnish to customs officers or to any enforcing officer of either of said Governments or to representatives of the International Fisheries Commission, records of each purchase or receipt of halibut, showing date, locality, name of vessel, person, firm or corporation purchased or received from and the amount in pounds according to trade categories of the halibut and other species landed with the halibut.
- (b) All persons, firms or corporations receiving fish from a vessel fishing under permit as provided in Section 5 of these regulations shall within 48 hours make to an authorized enforcing officer of either of said Governments a signed statistical return showing the date, locality, name of vessel received from and the amount of halibut and of other species landed with the halibut and certifying that permission to receive such fish was secured in accordance with paragraph (c) of Section 5 of these regulations. Such persons, firms or corporations may be required by any officer of either of said Governments to support the accuracy of the above signed statistical return with a sworn statement.
- (c) All records of all persons, firms or corporations concerning the landing, purchase, receipt and sale of halibut and other species landed therewith shall be open at all times to inspection of any enforcement officer of either of said Governments or of any authorized representative of the International Fisheries Commission. Such persons, firms or corporations may be required to certify to the correctness of such records and to support the certificate by a sworn statement.

Northern Pacific Halibut Fishery (Convention) Act—continued

- (d) The possession by any person, firm or corporation of halibut which such person, firm or corporation knows to have been taken by a vessel without a valid halibut licence or a vessel without a permit when such licence or permit is required, is prohibited.

Closed Small Halibut Grounds

9. (a) The following areas have been found to be populated by small, immature halibut and are hereby closed to all halibut fishing and the possession of halibut of any origin is prohibited therein during fishing for other species:
- (b) First, that area in the waters off the coast of Alaska within the following boundary as stated in terms of the magnetic compass unless otherwise indicated: From the north extremity of Cape Ulitka, Noyes Island, approximately latitude $55^{\circ} 33' 48''$ N., longitude $133^{\circ} 43' 35''$ W., to the south extremity of Wood Island, approximately latitude $55^{\circ} 39' 44''$ N., longitude $133^{\circ} 42' 29''$ W.; thence to the east extremity of Timbered Islet, approximately latitude $55^{\circ} 41' 47''$ N., longitude $133^{\circ} 47' 42''$ W.; thence to the true west extremity of Timbered Islet, approximately latitude $55^{\circ} 41' 46''$ N., longitude $133^{\circ} 48' 01''$ W.; thence southwest three-quarters south sixteen and five-eighths miles to a point approximately latitude $55^{\circ} 34' 46''$ N., longitude $134^{\circ} 14' 40''$ W.; thence southeast by south twelve and one-half miles to a point approximately latitude $55^{\circ} 22' 23''$ N., longitude $134^{\circ} 12' 48''$ W.; thence northeast thirteen and seven-eighths miles to the southern extremity of Cape Addington, Noyes Island, latitude $55^{\circ} 26' 11''$ N., longitude $133^{\circ} 49' 12''$ W.; and to the point of origin on Cape Ulitka. The boundary lines herein indicated shall be determined from Chart 8157, as published by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey at Washington, D.C., in June 1929, and Chart 8152, as published by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey at Washington, D.C., in March, 1933, and reissued March, 1939, except for the point of Cape Addington which shall be determined from Chart 8158, as published by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey in December, 1923, provided that the duly authorized officers of the United States of America may at any time place a plainly visible mark or marks at any point or points as nearly as practicable on the boundary line defined herein, and such mark or marks shall thereafter be considered as correctly defining said boundary.
- (c) Second, that area lying in the waters off the northern coast of Graham Island, British Columbia, within the following boundary, and including the waters of Sturgess Bay, Masset Sound, Masset Inlet, and bays and inlets thereof; from the northwest extremity of Wiah Point, latitude $54^{\circ} 06' 50''$ N., longitude $132^{\circ} 19' 18''$ W., true north five and one-half miles to a point approximately latitude $54^{\circ} 12' 20''$ N., longitude $132^{\circ} 19' 18''$ W.; thence true east approximately sixteen and three-tenths miles to a point which shall lie northwest (according to magnetic compass at any time) of the highest point of Tow Hill, Graham Island, latitude $54^{\circ} 04' 24''$ N., longitude $131^{\circ} 48' 00''$ W.; thence southeast to the said highest point of Tow Hill. The points on the shoreline of the above mentioned island shall be determined from Chart 3754, published at the Admiralty, London, April 11, 1911, provided that the duly

Northern Pacific Halibut Fishery (Convention) Act—concluded

authorized officers of the Dominion of Canada may at any time place a plainly visible mark or marks at any point or points as nearly as practicable on the boundary line defined herein, and such marks shall thereafter be considered as correctly defining said boundary.

Dory Gear Prohibited

10. The use of any hand gurdy or other appliance in hauling halibut gear by hand power in any dory or small boat operated from a vessel licenced under the provisions of these regulations is prohibited in all convention waters.

Nets Prohibited

11. It is prohibited to retain halibut taken with a net of any kind or to have in possession any halibut while using any net or nets other than bait nets for the capture of other species of fish, nor shall any licence or permit held by any vessel under these regulations be valid during the use or possession on board of any net or nets other than bait nets, provided that the character and the use of said bait nets conform to the laws and regulations of the country where they may be utilized and that said bait nets are utilized for no other purpose than the capture of bait for said vessel.

Retention of Tagged Halibut

12. Nothing contained in these regulations shall prohibit any vessel at any time from retaining and landing any halibut which bears an International Fisheries Commission tag at the time of capture, provided that such halibut with the tag still attached is reported at the time of landing to representatives of the International Fisheries Commission or to enforcement officers of either of said Governments and is made available to them for examination.

Responsibility of Master

13. Wherever in these regulations any duty is laid upon any vessel, it shall be the personal responsibility of the master or operator of said vessel to see that said duty is performed and he shall personally be responsible for the performance of said duty. This provision shall not be construed to relieve any member of the crew of any responsibility with which he would otherwise be chargeable.

Supervision of Unloading and Weighing

14. The unloading and weighing of the halibut of any vessel licenced or holding a permit under these regulations shall be under such supervision as the customs or other authorized officer may deem advisable in order to assure the fulfilment of the provisions of these regulations.

Previous Regulations Superseded

15. These regulations shall supersede all previous regulations adopted pursuant to the Convention between the Dominion of Canada and the United States of America for preservation of the halibut fishery of the northern Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea, signed January 29, 1937, except as to offences occurring prior to the approval of these regulations. These regulations shall be effective as to each succeeding year, with the dates herein specified changed accordingly, until superseded by subsequently approved regulations. Any determination made by the International Fisheries Commission pursuant to these regulations shall become effective immediately.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES ACT. (R.S.C., 1927, c. 142)

See also DOMINION LANDS ACT; FISHERIES ACT; LAND TITLES ACT; ORDINANCES, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES; OLD AGE PENSIONS ACT.

1. *Seat of Government established at Ottawa*
2. *Tariff of fees for criminal cases and inquests.*

1. Seat of Government of Northwest Territories established at Ottawa

P.C. 1087

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

SATURDAY, the 20th day of May, 1922.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, and under the provisions of Section 5, Chapter 62, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, is pleased to order and doth hereby order that the seat of Government of the Northwest Territories be fixed as the City of Ottawa, County of Carleton, Province of Ontario, which has been the actual seat of such Government since the 24th August, 1905, the date upon which Mr. Fred White of Ottawa was appointed Commissioner of the Northwest Territories.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

2. Tariff of Fees applicable to Criminal Cases and Inquests in the Northwest Territories

P.C. 2750

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

THURSDAY, the 17th day of June, 1948.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice and pursuant to the provisions of section 71 of the Northwest Territories Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 142, is pleased to order as follows:

1. The Tariff of Fees and expenses to be paid to Crown Prosecutors, Sheriffs, Clerks of Court, Coroners, Justices of the Peace, Witnesses, Jurors, Interpreters and Stenographers, established by Order in Council P.C. 147 of 29th January, 1889, as amended, is hereby revoked; and

2. The following Tariff of Fees is hereby fixed and established as the Tariff of Fees to be paid to Witnesses, Jurors and Interpreters, Coroners, and Stenographers attending criminal trials and inquests and for Post Mortem examinations in the Northwest Territories, namely:

Northwest Territories Act—concluded

TARIFF OF FEES APPLICABLE TO CRIMINAL CASES AND INQUESTS
IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

1. Witnesses, Jurors and Interpreters:

- | | |
|--|---------|
| (1) For each day while necessarily engaged in going to, attending at, or returning from any criminal proceedings. | \$ 5.00 |
| (2) Actual travelling and living expenses of witnesses, jurors or interpreters who reside more than two miles from the place of trial may be allowed, if approved by the Sheriff or presiding magistrate or judge. | |
| (3) Professional men called to testify by the Crown may be allowed for each day in attendance and in addition to their actual travelling and living expenses the sum of.... | 10.00 |

2. Coroners:

- | | |
|---|-------|
| (1) For taking inquisitions | 25.00 |
| (2) Summoning jury | .50 |
| (3) Empanelling jury | 1.00 |
| (4) Summons for witness, each | .25 |
| (5) Warrants for arrest, each | 1.00 |
| (6) When a coroner uses his own motor vehicle in connection with any proceeding he will be allowed, per mile, for the distance necessarily travelled the sum of | .15 |

When it is necessary for a coroner to travel by air or water the authority of the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories must first be obtained otherwise the expenses may not be approved.

All necessary travelling expenses, hotels, meals, or other services must, if possible, be covered by proper vouchers which are to be attached to the account, which will be submitted to the Commissioner for taxation by the Deputy Minister of Justice.

3. Post Mortem Examinations:

The physician or surgeon who makes any post mortem examination to determine the cause of a death may be paid a fee of	50.00
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4. Stenographers:

- | | |
|--|-------|
| (1) For each day attending to record testimony, the sum of.. | 10.00 |
| (2) For transcribing evidence, per folio | .15 |
| (3) For each additional copy, per folio | .10 |

5. Civil Servants:

The fees prescribed herein shall not be paid to any Crown prosecutor, Sheriff, witness, juror, interpreter, coroner, stenographer or medical officer who is a Civil Servant.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

OATHS OF ALLEGIANCE ACT, (R.S.C., 1927, c. 143)

No statutory orders or regulations have been made under this statute.

OATS AND BARLEY—SUM PAYABLE FOR

See WHEAT AND GRAIN (Canadian Wheat Board Act).

OFFICIAL SECRETS ACT. (1939, c. 49)**Grosse Isle declared prohibited place**

P.C. 4728

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of November, 1947.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS during the recent war there was operated jointly by the Army and the Department of Agriculture a War Diseases Control Station on Grosse Isle, County of Montmagny, Province of Quebec, where there were carried out under the direction of the Dominion Animal Pathologist and other scientists bacteriological research projects of a highly secret nature;

AND WHEREAS due to its isolated location and the facilities for research which have been established, it has been agreed between the Department of Agriculture, the Army and the Defence Research Board that the latter should assume responsibility for maintaining the buildings and equipment of the station in a state of good order and repair for use in the event of an emergency;

AND WHEREAS it is considered advisable and expedient in the national interest that Grosse Isle, which is property of the Crown, be declared a prohibited place within the meaning of The Official Secrets Act, for the following reasons:

- (a) The station on Grosse Isle has been used as a work of defence and due to the unique nature of the installations is being maintained for such use in the future;
- (b) The Dominion Animal Pathologist considers the actual soil of the island to be toxic in certain areas and recommends that the island be declared a prohibited place;
- (c) There exists a constant fire hazard, as the island is heavily wooded and there are few facilities to protect the buildings and equipment, which are valued at over a million dollars;
- (d) The staff of three caretakers employed by the Defence Research Board is inadequate to protect the station against trespassers unless all possible steps are taken to warn them off the island;
- (e) Damage to the installations at Grosse Isle would impair the defence facilities of Canada.

THEREFORE His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of National Defence, and pursuant to the provisions of The Official Secrets Act, chapter 49 of the Statutes of Canada, 1939, is pleased to declare and doth hereby declare Grosse Isle, County of Montmagny, Province of Quebec, a prohibited place within the meaning of the said Act.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

OLD AGE PENSIONS ACT. (R.S.C., 1927, c. 156)

1. *The Old Age Pensions Regulations.*
2. *Old Age Pensions, Northwest Territories.*

1. The Old Age Pensions Regulations

P.C. 1860

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

THURSDAY, the 29th day of April, 1948.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS by reason of amendments to the Old Age Pensions Act, made by Chapter 67 of the Statutes of Canada, 1947, it is necessary to amend the regulations under the Old Age Pensions Act which were established by Order in Council P.C. 1732 of May 1st, 1947.

NOW, THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of National Health and Welfare and pursuant to the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act, Chapter 156 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is pleased to order as follows:

1. The regulations under the Old Age Pensions Act established by Order in Council P.C. 1732 of May 1, 1947, are hereby revoked; and

2. The attached "The Old Age Pensions Regulations" are hereby made and established in substitution for the regulations hereby revoked.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

REGULATIONS

Part I

GENERAL

Short Title

1. These Regulations may be cited as The Old Age Pensions Regulations.

Interpretation

2. (1) In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires,

- (a) "Act" means the Old Age Pensions Act;
- (b) "application" means application for a pension in the form prescribed by the pension authority and as required by these Regulations;
- (c) "applicant" means a person who is resident in Canada and who makes application for a pension, and who, in the case of an applicant for an old age pension, alleges that he has reached the

Old Age Pensions Act—continued

age of sixty-nine years and six months, or, in the case of an applicant for a pension in respect of blindness, alleges that he has reached the age of twenty years and six months and that he is blind;

- (d) “lodge” means to be present in person;
- (e) “self-contained domestic establishment” means a dwelling house, apartment, or other place of residence in which the applicant or his dependent ordinarily sleeps and has his meals and which contains at least one bedroom.

Provision as to Notices

3. (1) Any notice or other document required or authorized to be sent or delivered for the purpose of these Regulations shall be in writing.

(2) Any notice or other document required or authorized to be sent or delivered to any person by the pension authority for the purpose of these Regulations shall be deemed to be duly sent or delivered at the time at which the notice or document is posted to that person at his ordinary address.

Application

4. (1) Application shall be deemed to have been made only when an application completed by the applicant (or, where the pension authority is satisfied that the applicant is unable to complete the application on account of physical infirmity or mental illness or for any other valid reason an application completed by some responsible person on behalf of the applicant) is actually received in the office of the pension authority for the province in which the applicant is resident.

(2) Without restricting the right of the pension authority to prescribe the form or contents of an application, an application shall state:

- (a) the full name of the applicant including, in the case of a married woman, her full maiden name, and, in the case of an applicant who has changed his name, the name before such change was made;
- (b) the present address of the applicant, place and date of birth (including the place and date of birth of the spouse) and place or places of residence during the twenty years preceding the date of application;
- (c) particulars as to the sex and marital status of the applicant including, in the case of a blind, unmarried person with a dependent child or children, the names and ages of such children and, in the case of a married person, whether such person is living with his or her spouse and whether such spouse is sighted or blind;
- (d) the occupation, income and means of subsistence of the applicant and spouse;
- (e) particulars of any real or personal property owned by the applicant or spouse at the date of application, and particulars of any personal property exceeding the total value of five hundred dollars and of any real property which the applicant or spouse transferred to any person or persons within the five years preceding the date of application.

Old Age Pensions Act—continued

(3) The application shall be supported by a statutory declaration of the applicant or person making application on behalf of the applicant to the effect that all the statements in the application are true to the best of his knowledge and belief and that no information required to be given has been concealed or omitted.

(4) Every pension authority shall supply, without charge, a form of application to any person who desires to make an application and, if so requested, shall give all information and assistance in completing the application; such form of application shall include a quotation of subsections five and six of this section.

(5) No person shall knowingly obtain or receive a pension that he is not under the Act and these Regulations authorized to obtain or receive and no person shall knowingly aid or abet another person to obtain or receive a pension that such other person is not under the Act and these Regulations authorized to obtain or receive.

(6) Every person who violates subsection five of this section is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

Investigation of Claims

5. (1) The pension authority shall, in respect of each application, cause an investigation to be made into the facts and circumstances as therein set out and such other matters as may be necessary to determine the eligibility of the applicant for a pension and, if the applicant is so eligible and such investigation was made not sooner than four months before the date of the proposed commencement of the pension, shall determine the rate of pension payable and shall thereupon approve the application accordingly.

(2) Where an application has been so approved and a pension is being paid, the pension authority shall, each year during the lifetime of the pensioner, cause an investigation to be made into the circumstances of the pensioner and the use to which the pension is being put to determine whether such pensioner continues to be eligible for pension and the amount thereof.

(3) Before altering the rate of pension being paid to the pensioner or before suspending or reinstating a pension which has been suspended, the pension authority shall cause an investigation to be made into the circumstances of the pensioner; provided that in any individual case the pension authority may, in lieu of such investigation, make such inquiry and obtain such information as it deems adequate.

(4) The reports of any investigation shall be filed with the application and shall be available at any time for inspection by officials of the Government of Canada.

(5) An investigation required by this section shall be made by an investigator in the employ of the pension authority or the provincial government or by any other agency recommended by the pension authority and approved by the Minister, and such investigator or a representative of such agency shall, in the course of such investigation, personally interview the applicant or pensioner as the case may be.

Old Age Pensions Act—continued

(6) All applications and accompanying documents received by any person other than the pension authority shall be forwarded to the pension authority and no person other than the pension authority shall approve or reject any application or alter the rate of pension.

Age

6. (1) For the purpose of enabling the pension authority to consider the eligibility of an applicant as regards age, the applicant shall forward to the pension authority a certificate of birth or of baptism, or, if neither certificate is obtainable, shall forward any other documentary evidence that he may have or be able to obtain from which his age may be determined.

(2) If the pension authority is satisfied that the applicant is unable to furnish satisfactory evidence as to his age as provided in subsection one of this section, the pension authority shall endeavour to obtain information from other sources and, in the case of an applicant who alleges he was born in Canada, the pension authority shall, if records for the period in question are available in the province where he alleges he was born, first request the registrar of vital statistics in that province to make a search for information as to his age.

(3) If the pension authority is unable to obtain information as provided in subsections one and two of this section it shall request the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to make a search of the census records for information as to the age of the applicant, subject to the following:

- (a) a request for census information by a pension authority shall be made with the consent in writing of the person regarding whom the information is required;
- (b) the specific locality (city, town, village, township or rural municipality) in which the applicant resided at the date of the census aforesaid shall be stated in the request; and
- (c) any information supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shall be confidential and shall not be used for any other purpose than that of the administration of the Act.

(4) If, after thorough search and enquiry, the pension authority is unable to obtain from the applicant, or elsewhere, sufficient evidence as to his age in accordance with subsections one, two and three of this section, it may take into account such evidence as it may be able to obtain for the purpose of establishing the age of the applicant.

(5) Notwithstanding anything in this section the pension authority shall not be bound to accept any document or evidence as final and conclusive of the facts therein given or contained and any document or evidence submitted to or obtained by the pension authority as proof of age shall be rebuttable at any time.

Marital Status

7. For the purpose of enabling the pension authority to consider the eligibility of an applicant as regards marital status, the pension authority may accept a certificate of marriage or, if no such certificate is procurable, such other evidence as it deems satisfactory.

Old Age Pensions Act—continued

Residence

8. For the purpose of enabling the pension authority to consider the eligibility of an applicant as regards residence in Canada or in a province, the pension authority may take into account, together with any other evidence that it may be able to obtain, a statutory declaration made by any reliable and disinterested person, other than the applicant, covering such facts as to which such person has personal knowledge.

9. (1) Intervals of absence of an applicant from Canada during the twenty years immediately preceding the date of the proposed commencement of pension which are of a temporary nature and which when totalled and averaged do not exceed sixty days per year shall be deemed not to have interrupted the residence in Canada of such applicant during such period. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply in respect of cases coming within the provisions of subsections (2), (3) and (4) of this section.

(2) If an applicant, while a resident of Canada, has temporarily absented himself therefrom for the purpose of engaging in

- (a) employment on a ship or on a fishing boat;
- (b) employment on trains running out of Canada operated by any railway company having its head office in Canada;
- (c) seasonal employment, such as lumbering or harvesting, for not more than six months in any one year;
- (d) employment by or as a representative of a Canadian firm or corporation, or while he was himself a member of such a firm;
- (e) employment by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration or by United Nations or one of its specialized agencies; or
- (f) missionary work with any religious group or organization

and, at the termination of such employment, he returned to Canada, he shall be deemed to have continued to reside in Canada during such absence if, during the period thereof, he had in Canada a permanent place of abode to which, whenever he was absent therefrom, he had the intention of returning, or he maintained in Canada, a self-contained domestic establishment.

(3) If an applicant, while a resident of Canada, has temporarily absented himself therefrom

- (a) while he was employed and paid by the Government of Canada, or by the government of any province; or
- (b) during the first or second world war while he was a member of the forces of any country allied with Canada or was engaged in work in connection with the prosecution of any such war for Canada or its allies,

and at the termination of his duties abroad he returned to Canada he shall be presumed to have continued to reside in Canada during such absence.

(4) An applicant who is a married woman or a widow and who was absent from Canada with her husband while he was absent from Canada in any of the circumstances provided for by subsection two or three of this section, shall, during the period of such absence with him, be deemed to have continued to reside in Canada during such absence.

Old Age Pensions Act—continued*Income*

10. In determining income for the purpose of the Act the pension authority shall in each case take into account the amount or value of all income and contributions received, whether in cash or in kind, other than—

- (a) mothers' allowances paid pursuant to provincial legislation;
- (b) family allowances paid pursuant to the Family Allowances Act, 1944;
- (c) cost of living allowances or supplemental allowances paid by any province to persons in receipt of pensions under the Act;
- (d) pay allotted or assigned by a member of the naval, military or air forces of Canada, serving on active service, where no dependents' allowance has been awarded in respect of the pensioner or the spouse of such pensioner;
- (e) direct relief in an amount considered reasonable by the pension authority if paid out of moneys provided only by the municipality or the province in which the pensioner resides, or by both;
- (f) casual gifts of small value;
- (g) contributions other than for ordinary maintenance to pensioners who require special care; and
- (h) any amount considered reasonable by the pension authority received by a pensioner in receipt of a pension in respect of blindness under the Act for the purpose of obtaining the services of a guide.

11. For the purpose of reckoning the value of the income received by a pensioner (or in the case of a married pensioner living with his spouse, by the pensioner and his spouse) from any interest in real or personal property, other than that specified in section ten of these Regulations, whether the pensioner or his spouse acquired the interest prior to making the application or subsequent thereto;

- (a) the pension authority shall, in the case of real property,
 - (i) that is used exclusively as a residence or shelter by the pensioner, consider as income an amount that, in the opinion of the pension authority, is fairly equivalent to the amount that the pensioner might reasonably be expected to pay for rent, but in fixing such amount the pension authority may, in its discretion, deduct all or any part of the cost of maintaining such property other than any payment of principal on any mortgage or agreement for sale thereon;
 - (ii) that is not used exclusively as a residence or shelter by the pensioner, consider as income the net revenue that, in the opinion of the pension authority, such property should or might reasonably be expected to yield, and, if such property is revenue bearing, the pension authority may accept as the value of the income thereon the net revenue therefrom, after deducting reasonable and necessary expenses of maintaining such property, other than any payment of principal on any mortgage or agreement for sale thereon, if satisfied that such net revenue is fair and reasonable;
- (b) the pension authority shall, in the case of personal property,

Old Age Pensions Act—continued

- (i) where the pensioner is not living with a spouse, consider as income the amount of an Immediate Canadian Government Annuity, Ordinary Life Plan, payable monthly, purchasable with the proceeds of such personal property and calculated as of the actual age of such pensioner or seventy years, whichever is the lower;
- (ii) where the pensioner is living with a spouse, consider as income in respect of each spouse the amount of annuity purchasable with the proceeds of the personal property of each spouse respectively and calculated as of the actual age of each or the age of seventy years, whichever is the lower;
- (iii) the expression "personal property" as used in this section, shall, in the case of a pensioner not living with a spouse, mean personal property which exceeds two hundred and fifty dollars in value; and, in the case of a pensioner who is living with a spouse, means one-half the total value of the personal property jointly and severally owned by them, which exceeds two hundred and fifty dollars in value.

12. (1) Subject as in this section provided, where the pensioner could purchase an annuity with the proceeds of personal property but fails to do so, the amount of annuity calculated as provided in paragraph (b) of section eleven of these Regulations shall be considered as annual income during the life of the pensioner.

(2) Where the pension authority has obtained satisfactory evidence that the value of the personal property of the pensioner (or in the case of a married pensioner living with his spouse, of the pensioner and his spouse) has been reduced by payment of medical, nursing or hospital accounts for the pensioner or his spouse or funeral expenses of the spouse, the pension authority may, in its discretion, reduce the value of such personal property at that time by the amount of such accounts and recalculate the annual income as provided by paragraph (b) of section eleven of these Regulations.

(3) Where the pensioner while not in receipt of pension, utilizes personal property for living expenses for himself and his spouse, if any, the pension authority may, in its discretion, reduce the value of such personal property annually by an amount not in excess of the maximum income that such pensioner would otherwise be entitled to receive under the Act and, at the time pension is reinstated, recalculate the annual income as provided by paragraph (b) of section eleven of these Regulations.

(4) Where the pensioner or his spouse re-converts into real property for use exclusively as a residence or shelter by the pensioner, personal property derived from the sale of real property held at the time pension was granted, the pension authority may, in lieu of calculating as income of such pensioner the annuity value of the personal property so re-converted as provided in these Regulations, consider as income an amount that, in the opinion of the pension authority, is fairly equivalent to the amount that the pensioner might reasonably be expected to pay for rent therefor less any deductions therefrom that the pension authority considers should be made for all or any part of the cost of maintaining such property other than any payment of principal on any mortgage or agreement for sale thereon.

Old Age Pensions Act—continued*Transfer of Property*

13. (1) When the applicant or his spouse has made any assignment or transfer of property exceeding in value five hundred dollars within the five years preceding the date of application, the pension authority shall require the applicant to furnish all available information with respect to such assignment or transfer of property and from the evidence furnished shall determine whether or not such assignment or transfer was an assignment or transfer for the purpose of qualifying the applicant for pension or for a larger pension than he would otherwise be entitled to receive.

(2) Any assignment or transfer within the provisions of subsection one of this section shall, in the absence of evidence to rebut the presumption, be presumed to have been made for the purpose of qualifying the applicant for a pension or for a larger pension than he would otherwise be entitled to receive.

(3) When the pension authority is satisfied that an assignment or transfer was made for the purpose of qualifying the applicant for a pension or for a larger pension than he would otherwise be entitled to receive, the rate at which the value of the interest that the pensioner or his spouse had in such property is to be exhausted, as provided in section 9 (1) (a) of the Act, shall be the amount of the maximum income allowable to such applicant under the Act.

When Pension Shall Commence

14. (1) Every pension shall commence on the first day of the month following the month in which the application is approved; provided that where such approval is given after the last day of the month in which the application was received by the pension authority and delay in approval has resulted from circumstances beyond the control of the applicant, the pension authority may, in its discretion, declare that such approval shall be effective as of an earlier date which shall, in no case, be prior to the first day of the month following the month in which the application was received by the pension authority, or the first day of the month following the month in which the applicant, in the case of an application for old age pension, attains the age of seventy years (or, in the case of an application for pension in respect of blindness, attains the age of twenty-one years) whichever is the later.

(2) Where a pension is suspended at the request of the pensioner, the pension shall not be reinstated prior to the date on which the pensioner requests reinstatement.

(3) Except in the case of a pensioner in receipt of pension in the Northwest Territories no pension shall be paid for any period of more than one month during which the pensioner is receiving direct relief out of moneys provided in whole or in part by Canada.

Manner Payable

15. Pensions shall be payable monthly in arrears and shall be paid by cheque in the form approved by the pension authority.

Old Age Pensions Act—continued

Incapacity of Pensioner

16. (1) In the event of the incapacity of any pensioner through infirmity, illness or any other cause, or, if the pension authority considers that the pensioner is using or is likely to use his pension otherwise than for his own benefit, the pension authority may pay the whole or any part of the pension of such pensioner to a trustee or trustees appointed by such pension authority to be expended for the benefit of the pensioner.

(2) Any such trustee or trustees appointed by such pension authority may resign or be removed by the pension authority and the pension authority may appoint another trustee or trustees in the place of the trustee or trustees resigned or removed.

(3) Any trustee so appointed shall, when required by the pension authority, make returns showing the amount of the pension received, the amount that has been expended for the benefit of the pensioner and the balance remaining in the hands of the trustee.

(4) Where a pensioner is being maintained in any institution appointed as trustee for the pensioner, the pension authority shall pay to such institution the whole or such proportion of the pension as is considered by the pension authority to be a reasonable sum for the maintenance of the pensioner and may require the institution to make available to the pensioner therefrom a sum which it considers a reasonable amount for his personal use.

Suspension of Pension

17. (1) The payment of a pension shall be suspended

- (a) during the absence of a pensioner from Canada; provided that the pension authority may continue the payment of pension for any period of absence not exceeding ninety days in any calendar year where, in the opinion of the pension authority, the circumstances warrant such payment;
- (b) during any imprisonment exceeding thirty days of a pensioner convicted of an offence;
- (c) during the confinement of a pensioner as a public charge in any public mental institution;
- (d) during the period that a pensioner fails to comply with the provisions of the Act and these Regulations, or fails to furnish to the pension authority any information that he is required to furnish.

(2) A pension authority shall recover from a pensioner any sum improperly paid by way of pension whether such sum was paid as the result of non-disclosure of facts, misrepresentations or any other cause, and, if the pension authority is unable to recover the whole of such sum, the pension authority shall suspend the payment of the pension of such pensioner until the aggregate amount of the suspended payments equals the sum improperly paid less any amount that has been recovered prior to such suspension; where the pensioner has not been guilty of fraud or misrepresentation the pension authority, in its discretion, may reduce the pension by an amount of not less than five dollars each month, so that,

Old Age Pensions Act—continued

in a period not exceeding thirty-six months, the pension authority will recover the amount of such overpayment, but in the event of the death of the pensioner prior to such recovery, the pension authority shall file a claim against the estate of the pensioner, if any, for any balance at that time remaining unpaid.

(3) If, after the granting of a pension, a pensioner or his spouse makes any assignment or transfer of real or personal property without the approval of the pension authority, the payment of his pension may be suspended until the value of the equity of the pensioner in the real or personal property assigned or transferred has been exhausted at the rate of the maximum income allowable to such pensioner under the Act.

Increase or Reduction of Pension

18. Every pensioner shall forthwith report to the pension authority any change in his financial condition or in the financial condition of his spouse.

19. Any pensioner who desires to apply for an increase of pension to which he may be entitled under the Act, shall notify the pension authority and shall furnish all necessary information.

Management of Pensioner's Property

20. Any pension authority may, if so authorized by law of the province, and with the consent of the pensioner, assume the management of any property belonging to the pensioner.

21. The amount recovered by a pension authority from a pensioner or from the estate of a deceased pensioner in respect of any pension shall be distributed among the province granting the pension, Canada and any other province which has reimbursed the province granting the pension, in accordance with the amount of any such pension borne by each of them.

Accounting

22. Any sums due by Canada to any province in settlement of Canada's share of the net amount expended by any province in the payment of pensions shall be ascertained as of the last day of March, June, September and December, shall be audited by the provincial auditor and shall be paid on the certificate of the provincial auditor as soon thereafter as possible, subject to final audit by officials of the Government of Canada.

23. In calculating the amount due by Canada to any province no account shall be taken of any sums that, under the provisions of the Act, such province is liable to reimburse another province or to be reimbursed by another province in respect of a pension granted therein or in such other province, nor shall any account be taken of the cost of administering or paying pensions.

24. In calculating the amount in respect of which any province is entitled to be reimbursed by another province under the provisions of the Act, regard shall be had only to the net amount of the pension paid by the province to be reimbursed after deducting therefrom the amount payable by Canada on account of such pension.

Old Age Pensions Act—continued

25. Balances due by one province to another province under the provisions of the Act shall be settled quarterly as of the same date as the sums due by Canada are payable from time to time.

26. The Minister charged with the administration of the Act may, at any time, require the province to furnish information, detailed or otherwise, in connection with statements of account rendered by the province, and shall have authority to order an examination, inspection and audit of all expenditures under the Act in any province, and the accounts with respect thereto, and the province shall permit the inspection in such examination of all papers and documents relating to pensions payments.

Interprovincial Board

27. The Governor in Council may appoint an interprovincial Board to interpret and recommend alterations in the Regulations.

Part II*Pensions for Blind Persons*

28. An applicant or other person shall be deemed to be blind only when the visual acuity of such applicant or other person, after correction through the use of proper refractive lens, is not more than 6/60 Snellen or the field of vision in each eye is reduced to less than ten degrees.

29. The pension authority forthwith after the investigation required by subsection one of section five of these Regulations is made and before approving the application, if it is satisfied that the applicant fulfills the conditions set out in sub-paragraphs (ii), (iii) and (iv) of paragraph (a), paragraphs (b) and (c) of section 8A and subsection (1) of section 9 of the Act, shall forward to the Minister the full name and address of the applicant and shall certify that the applicant has fulfilled such conditions.

30. (1) Upon receipt of the information as provided in section twenty-nine of these Regulations, the Minister, except as provided in section thirty-one of these Regulations, shall instruct the pension authority to have the applicant medically examined.

(2) The pension authority shall thereupon arrange with an oculist, who has been approved by the Minister, for the examination of the applicant and shall notify the applicant accordingly. The expenses of such examination, other than the cost of transportation and living expenses of the applicant incidental to such examination, may be paid out of moneys appropriated therefor by Parliament.

(3) The oculist shall conduct an examination in accordance with these Regulations and any instructions given by the Minister to whom he shall forward a report thereof on forms provided for that purpose.

(4) The Minister shall, upon receipt of such report, issue a certificate and shall forward the same to the pension authority; the certificate shall state *inter alia*

- (a) whether or not the applicant is blind within the meaning of the Old Age Pensions Act and Regulations;
- (b) whether or not the applicant is likely to continue to be blind within the meaning of the Old Age Pensions Act and Regulations; and

Old Age Pensions Act—continued

- (c) the times at or before which additional medical examinations, if any, should be made to ascertain that the applicant continues to be blind within the meaning of the Old Age Pensions Act and Regulations.

(5) The pension authority, upon receipt of a certificate which certifies that the applicant is blind within the meaning of the Act and Regulations, may thereupon determine the rate of pension payable and approve the application in accordance with subsection one of section five of these Regulations; provided that if the pension authority is not satisfied that the applicant is blind within the meaning of the Act and Regulations, it may, notwithstanding the certificate, refuse to approve such application but shall, in such event, advise the Minister giving the reasons therefor.

31. Where the Minister has received satisfactory information that the applicant is blind within the meaning of the Act and Regulations he may dispense with the examination required by section thirty of these Regulations and forthwith issue the certificate as provided by subsection four thereof.

32. No pension shall be granted or paid until the Minister has certified that the applicant is blind within the meaning of the Act and Regulations.

33. No pension which has been suspended for a period in excess of six months shall be reinstated without first obtaining a certificate under section thirty or thirty-one of these Regulations.

34. The Minister may, at any time, require an applicant or pensioner to report for medical examination and to furnish such information as he or the pension authority may from time to time require.

35. No pensioner shall solicit alms and an applicant or pensioner who is found to have solicited alms may, in addition to any other action authorized by these Regulations, be required to furnish an undertaking to desist from soliciting alms in the future.

36. For the purpose of determining the age of a child of a pensioner, regard may be had to the documents or other evidence mentioned or referred to in section six of these Regulations.

37. For the purpose of determining whether a child of a pensioner is prevented from earning a livelihood by reason of physical or mental incapacity, the pension authority shall be guided by a certificate of a duly qualified medical practitioner.

38. (1) Any person receiving an old age pension under the Act may apply for a pension in respect of blindness in lieu of such old age pension. A pension in respect of blindness may be granted to such person upon compliance with the provisions of the Act and Regulations and thereupon the pension authority shall transfer the pension from the old age pension pay-list to the blind persons' pension pay-list and advise the Minister thereof in its monthly report.

(2) Any person receiving a pension in respect of blindness may, if otherwise eligible, request an old age pension in lieu thereof and the pension authority may thereupon transfer the pension from the blind persons' pension pay-list to the old age pension pay-list and advise the Minister thereof in its monthly report.

Old Age Pensions Act—continued

39. Records and accounts in connection with pensions for blind persons under the Act shall be segregated by the pension authority; advice of payments to such persons, as well as all changes in the rate of pension, shall be made monthly to the Minister on a separate statement certified by the chief officer of the pension authority and the provincial auditor.

2. Administration and Payment of Pensions in the Northwest Territories

P.C. 3421

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of July, 1949.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS by Order in Council P.C. 5285 of 23rd December 1947 a scheme for the administration and payment of pensions in the Northwest Territories under the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act was approved pursuant to Section 6 of the said Act;

AND WHEREAS Chapter 19 of the Statutes of 1949 amended the Old Age Pensions Act by increasing the amount of the maximum pension to which the Government of Canada is authorized to contribute from thirty dollars to forty dollars a month;

AND WHEREAS it is desirable that pensions be paid in the Northwest Territories at the increased rate from May 1, 1949;

AND WHEREAS new agreements have been made with the Provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan providing for old age pensions at the increased rate, pursuant to the said amendment;

AND WHEREAS the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, in lieu of the scheme established by Order in Council P.C. 5285 of 23rd December 1947, has submitted the following scheme for the administration and payment of pensions in the Northwest Territories:

1. The Department of National Health and Welfare is authorized and directed to pay pensions monthly by bank cheque to persons in the Northwest Territories who qualify for pension under the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act as amended and the Regulations made thereunder; to keep such records and books of accounts of receipts and expenditures as may be necessary, and to do such other acts and things as are incidental, conducive or necessary to the proper administration of pensions in the Northwest Territories under the provisions of the said Act and Regulations.

2. Every person in the Northwest Territories who makes application for a pension under the said Act shall complete such forms and furnish such evidence and proofs of claim from time to time as may be required by the Department of National Health and Welfare and each such application shall be referred to the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories for approval before any pension is granted.

Old Age Pensions Act—continued

3. The Department of National Health and Welfare will, in manner prescribed by the Old Age Pensions Act as amended and Regulations thereunder, deal with an application for pension made by any person who is resident in the Northwest Territories and, if satisfied that such person is properly and lawfully entitled to receive pension under the conditions specified in the said Act and Regulations, pay a maximum pension of \$480 yearly, such maximum pension to be reduced in the case of:—

- (i) an unmarried sighted person by the amount of any income received by such person in excess of \$120 a year; and
- (ii) a sighted person married to and living with a sighted spouse who is in receipt of pension, by one-half the amount of any income received by such person and his spouse in excess of \$120 a year; and
- (iii) a sighted person married to and living with a sighted spouse not in receipt of pension, by the amount of any income received by such person and his spouse in excess of \$600 a year; and
- (iv) a sighted person married to and living with a blind spouse who is in receipt of pension by one-half the amount of any income received by such person and his spouse in excess of \$240 a year; and
- (v) a sighted person married to and living with a blind spouse who is not in receipt of pension by the amount of any income received by such person and his spouse in excess of \$720 a year; and
- (vi) an unmarried blind person without a dependent child or children, by the amount of any income received by such person in excess of \$240 a year; and
- (vii) an unmarried blind person with a dependent child or children, by the amount of any income received by such person in excess of \$440 a year; and
- (viii) a blind person married to and living with a sighted spouse who is in receipt of pension by one-half the amount of any income received by such person and his spouse in excess of \$240 a year; and
- (ix) a blind person married to and living with a sighted spouse who is not in receipt of pension by the amount of any income received by such person and his spouse in excess of \$720 a year; and
- (x) a blind person married to and living with a blind spouse who is in receipt of pension, by one-half the amount of any income received by such person and his spouse in excess of \$360 a year; and
- (xi) a blind person married to and living with a blind spouse who is not in receipt of pension by the amount of any income received by such person and his spouse in excess of \$840 a year.

Old Age Pensions Act—concluded

THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Mines and Resources, is pleased, hereby, to revoke the scheme approved by Order in Council P.C. 5285 of 23rd December 1947 and to approve, in lieu thereof and effective May 1, 1949, the scheme for the administration and payment of pensions in the Northwest Territories above set out.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG ACT. (1929, c. 49)

1. *Opium and Narcotic Drug Regulations.*
2. *Amendment to Schedule to Act.*

1. The Opium and Narcotic Drug Regulations

P.C. 3104

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

TUESDAY, the 23rd day of July, 1946.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General, on the recommendation of the Minister of National Health and Welfare, and pursuant to the provisions of The Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, 1929, as amended by Chapter 11 of the Statutes of 1946, is pleased to order as follows:

1. The regulations established under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, 1929, by Order in Council of the 6th July, 1938 (P.C. 1538) are hereby revoked as of and from the first day of September, 1946.

2. The annexed regulations entitled "The Opium and Narcotic Drug Act Regulations" are hereby made and established, effective the first day of September, 1946, in the place and stead of the regulations hereby revoked.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

THE OPIUM AND NARCOTIC DRUG REGULATIONS

1. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires,
 - (a) "Act" means The Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, 1929;
 - (b) "Department" means the Department of National Health and Welfare;
 - (c) "Form" means and includes any form approved by the Minister.

Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—continued

2. An application for a licence for the sale, manufacture, production or distribution (other than by a retail druggist) of any drug mentioned in the Schedule to the Act, may be made to the Minister on Form M-1, and an application for a licence for a retail druggist to manufacture such drugs or preparations containing the same may be made to the Minister on Form M-2. Copies of these forms may be obtained on application to the above mentioned Department.
3. The following classes of licences may be granted upon payment of the fees hereinafter respectively set forth:
 - (1) A licence in Form M-3 or Form M-4, as the case may be, for each importation or exportation of any drug or drugs mentioned in the Schedule to the Act,
 - (a) where the value of the drug to be imported or exported exceeds \$25.00 \$ 5.00
 - (b) where the value of the drug to be imported or exported does not exceed \$25.00 no charge
 - (2) A licence in form M-5 for a manufacturer or dealer, other than a retail druggist, to manufacture, distribute and sell any drug or drugs mentioned in the Schedule to the Act \$25.00
 - (3) A licence in Form M-7 for a retail druggist to manufacture any drug or drugs mentioned in the Schedule to the Act, or any preparations containing the same in accordance with the provisions of section eight of the Act \$ 5.00
 - (4) A licence in Form M-7A to cultivate, gather or produce Cannabis Sativa under such conditions as are prescribed therein \$25.00
4. Licences issued under these Regulations are subject to cancellation at the discretion of the Minister.
5. (1) Licences issued under subsection one of section three of these Regulations are valid only for the particular importation or exportation with respect to which they are issued.
 - (2) Licences issued under subsections two, three and four of section three of these Regulations are valid for one year commencing on the first day of January and expiring on the thirty-first day of December next.
6. Any drug mentioned in the Schedule to the Act may be imported or entered at any of the following Canadian Ports, viz.: Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Halifax, N.S.; Saint John, N.B.; Quebec, P.Q.; Montreal, P.Q.; Ottawa, Ont.; Kingston, Ont.; Toronto, Ont.; Hamilton, Ont.; Windsor, Ont.; Walkerville, Ont.; London, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Regina, Sask.; Calgary, Alta.; Vancouver, B.C.; Victoria, B.C.; and no person shall import or enter any drug through any other port or place in Canada.

Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—continued

7. Any drug mentioned in the Schedule to the Act may be entered for export from Canada at any of the following Canadian Customs Ports, viz.: Sydney, N.S.; Halifax, N.S.; Saint John, N.B.; Quebec, P.Q.; Montreal, P.Q.; Highwater, P.Q.; Lacolle, P.Q.; Cornwall, Ont.; Windsor, Ont.; Walkerville, Ont.; Toronto, Ont.; Bridgeburg, Ont.; Sarnia, Ont.; Emerson, Man.; North Portal, Sask.; Vancouver, B.C.; Victoria, B.C.; and no person shall export any drug through any other port or place in Canada.
8. Raw Opium, or any drug mentioned in the Schedule to the Act, intended for exportation from Canada, shall be securely packed, and such package shall be sealed in such a manner as to prevent the contents of the package being opened without the seals being broken, and every such package containing such drug shall bear on the outside wrapper and in a conspicuous place, the following inscription, "THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS (Insert Name of Drug)."
9. (1) Every manufacturer or dealer licensed under this Act shall, in a suitable book kept for such purpose, make and preserve a record,
 - (a) of the name and the quantity of any drug mentioned in the Schedule to the Act that he receives, the date of receiving such drug, and the name and address of the person from whom the same was received, in accordance with Form M-8;
 - (b) of the name and quantity of such drug used for manufacturing, and the name and quantity of the article or preparation manufactured in whole or in part from such drug, in accordance with Form M-9; and
 - (c) the name and the address of the person to whom he gives, sells or furnishes any drug mentioned in the Schedule to the Act, the date of such sale and the name and the quantity of such drug, and the form in which sold, in accordance with Form M-10.(2) All such records shall be so kept that the quantity of drug or drugs on hand at the end of each calendar month shall be therein shown.
10. Every retail druggist carrying on a business in a *bona fide* shop or store
 - (a) shall, in respect of each shop or store in which he carries on such business, make and preserve a record in a suitable book kept for such purpose, of the name and the quantity of any drug mentioned in the Schedule to the Act that he receives, the date of receiving such drug and the name and address of the person from whom such drug was received, in accordance with Form M-11;
 - (b) shall, except when requiring access to such drugs for the purposes of his said business, keep such drug (except the preparations mentioned in section eight of the Act) securely under lock and key;
 - (c) shall not furnish any quantity of such drugs to any other shop or store;
 - (d) shall, if he is licensed under the Act to manufacture any drug mentioned in the Schedule to the Act or any preparation containing any of the said drugs, keep a record of the name and quantity

Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—continued

of the said drugs used for manufacturing, and the name and quantity of the article or preparation manufactured in whole or in part from any of the said drugs, in accordance with Form M-9; and, except with respect to a preparation mentioned in section eight of the Act, shall keep a record of the name and address of the physician, veterinary surgeon or dentist to whom he gives, sells or furnishes any drug or preparation so manufactured, the date of such giving, selling or furnishing and the name and quantity of the drug or preparation so given, sold or furnished;

- (e) shall, whenever he gives, sells or furnishes any drug mentioned in the Schedule to the Act (other than a preparation mentioned in section eight of the Act) upon a written order or prescription signed by a duly authorized and practising physician, veterinary surgeon or dentist, keep a record of the name and address of the physician, veterinary surgeon or dentist who signed such order or prescription, the date of filling such order or prescription, the name and address of the person for whose use the order or prescription was granted, the name of the drug and the quantity furnished on such order or prescription, and the signature of the person making the entry, in accordance with Form M-12;
- (f) shall, if he carries on a business at more than one set of premises, make and preserve, with respect to each such set of premises, the records required by this section to be made and preserved, in separate and suitable books kept for such purposes, and each such record shall be kept in some part of the premises to which it relates so that it is available for inspection in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

11. Every authorized and practising physician, veterinary surgeon or dentist, shall on request furnish the Department with any information that may be required, in respect of any of the drugs mentioned in the Schedule to the Act, received, dispensed, prescribed, given away, sold or distributed by such physician, veterinary surgeon or dentist.

12. Every person (other than those mentioned in sections nine, ten and eleven of these Regulations) on whose premises any drug mentioned in the Schedule to the Act is kept, sold or distributed, shall make and preserve a record, in a suitable book kept for such purpose, of the name and the quantity of any such drug received by him, the date when and the name and address of the person from whom such drug was received, the name and quantity of drug used for manufacturing, the name and quantity of the article or preparation manufactured in whole or in part from such drug, the name and address of the physician, veterinary surgeon or dentist, if any, ordering or prescribing such drug, the date when the same was ordered or prescribed and the name and address of the person or persons to whom, and the date when such drug was sold or distributed.

Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—continued

FORM M—8

WHOLESALE DEALERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' RECORD

RECEIPTS OF NARCOTIC DRUGS

Date	Name of Drug	Quantity	From whom received	
			Name	Address

FORM M—9

WHOLESALE DEALERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' RECORD

NARCOTIC DRUGS USED FOR MANUFACTURING

Date	Name of Drug	Quantity	Name of preparation manufactured	Quantity of preparation manufactured

Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—continued

FORM M—10

WHOLESALE DEALERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' RECORD

RECORD OF SALES OF NARCOTIC DRUGS

Date	Name of Drug	Form in which sold	Quantity	To whom sold Name	Address

FORM M—11

RETAIL DRUGGISTS' RECORD

RECEIPTS OF NARCOTIC DRUGS

Date	Name of Drug	Quantity	From whom received	
			Name	Address

Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—continued

FORM M—12

RETAIL DRUGGISTS' RECORD OF SALES OF OPIUM, COCAINE, MORPHINE, ETC.

Date	Quan- tity	Name of Drug	Form in which sold	Purchaser Name of	Purchaser Profession of	Purchaser Address of	When given on prescription name and address of physician, veterinary surgeon or dentist	Signature of person making entry

Opium and Narcotic Drug Act—concluded**2. Amendment to the Schedule to the Act**

P.C. 3751

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of September, 1947.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act makes provision for a schedule thereto containing a list of narcotic drugs which are subject to the provisions of the said Act and for the addition to or subtraction from the said list of any drugs which the Governor in Council deems necessary in the public interest;

AND WHEREAS it is considered desirable in the public interest that a new drug chemically known as "4-4-Diphenyl-6-Dimethylamino-Heptanone-3" and being made available to the public under various names, be added to the schedule to the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act and subject to the provisions thereof;

NOW, THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of National Health and Welfare, is pleased to amend and doth hereby amend the schedule to the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act by adding thereto immediately after item (12) thereof the following:

"(13). 4-4-Diphenyl-6-Dimethylamino-Heptanone-3, under whatever trade name it may be offered for sale or sold, for example, Amidone, Dolophine, Methadone."

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

ORDINANCES, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Under the *Northwest Territories Act*, sections 9 et seq., the Commissioner in Council is authorized to make Ordinances for the government of the Territories in relation to such classes of subjects (listed in section 10) as are from time to time designated by the Governor in Council. By section 11 of the Act the powers of the Commissioner in Council to make ordinances with respect to any class of subjects so designated by the Governor in Council are limited to those given to provincial legislatures under section 92 of the *British North America Act, 1867*, with respect to the similar subjects therein mentioned. Information concerning the Northwest Territories Ordinances and copies may be obtained on application to the Deputy Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, Department of Resources and Development, Ottawa.

ORDINANCES, YUKON TERRITORY

Under the *Yukon Act*, sections 25 et seq., the Commissioner in Council is authorized to make Ordinances for the government of the Territory in relation to the classes of subjects specified in these sections. By section 27 of the Act the powers of the Commissioner in Council to make ordinances with respect to the subjects mentioned in section 26 are limited to those given to provincial legislatures under section 92 of the *British North America Act, 1867*, with respect to the similar subjects therein mentioned. By section 30 of the Act the Governor in Council is authorized to make Ordinances in relation to the subjects mentioned therein. The Ordinances of the Yukon Territory are published annually by the King's Printer for the Yukon Territory and copies may be obtained from the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, Dawson, Y.T.

ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS ACT. (R.S.C., 1927, c. 114)

See also MINES AND RESOURCES, DEPARTMENT OF (Scale of Fees—administration of Ordnance, Admiralty and Public Lands).

1. *Lease or sale of Admiralty or Ordnance Lands where value does not exceed \$5,000.*
2. *Rate of interest on sale, etc., of Class 2 lands and of lands under the Public Lands Grants Act.*

1. Regulation re lease or sale of certain Admiralty or Ordnance Lands where value does not exceed \$5,000

P.C. 9459

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

FRIDAY, the 16th day of October, 1942.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS by sections six and seven of the Ordnance and Admiralty Lands Act, R.S.C. 1927, Chapter 115, provision is made whereby Ordnance and Admiralty Lands in class two may be sold, leased or otherwise used as the Governor in Council may from time to time direct;

AND WHEREAS the Minister of Mines and Resources reports that it is deemed advisable to provide a summary method whereby the less valuable of such lands may be sold, leased or otherwise used.

NOW, THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Mines and Resources, is pleased to order and doth hereby order and direct that where an inspection and valuation of any Admiralty or Ordnance Lands in class two has been

Ordnance and Admiralty Lands Act—continued

made by a valuator appointed by the Minister of Mines and Resources, and where the amount of such valuation does not exceed the sum of \$5,000 the Minister of Mines and Resources may lease or permit the use of such land at an annual rental or fee of not less than six per centum of such valuation, and in the case of any such Admiralty or Ordnance Lands to which section seven of the Ordnance and Admiralty Lands Act applies, the Minister may sell such lands by private contract to the person in possession without resorting to public auction, for an amount equal to the amount of such valuation.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

**2. Rate of interest on contracts on sale, lease or other use of
Class 2 lands and of lands to which the Public
Lands Grants Act applies**

P.C. 67/5311

*Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Treasury Board,
approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on
the 18th November, 1948.*

The Board had under consideration a memorandum from the Honourable the Minister of Mines and Resources reporting:

“THAT the Ordnance and Admiralty Lands Act authorizes Your Excellency in Council from time to time to give directions in respect of the sale, lease or other use of lands in Class 2 to which that Act applies;

THAT by the Public Lands Grants Act Your Excellency in Council is authorized to make regulations with respect to the price or rental for the sale or lease of any public lands which are not required for public purposes and for the sale or lease of which there is no other provision in the law;

THAT by Order in Council P.C. 77/1966 of December 2, 1926, rates of interest were prescribed in respect of the sale or lease of lands in Class 2 under the Ordnance and Admiralty Lands Act and of lands to which the Public Lands Grants Act applies.

THE undersigned therefore recommends that Your Excellency in Council be pleased, under the authority of the Ordnance and Admiralty Lands Act and the Public Lands Grants Act, to revoke Order in Council P.C. 77/1966 of December 2, 1926, and to order that:

Where any contract, lease or other agreement for the sale, lease or other use of lands in Class 2 under the Ordnance and Admiralty Lands Act or of lands to which the Public Lands Grants Act applies, is hereafter entered into and interest is payable under the terms thereof, the rate of interest shall be 5 per cent per annum.”

Ordnance and Admiralty Lands Act—concluded

The Board concur in the above report and recommendation, and submit the same for favourable consideration, with the reservation that those lands coming specifically under the Dominion Lands Act, Section 86 of which prescribes a rate of interest at 6 per cent, be excluded.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

PARI-MUTUEL BETTING

See CRIMINAL CODE.

PARKS

See NATIONAL PARKS ACT; NATIONAL BATTLEFIELDS OF QUEBEC.

PASSPORT AND VISA SERVICES

See DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS ACT.

PATENT ACT. (1935, c. 32)

The Patent Rules, 1948

The Register of Patent Agents Rules, 1948

P.C. 2637

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

THURSDAY, the 10th day of June, 1948.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State and pursuant to the provisions of The Patent Act, 1935, 25-26 George V, Chapter 32, is pleased to order as follows:

1. The Rules, Regulations and Forms under The Patent Act established by Order in Council P.C. 3038 of 26th September 1935, as amended, are hereby revoked, effective June 1, 1948;

2. The attached rules entitled "The Patent Rules, 1948", are hereby made and established, effective June 1, 1948, in substitution for the Rules, Regulations and Forms hereby revoked; and

3. The attached rules entitled "The Register of Patent Agents Rules, 1948" and list of Fees annexed thereto, made by the Commissioner of Patents under sections 15 (2) and 73 (4), respectively, of The Patent Act, 1935, are hereby approved, effective June 1, 1948.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Patent Act—continued

THE PATENT RULES, 1948

CITATION AND DEFINITIONS

1. These Rules may be cited as "The Patent Rules, 1948".

2. In these Rules, unless the context otherwise requires,

- (a) "application" includes an application for a patent and an application for a reissue of a patent;
- (b) "affidavit" includes statutory declaration;
- (c) "the Act" means *The Patent Act, 1935*;
- (d) "communication" includes a notice;
- (e) "disclosure" means that part of the specification other than the claims;
- (f) "the examining staff" means the Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, principal examiners, examiners, associate examiners and assistant examiners;
- (g) "final fee" means the fee payable, in accordance with section 73 (1) of the Act, on grant of patent;
- (h) "Office" means the Patent Office;
- (i) "patent agent" means any person or firm whose name is entered on the Register;
- (j) "The 1935 Rules" means the rules, regulations and forms under the Act made by order of the Governor in Council on September 26, 1935, as amended;
- (k) "Register" means the register maintained pursuant to the Act of the names of persons and firms entitled to represent applicants in the presentation and prosecution of applications for patents before the Office.

ATTENDANCE, CORRESPONDENCE AND REMITTANCES

3. (1) Unless required by the Commissioner, the personal attendance of an applicant or his agent at the Office is not necessary.

(2) Applications shall be prosecuted by correspondence. No regard shall be had to any oral representation or statement not confirmed by letter.

4. Interviews with members of the examining staff may be had during office hours, but any such member may require the production of a written order from the Commissioner for an interview.

5. All communications intended for the Office should be addressed "The Commissioner of Patents, Ottawa, Canada". Mailable matter so addressed if posted in Canada, will be carried free of Canadian postage.

Patent Act—continued

6. (1) Except as otherwise expressly provided by these Rules, correspondence on the subject of any application will be conducted with only one person, who shall be,

- (a) the patent agent last appointed if any patent agent has been appointed, or
- (b) if no patent agent has been appointed,
 - (i) the sole applicant, or
 - (ii) one of two or more joint applicants authorized by all such applicants to act on their joint behalf, or
 - (iii) if no joint applicant has been so authorized, the first applicant named in the petition.

(2) Except as otherwise expressly provided by these Rules, any communication sent by the Office to or received by the Office from the person with whom correspondence on the subject of an application is being conducted shall be deemed to be sent to or received from the applicant.

(3) Except as otherwise expressly provided by these Rules, no regard shall be paid to any communication on the subject of a pending application received from any person other than the person with whom correspondence on the subject of such application is being conducted.

7. Any papers sent to or from the Office relating to an application shall be covered by a letter giving the name of the applicant or the inventor, the serial number of the application, if one has been allotted, and the title of the invention. If an application has been allowed, the date of allowance should be given.

8. No communication addressed to the Office shall relate to more than one application. This rule shall not apply to assignments and documents of title.

9. Every correspondent shall give the Office his full post office address. Any communication sent by the Office to a correspondent at such address shall be deemed to be sent on the date which it bears.

10. An envelope or package addressed to the Office and delivered to the attendant on duty in the building in which the Office is accommodated after the Office has closed, shall be received by such attendant and shall be stamped by him with the date and time of its receipt by him, and the papers therein contained shall be noted by the Office as having been received by it on the day so stamped, provided that for the purpose of this rule each day shall be deemed to terminate at midnight at the then prevailing time in Ottawa.

Patent Act—*continued*

11. Payments to the Office shall be made in the form of legal tender, cheques (certified if so required by the Office), bank drafts, money orders or postal notes, payable at Ottawa to the Receiver General of Canada for the full amount due without deduction for collection, exchange or tax.

INQUIRIES AND PROTESTS

12. The Office shall acknowledge but shall not answer any inquiry which involves a search of the public records of the Office nor any inquiry as to the interpretation of the Act or these Rules or the patentability of an invention not the subject of a pending application for patent.

13. Except as provided by section eleven of the Act, or as otherwise provided by these Rules, the Office shall not give any information respecting any application for patent to any person other than the person with whom the correspondence relating to such application is conducted or his duly constituted successor or a person specially authorized by the applicant or his patent agent to receive such information.

14. (1) The answer to any inquiry under section eleven of the Act, shall be a mere affirmative or negative as the case requires. The production of a copy of the foreign patent which is the subject of the inquiry may be called for as a condition precedent to the inquiry being answered.

(2) For the purposes of such section and of this rule, an application which is abandoned shall be deemed to be pending if the time limit for reinstating it has not expired.

15. The receipt of a protest against the granting of an application for patent shall be acknowledged by the Office, but no information shall be given as to the action taken thereon.

PATENT AGENTS

16. Applicants for patents are advised, in their own interests to employ a patent agent, but the Office will not recommend any particular patent agent.

17. Only an inventor himself or a patent agent appointed as agent by the applicant or as associate agent by a patent agent so appointed shall be permitted to prosecute an application for patent before the Office. A separate appointment shall be filed for each application prosecuted by an agent or associate agent.

18. Every patent agent not resident in Canada who is appointed as agent of an applicant in respect of an application shall appoint in respect of each such application, a patent agent resident in Canada as associate agent.

Patent Act—continued

19. (1) No person whose name appears on the Register on June 1, 1948 as a resident of Canada shall, in describing himself in connection with his practice as a patent agent, use after January 1, 1949 any expression including the word "patent" or "patents" other than the expression "patent attorney" or "patent agent".

(2) No person whose name has been entered on the Register under paragraph (a) of rule 4 of *The Register of Patent Agents Rules, 1948* shall, in describing himself in connection with his practice as a patent agent, use after January 1, 1949 any expression including the word "patent" or "patents" other than the expression "patent agent".

(3) The provisions of paragraph (1) or paragraph (2) hereof shall apply to a firm whose name is on the Register according as the names of the majority of the members of such firm whose names are on the Register appeared on the Register on June 1, 1948 or were entered thereon under paragraph (a) of rule 4 of *The Register of Patent Agents Rules, 1948*.

20. No patent agent shall after January 1, 1949 maintain or in any way indicate that he maintains any office in Canada unless it is established to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that such office is in charge of a person whose name appears on the Register as a resident of Canada and who devotes his full time to the business of such office.

21. (1) Subject as hereinafter provided, all advertising matter of a patent agent for the promotion of his business shall be submitted to and approved by the Commissioner before being issued, but such advertising matter shall not contain anything from which it may be inferred that the Commissioner vouches for the statements made therein or the ability or integrity of the advertiser.

(2) Any advertisement containing only the name and address of the patent agent with a statement of his professional and technical qualifications and of the nature of the business conducted by him, in a form in which such statements normally appear on a professional card, need not be submitted to and approved by the Commissioner.

22. Any order of the Commissioner that the recognition of a patent agent be refused under section 16 of the Act shall be forthwith entered in the Register and published in *The Canadian Patent Office Record*, and a copy thereof shall be sent by registered mail to the patent agent named therein.

23. (1) When the Commissioner has made an order that a patent agent be refused recognition as such, notice of any action respecting an application given by the Office to such

Patent Act—*continued*

agent less than six months before the date of such order and to which no reply has been made by such date shall not be deemed to have been given to the applicant.

(2) Any application filed by a patent agent whose recognition as such has been refused by order of the Commissioner, or any application including an appointment of any such patent agent as agent of the applicant or as associate agent of a principal agent appointed by the applicant, shall be treated by the Commissioner as an application filed by such applicant himself or by such principal agent, as the case may be.

24. Upon the death of a patent agent, any patent agent who is shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner to be the successor in business of the deceased patent agent shall, in respect of any application in which such deceased patent agent had been appointed as agent or associate agent, be deemed to be the appointed agent or associate agent, as the case may be, for all purposes of the Act, and these Rules, until another patent agent is appointed or until the Commissioner otherwise orders.

FORM, CONTENTS AND EXECUTION OF APPLICATIONS

25. (1) The forms prescribed in Appendix I to these Rules shall be used wherever applicable, but unless otherwise provided, slight deviations therefrom, not affecting the substance or calculated to mislead, shall not render them unacceptable.

(2) Except as otherwise expressly provided by these Rules, any document relating to an application filed before January 1, 1949 shall be accepted by the Office if it would have been acceptable under The 1935 Rules.

26. (1) Every document other than a drawing relating to a patent application shall be clearly and legibly typewritten or printed on sheets of paper of good quality satisfactory to the Commissioner, and no such sheet shall, except in the case of assignments and other documents of title, be more than 8 inches wide and 13 inches long.

(2) One copy of any typewritten document shall be a ribbon copy.

27. (1) The petition shall indicate the place and date of execution and shall be executed by the applicant or by his agent duly authorized by an appointment of agent.

(2) An appointment of agent shall be executed by the applicant and may be included in the same document as the petition.

(3) A nomination of a representative for service shall be executed in the manner prescribed for the petition and may be included in the same document as the petition.

Patent Act—continued

(4) Any petition, appointment of agent or nomination of representative executed by a company shall be executed under the hand of an officer of the company, and under seal if the company has a seal.

(5) Any cancellation or addition in any form of petition, appointment of agent or nomination of representative shall be neatly made in ink or by typewriter.

(6) Any appointment of agent or nomination of representative not included in the same document as the petition shall identify the application to which it relates.

28. The title of an application shall be accurate, concise and as specific as possible. It shall not include any trade mark, coined word or personal name. The Commissioner may alter any title which, in his opinion, does not comply with the provisions of this rule.

29. (1) The specification shall be on sheets of strong, pure white paper 8 inches wide and 13 inches long, and shall be in undefaced type not smaller than 12 pitch elite typewriter type, free from interlineations, cancellations or corrections and arranged in double spaced lines, except between claims where triple spacing may be used. On each page, except as otherwise permitted in special circumstances by the Commissioner, there shall be clear left-hand and top margins of between 1 and 1½ inches and right-hand and bottom margins of between ½ inch and 1½ inches.

(2) A shorter side of the sheet shall be the bottom, but for tables, charts and the like which cannot satisfactorily be accommodated within the width of the sheet, the right-hand longer side of the sheet shall be the bottom; if a table, chart or the like is longer than the length of the sheet, it may be divided between two or more sheets.

(3) No drawing or sketch, other than a graphic chemical formula or the like may appear in the specification.

(4) The pages of the disclosure shall be numbered consecutively at the top and at least every tenth line of each such page shall be numbered in the left-hand margin.

(5) The claims shall be numbered consecutively.

30. The specification shall be wholly in English or wholly in French.

31. (1) The disclosure should treat the matters set out in Form 11 in the order recommended in that form, and shall commence with a preamble drawn exactly in accordance with Form 3 and appearing alone on the lower half of a page of which the upper half is blank.

(2) If the preamble to the disclosure of any application filed before the coming into force of this rule does not comply with the requirements of paragraph (1) hereof, the

Patent Act—*continued*

Commissioner may require the applicant to furnish, in place of the page containing the preamble, a new page complying with paragraph (1) hereof and another page containing any other matter which formerly appeared on the same page as the preamble.

32. The disclosure must be complete independently of any reference to documents not available to the public. Any document referred to in the disclosure shall be fully identified. In the case of any application or patent which is referred to, the number, date, country and name of the applicant or patentee shall be given.

33. If the disclosure refers to drawings, a brief statement of what each view in the drawings represents shall precede all other references to the drawings.

34. The claims must be complete independently of any reference to any document which may be referred to in the disclosure; a broader claim should precede a narrower, and any additional characteristic described in a narrower claim should be added to those described in a broader claim by referring to such broader claim by number.

35. Every claim must be fully supported by the disclosure; a claim shall not be allowed unless the disclosure describes all the characteristics of an embodiment of the invention which are set out in such claim.

36. A dependent claim may refer by number to not more than three preceding claims, providing that no such preceding claim itself refers by number to more than one claim. A dependent claim which refers by number to more than one preceding claim shall be counted for purposes of fees as a single claim.

37. On the last page of the claims there may be type-written the name and address of the patent agent and/or associate patent agent of the applicant followed by the words "Patent Agent(s) of the Applicant(s)".

38. A trade mark shall not be mentioned in the specification unless the substance which it is intended to identify cannot be accurately and briefly identified without its use, and a trade mark shall not be exclusively used to identify a substance in the specification unless the applicant satisfies the Commissioner that he is unable otherwise to identify such substance. Any trade mark which is mentioned in the specification shall be identified as such therein.

Patent Act—continued**DRAWINGS AND MODELS**

39. (1) Drawings for a complete application shall comply with the following requirements:

(a) Every sheet shall be 8 inches wide and 13 inches long and shall have a clear margin of at least one inch on all sides.

(b) Every drawing shall be prepared with clear, permanent black lines. India or carbon ink of good quality shall be used for pen drawings.

(c) All views on the same sheet shall stand in the same direction and, if possible, stand so that a shorter side of the sheet is the bottom. If a view longer than the width of a sheet is necessary it may stand so that the right hand longer side of the sheet becomes the bottom, and if a view longer than the length of a sheet is necessary it may be divided between two or more sheets.

(d) All views shall be on a sufficiently large scale to be easily read and shall be separated by sufficient spaces to keep them distinct, but shall neither be on a larger scale nor separated by greater spaces than necessary for such purposes. There shall be no more views than are necessary adequately to illustrate the invention.

(e) Section lines, lines for effect and shading lines shall be as few as possible and shall not be closely drawn. Sections and shadings shall not be represented by solid black or washes.

(f) Reference characters shall be clear and distinct and not less than $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in height. The same character shall be used for the same part in different views and shall not be used to designate different parts. A character shall be connected by a fine line to the part of the view which it designates. A reference character should not be placed on a shaded surface, but if it is so placed a blank space shall be left in the shading where it appears.

(g) The views shall be numbered consecutively throughout without regard to the number of sheets.

(h) Three copies of each sheet of drawings shall be filed as follows:

(i) Two copies shall be on tracing cloth. Neither the title of the invention, nor any descriptive matter, scale, dimension or name of a draughtsman shall appear on any part of a sheet, but each sheet shall bear in the lower right hand corner, if necessary in the margin, the signature of the inventor or, if it does not bear such signature, the signature of the applicant together with the name of the inventor, or the signature of the agent of the inventor or applicant together with such name.

Patent Act—*continued*

(ii) One copy shall be on three-ply good quality Bristol board approximately .015" thick and pure white on both sides. It shall not bear any date, place, signature, agent's name or stamp, but the inventor's name and the title of the invention shall be neatly and lightly pencilled on the lower half of the back of the first sheet of the set.

(2) Drawings that sufficiently illustrate the invention shall be accepted for filing under rule 41.

(3) Drawings shall be delivered at the Office free from folds, breaks, creases or other imperfections. If sent by mail they should be transmitted flat and protected by a sheet of binders board.

40. (1) Models or samples shall be furnished only when required by the Commissioner. No model shall, without express permission, exceed twelve inches on its longest side. Samples shall be enclosed in convenient containers. Dangerous substances shall be supplied only as the Commissioner expressly directs.

(2) Every model or sample shall be clearly and securely labelled or marked so as to identify the application to which it relates.

FILING AND COMPLETION OF APPLICATIONS

41. (1) An application shall be given a filing date when the filing fee for it has been paid and at least the following documents relating to it have been filed:

- (a) a petition executed by the applicant or on his behalf by a patent agent,
- (b) a specification (including claims),
- (c) drawings, if drawings are referred to in the specification.

(2) A fee as prescribed shall be paid upon the completion of any application not completed on its filing date or before January 1, 1949.

42. If the petition is executed on the applicant's behalf by a patent agent, such agent shall be deemed to be the agent appointed by the applicant, subject to the filing of an appointment of agent as prescribed in the next succeeding rule and subject to revocation by the applicant.

43. (1) An application shall be considered complete only when the filing fee for it, the prescribed statutory fees for any extra claims and the prescribed fee for completion, if applicable, have been paid, and the following documents relating to it, executed as prescribed, have been filed:

- (a) a petition (Form 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 1E, 1F, 1G, 1H, 1J, or 1K as the case may be):

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- (b) a specification (including claims) in duplicate (Forms 3 and 11);
- (c) one extra copy of the claims;
- (d) drawings in triplicate (two copies on tracing cloth and one on Bristol board) if drawings are referred to in the specification;
- (e) an appointment of agent, if the petition is executed by an agent (Form 2A);
- (f) an appointment of an associate agent where required by these Rules (Form 2B);
- (g) evidence that the applicant, if he is not the inventor, is a legal representative of the inventor;
- (h) a nomination of representative, if the applicant does not appear from the petition to reside or carry on business at a specified address in Canada.

44. If the Commissioner considers that any document referred to in the last preceding rule is not prepared as prescribed, and has notified the applicant of his objections to such document, the application shall be deemed to be abandoned unless such objections are overcome within either a period of one year from the filing date of the application or a period of three months from the date of such notification, whichever period ends last.

PRIORITY OF APPLICATIONS

45. An application shall not be treated as entitled to the right accorded by section 27 of the Act, unless the applicant while the application is pending requests that it be so treated and informs the Office of the filing date and number of each application in another country on which he bases such request.

46. The Commissioner may require an applicant who has requested that his application be treated as entitled to the right accorded by section 27 of the Act, to file a duly certified copy of each application in another country on which the applicant bases such request, together with a certificate from the Patent Office in which each such application was filed showing the actual date of its filing therein; and the Commissioner may refuse to treat the application as entitled to such rights until each such copy and certificate has been filed.

PROSECUTION OF APPLICATIONS

47. The Commissioner may, notwithstanding the failure of the applicant to supply the documents necessary to complete any application, take any appropriate action on such application other than the allowance thereof, but such action shall not extend the time for completing the application.

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48. No application shall be advanced for examination out of its routine order, unless the Commissioner is satisfied that such advance is in the public interest or that failure so to advance the application is likely to prejudice the rights of the applicant or of some other person, and directs that such application should be so advanced. No request for such advance of an application shall be granted unless it is in writing and supported by an affidavit setting out the facts on which it is based.

49. The Commissioner may require the applicant of any Canadian application to furnish, so far as it is available to such applicant, the following information:

- (a) the serial number and filing date of any application for the same invention which is being or has been prosecuted in any specified other country on his behalf or on behalf of any other person claiming under the inventor named in such Canadian application, and
- (b) particulars sufficient to identify the prior art cited against such application in the specified other country, and
- (c) the form of the claims allowed therein, and
- (d) particulars of any application or patent with which such application in the specified other country is or has been involved in conflict or interference or similar proceedings.

50. When, by the addition of claims in the course of prosecution, the total number of claims put forward for consideration in an application exceeds the number in respect of which the prescribed statutory fees have been paid, the Commissioner shall give notice to the applicant that, unless within two months of the date of such notice the prescribed statutory fees payable are paid or the number of claims is reduced to the number in respect of which such fees have been paid, the application will be considered to have become abandoned; and the application shall be deemed to have become abandoned if, within such time, such fees are not paid or the number of claims is not so reduced.

51. Prolivity, the inclusion of irrelevant matter or avoidable vagueness of expression in the specification shall be valid grounds for the rejection of an application.

52. If the disclosure describes any embodiment of an invention which is not claimed in the application but is claimed in another Canadian application of the same applicant, the Commissioner may require the applicant to insert a reference to such other application.

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53. No more claims will be allowed than are necessary adequately to protect the invention disclosed; if two or more claims differ so slightly that the several claims could not be allowed in separate patents the applicant may be required to elect which of such claims he desires to have allowed and to cancel the others.

54. (1) When an examiner reports adversely upon an application the Commissioner shall give notice to the applicant of the grounds for such action by the examiner.

(2) An application shall be deemed to be prosecuted after an action thereon by an examiner only when, in answer to such action, the applicant makes a *bona fide* attempt to advance the application to allowance.

55. (1) The Commissioner may, in the notice to the applicant of any action by an examiner respecting an application, prescribe a time shorter than six months for prosecution of the application, if such application appears likely to be in conflict with another application or if he considers that it is in the public interest to prescribe such shorter time.

(2) Any action in the notice of which such shorter time is prescribed pursuant to paragraph (1) of this rule shall be deemed, as of the date of such notice, to be a refusal of the Commissioner to grant a patent on the application unless, within such prescribed time, the applicant prosecutes such application.

56. A second action on an application by an examiner on the same ground may be made final. The notice to the applicant of any final action shall bear the notation "Final Action" and shall prescribe the time within which the applicant may amend the application or lodge a request that the action by the examiner be reviewed by the Commissioner.

57. (1) A final action shall be deemed, as of the date of the notice thereof, to be a refusal of the Commissioner to grant a patent on the application unless, within the time prescribed in the notice thereof, the applicant either amends the application or lodges a request that the action of the examiner be reviewed by the Commissioner.

(2) If, within such prescribed time the applicant amends the application, the examiner shall as soon as possible consider the application as amended, and, if in the opinion of the examiner it does not overcome the objection which constituted the grounds for the final action, the Commissioner shall give notice to the applicant accordingly. Such notice shall be deemed, as of its date, to be a refusal of the Commissioner to grant a patent on the application as

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amended unless, within three months of the date of such notice, the applicant lodges a request that the action by the examiner be reviewed by the Commissioner.

(3) A request that the action by the examiner be reviewed by the Commissioner shall be deemed to have been lodged only when the applicant has filed written notice thereof and a full statement of his reasons for contending that the application is not open to objection on the ground stated by the examiner.

(4) After the expiry of the time for amendment as provided by paragraph (1) of this rule, an application may be amended, otherwise than by cancellation of the rejected claims or as required in the notice of the final action, only with the written permission of the Commissioner, or by order of the Exchequer Court if an appeal has been taken to that Court.

(5) A final action of which notice was given before June 1, 1948 shall be dealt with as provided by rule 46 of The 1935 Rules, and this rule shall not apply to it.

AMENDMENTS

58. Subject as otherwise provided by these Rules, an application may be amended by the applicant either on his own initiative or in response to any action thereon by an examiner.

59. Every amendment made by the applicant on his own initiative shall be accompanied by a written statement explaining the nature and purpose thereof, and every amendment made by him in response to an action by an examiner shall be accompanied by a written statement explaining the nature thereof and how it overcomes the objection.

60. All amendments to the specification shall be made by inserting in the application, in lieu of the pages to be altered by amendment, fresh pages prepared by the applicant in accordance with rule 29 and containing the desired amendments.

61. (1) Amendments to the drawings may be made by altering the sheets of drawings on file if, in the opinion of the Commissioner, such alteration is made neatly and without defacing such sheets, or by inserting in the application, in lieu of the sheets of drawings to be altered by amendment, fresh sheets prepared by the applicant in accordance with rule 39 and containing the desired amendments.

(2) If an applicant desires to amend the drawings of his application by altering any sheet of drawings on file, he may alter the copy of such sheet attached to the duplicate

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specification and return it to the Office with a statement of the alteration made or may submit a print of such sheet showing the desired alteration, in either case with the prescribed statutory fee for the print hereinafter referred to. Upon receiving such copy or print and such fee, the Commissioner shall, in his discretion, either

- (a) send the copies of such sheet on file in the Office to the applicant for like alteration, after causing a print of one of such copies to be made for the Office file, or
- (b) cause the alteration in question to be made by the Office in the copies of such sheet on file in the Office and retain the fee.

(3) Before making an amendment to any sheet of the drawings of his application, the applicant may submit to the Office a print of such sheet showing the desired alterations in red, with the prescribed statutory fee for the print hereinafter referred to, and a request that the Commissioner indicate whether or not such amendment may be entered. If the Commissioner approves the entry of such amendment, he shall cause a print of an altered copy of such sheet to be made and shall give the applicant notice of such approval and send him all such unaltered copies for alteration in accordance with the showing on such print. If the Commissioner disapproves the entry of such amendment he shall notify the applicant accordingly and shall retain the fee.

62. No amendment to the disclosure shall be permitted which describes matter not shown in the drawings or reasonably to be inferred from the specification as originally filed, and no amendment to the drawings shall be permitted which adds thereto matter not described in the disclosure.

63. If an amendment to the disclosure cannot be accepted under the last preceding rule but describes matter so intimately associated with the matter described in the disclosure as previously framed that the patent issued on the application should have regard to the new matter, then such new matter may, upon payment of the prescribed fee, be made the subject of a separate supplementary disclosure which shall be attached to and form part of the patent as issued and shall be taken as having been filed on the date upon which amendment was applied for.

64. Claims which applicant considers to be fully supported only by the supplementary disclosure either alone or in conjunction with the principal disclosure shall be

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identified and headed "Claims Supported by Supplementary Disclosure" and shall appear in a group separated from the remaining claims. The supplementary disclosure shall not be considered in support of any claims not so grouped.

65. No request for the addition of a supplementary disclosure to an application shall be granted after the allowance of such application.

66. Not more than one supplementary disclosure shall be permitted in any application.

67. An application containing a supplementary disclosure shall not be allowed if such application contains no claims supported by the principal disclosure.

DIVISION

68. An application which describes and claims a product and a process for making such product shall not, for that reason only, be deemed to be directed to more than one invention.

69. An application which describes and claims a process and an apparatus specially adapted to carry out such process shall not, for that reason only, be deemed to be directed to more than one invention.

70. (1) Subject to the provisions of the last two preceding rules an application which does not contain a claim broader in its scope than any other claim in such application shall be deemed to be directed to more than one invention.

(2) Any question of division arising in any application filed before January 1, 1949 shall be dealt with only as provided by rule 34 of The 1935 Rules, unless the applicant of any such application elects in response to an objection based on the said rule 34 that paragraph (1) of this rule shall apply to the said application, in which case such paragraph shall alone apply to such application.

REINSTATEMENT OF ABANDONED APPLICATIONS

71. (1) Every petition for the reinstatement of an abandoned application shall set out the facts which resulted in such abandonment, the date of discovery of such abandonment, and the steps taken towards reinstating the application between such date and the presentation of such petition. The petition shall be verified by affidavit.

(2) No such petition shall be granted unless the Commissioner is satisfied that there has been no unnecessary delay in presenting it, and unless the applicant has, on or

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before the date of its presentation, taken the action which he should have taken within the time specified in section 31 of the Act in order to avoid the abandonment of the application, or satisfies the Commissioner that he is unable to take such action but will be able to take such action within a time to be fixed by the Commissioner.

(3) An application abandoned before June 1, 1948, shall be dealt with as provided by rule 24 of The 1935 Rules, and this rule shall not apply to it.

PROCEDURE UNDER SECTION 32 OF THE ACT

72. When, pursuant to section 32(1) of the Act, a joint inventor or his legal representative makes application alone, the petition shall contain the full names and addresses, or the last known addresses, of all the joint inventors and shall be accompanied by an affidavit of such joint inventor or legal representative, setting out fully the reasons for making application alone.

73. Any request, pursuant to section 32(2) of the Act, that a joint applicant or a person to whom an applicant has agreed in writing to assign a patent, should be allowed to proceed alone with the application, shall be accompanied by an affidavit of such applicant or person, setting forth fully the facts on which such request is based.

74. Any request, pursuant to section 32(3) of the Act, that an application be allowed to proceed in the names of fewer inventors than were named as such in the petition, shall be accompanied by an affidavit of at least each person in whose name it is requested that the application be allowed to proceed. Such affidavits shall set out all the relevant facts to establish why each person named in the petition as an inventor but whose name is to be withdrawn as an inventor was originally named as such, and why his name should now be withdrawn and, if an affidavit by any such person is not presented, shall set out fully the reasons for its absence. Any such request shall also be accompanied by a new petition and preamble (in duplicate) naming only the inventors in whose names the application is to proceed. When any such request has been granted by the Commissioner, the drawings on tracing cloth shall, on payment of the prescribed statutory fee for making prints of them, be returned to the applicant, who shall remove from them the names of the persons whose names have been withdrawn as inventors and return them, so corrected, to the Office.

75. Any request, pursuant to section 32(4) of the Act, that a person not named as an inventor in the petition should be joined as such, shall be accompanied by an

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affidavit of each such person and of each inventor named as such in the petition. Such affidavits shall set out all the relevant facts, to establish why each such person was not named as an inventor in the petition and should now be joined as such. Any such request shall also be accompanied by a new petition and preamble (in duplicate) naming as inventors each such person and each inventor named as such in the original petition. When any such request has been granted by the Commissioner, the drawings on tracing cloth shall, on payment of the prescribed statutory fee for making prints of them, be returned to the applicant, who shall add to them the name of each person named as an inventor and return them, so corrected, to the Office.

CONFLICT PROCEEDINGS

76. Whenever each of two or more parties or agents of parties to a conflict has authorized the Commissioner in writing to communicate his name to any other party who so authorizes such communication, the Commissioner shall communicate such names accordingly.

77. The Office will give to each conflicting claim a number preceded by the letter C. Any communication from or to the Office relating to the conflicting claims shall refer to such claims by their conflict designation.

78. Any party to a conflict may, at any time before the commencement of proceedings in the Exchequer Court, avoid the conflict wholly or partially by amendment or cancellation of any or all of the conflicting claims in his application, but shall not be entitled to amend his application otherwise (except for the purpose of defining the conflict) so long as it contains any conflicting claim.

79. An applicant may not reassert any claim which has been amended or cancelled to avoid a conflict, or assert any claim to an embodiment of his invention not patentably different from that defined in any claim so amended or cancelled.

80. (1) The record of the invention should be set out in a single affidavit by each affiant. An affidavit of the record of the invention may be withdrawn and a new affidavit substituted therefor, provided that such withdrawal and substitution is made before the opening of affidavits by the Commissioner.

(2) The substance of any verbal disclosure of the invention, the record of which is set out in the affidavit, shall be given and the date and place of such disclosure shall be stated.

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(3) A copy of any drawing or written disclosure of the invention referred to in the affidavit shall, if possible, be annexed as an exhibit to the affidavit. If no such copy is annexed, the reason for its absence and the substance of such drawing or disclosure shall be given. The date of such drawing or disclosure shall in every case be stated.

(4) This rule shall apply only to affidavits required by the Commissioner after June 1, 1948.

81. If a conflict is concluded before the inspection of affidavits filed in connection therewith, the envelopes containing such affidavits shall be returned unopened to the respective applicants from whom they were received.

82. The Commissioner shall, on forwarding to each party to the conflict a copy of his decision, notify each such party of the name and address of each other party and his patent agent and the serial number of the application of such other party.

83. After proceedings have been commenced in the Exchequer Court under section 44(8) of the Act, the Commissioner shall prepare a copy of any application involved in the conflict or of the record file thereof, on the request of any party to the conflict and on payment of the prescribed statutory fee for such copy, and shall transmit the same to the Exchequer Court for delivery to the party requesting it.

84. Any application of an applicant who was a party to proceedings in the Exchequer Court under section 44(8) of the Act shall be deemed to be abandoned unless a certified copy of the final judgment determining the rights of the parties to the conflict is filed in the Office within six months of the date of such judgment or of June 1, 1948 whichever date is the later.

ALLOWANCE AND AMENDMENTS AFTER ALLOWANCE

85. When an application has been found allowable, notice of allowance and of the time within which the final fee must be paid shall be given to the applicant, but if the Commissioner subsequently finds that the application is not allowable, he shall, either before or after the payment of the final fee, withdraw such notice and advise the applicant accordingly.

86. (1) After notice of the allowance of an application, the applicant shall not have any right to amend his application, but the Commissioner may in his discretion permit the entry of an amendment presented by the applicant

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before payment of the final fee, if such entry would not necessitate a further search by the examiner in respect of the application.

(2) Neither the presentation nor the entry of an amendment after allowance shall operate to extend the time for payment of the final fee.

(3) If the entry of an amendment after allowance presented by the applicant is refused by the Commissioner, a copy of such amendment shall be retained on the file of the application in the Office.

FINAL FEE AND ISSUE OF PATENT

87. The final fee on an application shall be accepted only from the applicant or the patent agent appointed as agent by the applicant or as associate agent by the agent so appointed, and shall be acknowledged to the person who paid it as well as to the person with whom correspondence on the subject of the application is being carried on.

88. A patent on an application will issue to the inventor or a legal representative of the inventor as their interest shall appear from any document received in the Office, in a form acceptable for registration and accompanied by the prescribed statutory fee, not later than the day of payment of the final fee on such application.

89. The patent on an application shall issue in the language of the specification.

90. (1) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (2) of this rule, if the final fee on an application is paid before Thursday of any week, the patent on such application shall issue seven weeks from the Tuesday of the next following week, and if such final fee is paid on or after Thursday of any week, such patent shall issue eight weeks from such Tuesday.

(2) On request made not later than the date of payment of the final fee, and on payment of the prescribed postponement fee, the Commissioner may postpone the issue of the patent on an application to a date not more than five weeks later than the date of issue of such patent as provided in paragraph (1) hereof.

REISSUE

91. Every petition for the reissue of a patent shall set out fully in what respect the petitioner considers the patent defective or inoperative, how the error arose, so far as can be ascertained, and the time when and the manner in which the petitioner obtained knowledge of any new facts stated in the revised disclosure or in the light of which any new claims of which allowance is asked have been framed.

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92. If an application for reissue is withdrawn or refused or becomes abandoned, the original patent shall be returned to the patentee, and no record of such application shall appear in any file or register relating to such original patent.

CAVEATS

93. A caveat shall be limited to a single invention and may be signed only by an inventor.

94. The description of a caveat shall describe and illustrate the invention as fully as possible, and shall be sufficiently precise to enable the Office to decide whether such caveat may interfere with any subsequently filed application by another person.

95. The Office will not register any document purporting to be an assignment of any interest in a caveat.

ASSIGNMENTS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS OF TITLE

96. (1) No document shall be registered in the Office against any patent or application unless the person requesting such registration presents to the Commissioner either the original thereof or a typewritten or printed copy thereof certified to be a true copy by a notary public or by a public office in which the original document was recorded or examined.

(2) If a person who presents a document for registration wishes to obtain a certificate of such registration he shall present to the Office, in addition to the original or certified copy provided by paragraph (1) hereof, a duplicate of such document or a notarially certified copy thereof which shall, upon registration of such document, be returned to him by the Office with a certificate of such registration.

(3) If, upon the registration of a document, a certificate of registration is not given, the Commissioner shall notify the person who presented such document for registration of the number and date under which and of the patent or application against which it has been registered.

97. Whenever a document presented for registration against a patent or application is signed by a person on behalf of the registered owner of such patent or application, the original or a duly authenticated copy of the document establishing the right of such person to sign the document so presented shall be filed therewith but shall not require to be registered against such patent or application.

98. If a document presented for registration against a patent or application refers to agreements to which any

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of the persons mentioned in such document are parties, it shall not be necessary, in order to secure registration of such document to present copies of such agreements.

99. An assignment shall not, of itself, operate as a revocation of an appointment of agent or nomination of representative, but the registered assignee of all interest in the invention forming the subject of an application may revoke any appointment of agent or nomination of representative previously made in connection with such application.

100. An assignment or other document affecting the rights in an invention described in a pending application may be presented for registration by the applicant or any other person.

SECRET APPLICATIONS AND PATENTS

101. If the Minister of National Defence gives a certificate in accordance with subsection (5) of section 19A of the Act, in relation to an application, then all entries in any way concerning such application which may appear in any ordinary register maintained in the Office shall be wholly obliterated, and no further entry concerning such application or any patent granted thereon shall thereafter be made in any such register until the said Minister waives the benefits of the said section with respect to such application or patent.

102. If the Governor in Council makes an order under subsection (15) of section 19A of the Act that any application shall be treated for the purposes of the said section as if it had been assigned or agreed to be assigned to the Minister of National Defence, the Commissioner shall, as soon as he is informed of such order, notify the applicant thereof by registered mail.

103. The Commissioner shall permit any public servant authorized in writing by the Minister of National Defence or any officer of His Majesty's Canadian Forces so authorized to inspect any pending application which in the opinion of the Commissioner relates to any instrument or munition of war, and to obtain a copy of any such application.

APPLICATIONS RELATING TO ATOMIC ENERGY

104. (1) The Commissioner shall, pursuant to section 19C of the Act, communicate any application to the Atomic Energy Control Board by sending a copy of such application to the Board.

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(2) The Commissioner may require any applicant for a patent for an invention which in his opinion relates to the production, application or use of atomic energy to furnish the Office with a copy or copies of the application or of any part thereof within such time as he may fix in the notice of such requirement.

105. If the Commissioner pursuant to Regulation 500 of the *Atomic Energy Regulations of Canada*, omits or delays the doing of anything which he would otherwise be required to do in relation to an application, he shall take prompt steps to ascertain whether such application contains patentable subject matter and whether there is any other application in the Office with which such application would be involved in conflict proceedings, and shall promptly inform the Atomic Energy Control Board of his findings.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTIONS 65 TO 71 OF THE ACT

106. Every application to the Commissioner under section 65 of the Act (Form 6) shall be executed by the applicant or on his behalf by a patent agent or a solicitor. No such application shall be deemed to be filed until the prescribed statutory fee in respect of it has been paid.

107. Unless the Commissioner is satisfied that the applicant has a *bona fide* interest and that a *prima facie* case for relief has been made out from the matters alleged in the application, and accompanying declarations, he shall refuse to entertain the application and shall notify the applicant of his decision and of the grounds therefor.

108. If the Commissioner is satisfied that the applicant has a *bona fide* interest and that a *prima facie* case for relief has been made out from the matters alleged in the application and accompanying declarations, he shall notify the applicant of the names and addresses for service of all persons appearing from the records of the Office to be interested in the patent, and shall give directions as to the mode of service upon any such person who does not appear from the records of the Office to reside or carry on business at a specified address in Canada and who has not nominated a representative for service in Canada.

109. (1) The applicant shall, before January 1, 1949 or within two months of such notification whichever date is the later:

- (a) serve a true copy of the application and of each document filed in connection therewith upon every person who must be served under section 69(2) of the Act, and

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(b) advertise the application once in *The Canada Gazette* and once in *The Canadian Patent Office Record* (Form 7).

(2) If the service and advertisement required by paragraph (1) of this rule are not effected within the prescribed time, the application shall be deemed to be abandoned.

110. Any person desirous of opposing the application and who has been served with a copy of such application and documents filed in connection therewith shall, before January 1, 1949 or within two months of the date of such service, whichever date is the later, file with the Commissioner the prescribed counter statement and declaration verifying the same, and serve upon the applicant a true copy of such counter statement and of each document filed in connection therewith.

111. Any person not served with a copy of the application who is desirous of opposing the application shall, before January 1, 1949 or within two months of the date of publication in *The Canada Gazette* or in *The Canadian Patent Office Record* whichever date is the later, file with the Commissioner the prescribed counter statement and declaration verifying the same, and serve upon the applicant a true copy of such counter statement and of each document filed in connection therewith.

112. Every counter statement (Form 8) shall be executed by the person opposing the application or on his behalf by a patent agent or a solicitor.

113. The applicant may file a reply (Form 9), verified by statutory declaration, to any counter statement within one month from the service of such counter statement upon him, and shall serve a true copy of such reply and of each document filed in connection therewith upon every person who has filed and served a counter statement.

114. Except as hereinbefore provided, no document in support of or in opposition to an application shall be filed by any party to the proceedings except by order of the Commissioner after notice to all other parties.

115. The Commissioner may, and if requested to do so by the Attorney General of Canada or any party to the proceedings (Form 10), shall fix a date of hearing by notice in writing to all parties to the proceedings. The date so fixed shall be not less than one month from the date of such notice.

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116. The Commissioner shall entertain oral evidence adduced at the hearing, if any party to the proceedings has, within two weeks after the date of the notice fixing the date of the hearing, filed with the Commissioner and served upon all parties to the proceedings a notice of intention to adduce evidence at the hearing.

117. If no date of hearing has been fixed as aforesaid the Commissioner shall decide the issues upon the material filed.

118. Any party to the proceedings may appear in person or may be represented by patent agent or by counsel.

119. Any person may inspect any document filed in connection with the proceedings and may by written request addressed to the Commissioner obtain a copy of such document on payment of the prescribed statutory fees.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 19 OF THE ACT

120. (1) Every application to the Commissioner under section 19 of the Act shall be made by way of petition setting out:

- (a) the name of the petitioner and the address of his principal office or place of business, or of his residence if he has no office or place of business;
- (b) the number, issue date and title of the patent for the invention alleged by the petitioner to have been used by the Government;
- (c) particulars of any unregistered assignment by virtue of which the petitioner claims to be the patentee of such patent;
- (d) the name of the department of the Government alleged by the petitioner to have used the patented invention;
- (e) particulars of the times when and places where such use has occurred so far as they are known to the petitioner;
- (f) the compensation claimed by the petitioner either by way of royalty or otherwise;
- (g) a concise statement of the material facts upon which the petitioner relies in support of his claim for compensation;
- (h) if the petitioner does not reside or carry on business in Canada, the name and address of a person or firm residing or carrying on business at a specified address in Canada nominated as the petitioner's representative for all purposes of the proceedings, including the service of any documents.

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(2) Such petition shall be executed by the patentee, his solicitor or patent agent.

(3) Such petition shall be supported by affidavit evidence of the material facts therein alleged.

(4) Such petition and each affidavit filed in support thereof shall be submitted to the Commissioner in duplicate.

121. Forthwith upon the filing of a petition the Commissioner shall give notice, by registered mail, to the department of the Government named in the petition of the filing of such petition, and shall send with such notice one copy of the petition and of each affidavit in support thereof. The Commissioner shall in such notice request such department to admit or deny the use of the patented invention and the validity of the patent in question, for the purpose of the proceedings before him.

122. (1) Within a period of one month from the date of the Commissioner's notice or such extension thereof as the Commissioner may allow with the consent of the petitioner or upon request made to him within such period and after giving the petitioner an opportunity to object to an extension, the department of the Government to which the Commissioner's notice has been sent (hereinafter referred to as "the department") shall file and serve upon the petitioner, or his representative for service, an answer to the said petition. Such answer shall contain an admission or denial of the use by the department of the patented invention and an admission or denial of the validity of the patent referred to in the petition.

(2) If no such answer is filed by the department within the time prescribed in the last preceding paragraph, the Government shall be deemed to have admitted use of the patented invention and the validity of the patent referred to in the petition.

(3) If such answer contains an admission of use and validity as aforesaid, it shall contain also a concise statement of any facts upon which the department relies in answer to the patentee's claim for compensation.

(4) Such answer shall be supported by affidavit evidence of the facts alleged therein, and a copy of each affidavit shall be served with the answer.

123. (1) If the department denies either use of the patented invention or validity of the patent, the Commissioner shall suspend the proceedings before him and shall forthwith notify the parties accordingly.

(2) When it appears to the Commissioner, from a certified copy of a declaration of a court of competent jurisdiction, that use and/or validity in so far as denied by the

Patent Act—continued

department have been determined in favour of the patentee, he shall forthwith give notice to the parties of the resumption of the proceedings before him.

(3) The department shall, within one month from the date of the notice referred to in the last preceding paragraph, file and serve upon the patentee or his representative for service a departmental answer and affidavits as prescribed in paragraphs (3) and (4) of the last preceding rule.

124. At any time after service of the departmental answer, either party may, on four clear days' notice, apply to the Commissioner for an order for leave to file further affidavits and/or that some issue of fact be determined on oral evidence and/or for leave to cross-examine an affiant upon an affidavit filed. Both parties shall be given an opportunity to be heard on such application.

125. If a party is given leave to cross-examine an affiant, as provided in the next preceding rule, the other party shall be required to produce such affiant for cross-examination at a time and place to be fixed by the Commissioner. If the party required to produce such affiant as aforesaid fails to do so as ordered, the Commissioner shall refuse to consider the affidavit of the said affiant and it shall be stricken from the record. The Commissioner may, in his discretion, require the party on whose behalf the order for cross-examination has been made to tender to the other party, before production of the affiant, an amount sufficient to pay necessary travelling, hotel and living expenses of such affiant in connection with the said cross-examination.

126. At any time after the expiry of one month from the filing of the departmental answer, either party may apply to the Commissioner to fix a date for the hearing of the application. If no order has been made under rule 124, the hearing shall proceed on the affidavit evidence filed by the parties at such time and place as may be fixed by the Commissioner.

**SERVICE AND LATE FILING OF DOCUMENTS IN PROCEEDINGS
UNDER SECTIONS 19 AND 65 TO 71 OF THE ACT**

127. Any party to proceedings under section 19 or under sections 65 to 71 of the Act who does not reside or carry on business in Canada shall, in the first document filed by him in connection with such proceedings, nominate a person residing or carrying on business at a specified address in Canada as his representative for service in Canada for such proceedings.

Patent Act—continued

128. (1) Service of a document upon any party to proceedings under section 19 or under sections 65 to 71 of the Act may be effected either by serving such document on such party or his representative for service in Canada or his patent agent or solicitor personally or by sending such documents by registered mail to the address in Canada of such party or representative for service or patent agent or solicitor.

(2) Service of a document by registered mail shall be deemed to be effected on the date on which receipt is acknowledged of a registered letter addressed to the person to be served and containing such document.

129. If a document required by any of rules 110, 111, 113, 116, 122 or 123(3) is not filed and served within the time prescribed by the respective rule, the Commissioner shall refuse to take cognizance of it except with the consent of all parties to the proceedings or upon being satisfied, after giving all parties an opportunity to be heard, that cognizance should be taken of such document.

GENERAL

130. The Commissioner may refuse to take cognizance of any document submitted to him which is not in the English or the French language unless and until there is submitted to him a translation thereof into one of the said languages duly verified by affidavit.

131. Any affidavit may contain a statement of the facts within the knowledge of the deponent or may be based on information and belief. An affidavit based on information and belief shall set out the grounds for such belief.

132. An affidavit may be sworn before a notary or commissioner for oaths having authority to take affidavits in the place where such affidavit is sworn or before any other person having such authority in such place.

133. A certificate by a notary or other public officer that a statement has been acknowledged before him to be true shall be accepted in lieu of an affidavit, provided that under the laws of the place at which the acknowledgment purports to have been taken an untrue statement acknowledged as aforesaid entails a legal responsibility upon the person by whom it was made.

134. The Commissioner may require such action, not otherwise provided for in the Act or these Rules, as is proper and necessary for the completion or prosecution of an application.

Patent Act—*continued*

135. The Commissioner may fix a time for the taking of any action for which a time is not prescribed by the Act or by these Rules and an application may be deemed to be abandoned if such action is not taken within the time so fixed.

136. Except as otherwise provided, any time prescribed by these Rules or by The 1935 Rules or fixed by the Commissioner for doing any act may, either before or after the expiration thereof, be extended by the Commissioner up to the time, if any, prescribed by the Act for doing such act, if he is satisfied by an affidavit setting forth the relevant facts that having regard to all the circumstances such time ought to be extended.

137. If a time is extended pursuant to the last preceding rule, the extended time shall be deemed for the purposes of these Rules to be the prescribed time, but no extension of time shall affect any action properly taken by the Office before such extension was granted by the Commissioner.

138. Any document, other than a specification or drawing, relating to an application may be corrected by the Commissioner if he is satisfied that the document contains a clerical error.

Patent Act—continued

APPENDIX I

PRESCRIBED FORMS

FORM 1A

PETITION BY INVENTOR(S)

The Petition of.....
Full name of inventor(s)
whose full post office address(es) is (are).....
.....

SH EWETH:

(1) THAT Your Petitioner(s) made the invention entitled which is described and claimed in the specification submitted herewith.

(2) THAT Your Petitioner(s) verily believe(s) that he (they) is (are) entitled to a patent for the said invention having regard to the provisions of *The Patent Act, 1935*.

This paragraph should be omitted if there is no request for priority.

(3) Your Petitioner(s) request(s) that this application be treated as entitled to the rights accorded by section 27 of the said Act having regard to the application(s) of which particulars are set out below, and represent(s) that the said application(s) is (are) the first application(s) for patent for the said invention filed in any country by him (them) or any one claiming under him (them).

(Give particulars here ONLY of the application or applications upon which the claim for priority is based).

This paragraph should be omitted if all the applicants reside in Canada.

(4) THAT Your Petitioner(s) hereby nominate(s)
..... who resides or
Name in full
carries on business in Canada at the following address
.....to be his (their)

Full post office address

representative for all purposes of the said Act, including the service of any proceedings taken thereunder.

This paragraph should be omitted if the applicant himself intends to prosecute the appl'n.

(5) THAT Your Petitioner(s) hereby appoint(s)
.....whose full post office
Name of patent agent
address is.....as his agent, with full
power of revocation and substitution, to sign the petition
and drawings, to amend the specification and drawings, to

Patent Act—continued

FORM 1C

PETITION BY A JOINT INVENTOR AND THE LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE OF ANOTHER JOINT INVENTOR

The Petition of.....whose
Full name of joint inventor
full post office address is.....and
.....whose full post
Full name of legal representative
office address is.....

SHEWETH:

(1) THAT of
Full names of all inventors
.....made the invention entitled
Full post office addresses
.....
which is described and claimed in the specification sub-
mitted herewith.

(1a) THAT the right of the said.....
Name of other joint inventor
to obtain a patent for the invention is vested in the said
.....
Name of legal representative
as the.....of the last named
Capacity of legal representative
inventor.

See section
2 (e) of the
Act, and
insert here
appropriate
capacity.

Continue with paragraphs 2, (3-5 if applicable), 6 and
the execution of Form 1A.

FORM 1D

PETITION BY ASSIGNEE OF ALL INTEREST

The Petition of.....
Full name of applicant
whose full post office address is.....

SHEWETH:

(1) THAT
Full name(s) of inventor(s)
whose full post office address(es) is (are).....
made the invention entitled.....
which is described and claimed in the specification sub-
mitted herewith.

(1a) THAT the entire right to obtain a patent for the
said invention has been assigned to Your Petitioner.

Continue with paragraphs, 2, (3-5 if applicable), 6 and
the execution of Form 1A.

Patent Act—continued

FORM 1E

PETITION BY LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE OTHER THAN ASSIGNEE

The Petition of.....
Full name of applicant
whose full post office address is.....

SH EWETH:

(1) THAT(1) deceased (1) Omit
Full name of inventor the words
whose full post office address was (is)..... "deceased"
made the invention entitled..... and "was"
which is described and claimed in the specification sub- if the
mitted herewith. inventor is
living.

(1a) THAT the entire right to obtain a patent for the
said invention is vested in Your Petitioner, as the.....
.....
Capacity of legal representative
of the said inventor.

See section
2 (e) of the
Act and
insert here
appropriate
capacity.

Continue with paragraphs, 2, (3-5 if applicable), 6 and
the execution of Form 1A.

FORM 1F

PETITION FOR DIVISIONAL APPLICATION IN NAMES OF SAME INVENTORS AS WERE NAMED IN THE ORIGINAL APPLICATION

The form of petition for a divisional application shall be the same as that for the applicable original application except that it shall include the following paragraph immediately after paragraph 2:

"(2a) THAT this application is a division of application
Serial Number.....filed....."

FORM 1G

PETITION FOR DIVISIONAL APPLICATION MADE IN THE NAME OF FEWER INVENTORS THAN WERE NAMED IN THE ORIGINAL APPLICATION

The form of petition for a divisional application of this kind shall be the same as that for the applicable original application except that it shall include the following paragraph immediately after paragraph 2:

"(2a) THAT this application is a division of application
Serial Number.....in the names of
.....
as inventors, but the invention described and claimed in this
divisional application was made solely by.....
....."
The inventor(s) named in paragraph (1) hereof

Patent Act—continued

FORM 1H

PETITION UNDER SECTION 32 (1) OF THE ACT BY ONE OF
TWO OR MORE JOINT INVENTORS

The Petition of
Full name of applicant
whose full post office address is.....

SHEWETH:

(1) THAT Your Petitioner and.....
Full name of other joint inventor(s)
whose address is
Full post office address if known, if not, last
known address

made the invention entitled.....
which is described and claimed in the specification sub-
mitted herewith.

(1a) THAT the said.....
Name of other joint inventor
refuses to make application for a patent for the said inven-
tion (or his whereabouts cannot be ascertained after dili-
gent enquiry).

*Continue with paragraphs, 2, (3-5 if applicable), 6 and
the execution of Form 1A.*

FORM 1J

PETITION FOR APPLICATION FOR INVENTION MADE BY
A PUBLIC SERVANT

*The form of petition in this case shall be the same as
that for the applicable ordinary application except for the
inclusion of the following paragraph immediately after
paragraph 2:*

“(2a) THAT the said invention was made while the
inventor was employed in the public service of Canada in
.....of the Department of.....
Branch or Division
at
City or town Province
and that the said invention relates (or does not relate) to
the nature of his employment at the time the said inven-
tion was made.”

Patent Act—continued

FORM 1K

PETITION FOR REISSUE

The Petition of.....
Name of applicant
whose full post office address is.....

SHEWETH:

(1) THAT Your Petitioner is the patentee of Patent
No.....granted on theday of
.....19....for an invention entitled.....

(2) THAT the said Patent is deemed defective or in-
operative by reason of insufficient description or specifica-
tion [and/or by reason of the patentee having claimed
more (or less) than he had a right to claim as new].

Omit []
if claims
same.

(3) THAT the respects in which the patent is deemed
defective or inoperative are as follows.....
.....

(4) THAT the error arose from inadvertence, accident or
mistake, without any fraudulent or deceptive intention in
the following manner.....

(5) THAT knowledge of the new facts stated in the
amended disclosure [and/or in the light of which the new
claims have been framed] was obtained by Your Petitioner
on or about the.....day of.....19....
in the following manner.....

Omit []
if claims
same.

(6) THAT Your Petitioner hereby nominates.....
.....
Name in full
who resides or carries on business in Canada at the
following address.....to be his
Full post office address
representative for all purposes of the said Act, including
the service of any proceedings taken thereunder.

This
paragraph
should be
omitted if
the
applicant
resides in
Canada.

(7) THAT Your Petitioner hereby appoints.....
.....whose full post office
Name of patent agent
address is.....as his agent, with full
power of revocation and substitution, to sign the petition
and drawings, to amend the specification and drawings, to
prosecute the application, and to receive the patent granted
on the said application; and ratifies any act done by
the said appointee in respect of the said application.

This
paragraph
should be
omitted if
the
applicant
himself
intends to
prosecute
the appl'n.

(8) Your Petitioner therefore surrenders the said
original patent and prays that a new patent may be issued
to him in accordance with the amended specification here-
with, for the unexpired term for which the original patent
was granted.

Signed at.....
City or town Country
this.....day of.....19....
.....
Signature

Patent Act—continued

FORM 2A

APPOINTMENT OF AGENT

The undersigned.....
Full name of applicant

whose full post office address is.....
 hereby appoints.....whose full
 post office address is.....

as his agent, with full power of revocation and substitution,
 in respect of an application for a patent for an invention
 entitled

Omit (
 if appl'n
 not yet
 filed.

) (filed under Serial Number.....on the.....day of
19....) and empowers the said appointee
 to sign the petition and drawings, to amend the specifica-
 tion and drawings, to prosecute the application; and to
 receive the patent granted on the said application; and
 ratifies any act done by the said appointee in respect of
 the said application.

Signed at.....
City or town Country

this.....day of.....19. ..

.....
 Signature

FORM 2B

APPOINTMENT OF ASSOCIATE AGENT

The undersigned duly appointed agent of.....
in respect of an application for a
Name of applicant

patent for an invention entitled.....

Omit (
 if appl'n
 not yet
 filed.

) (filed under Serial Number.....on the.....day
 of19....) hereby appoints.....
whose full post office address

Full name of Canadian associate agent

is.....to act as his associate
 agent, and empowers the appointee to sign the petition
 and drawings, to amend the specification and drawings, to
 prosecute the application, and to receive the patent granted
 on the said application; and ratifies any act done by the
 said appointee in respect of the said application.

Signed at.....
City or town Country

this.....day of.....19. ..

.....
 Signature

Patent Act—continued

FORM 2C

REVOCATION OF APPOINTMENT OF AGENT AND APPOINTMENT
OF ANOTHER AGENT

The undersigned.....
Full name of applicant
 whose full post office address is.....
 having on or about the.....day of.....
 19.... appointed.....
Full name of patent agent
 whose full post office address is.....
 as his agent in respect of an application for patent for an
 invention entitled.....filed under Serial
 Number.....on the.....day of.....
 19...., hereby revokes the said appointment, and appoints
whose full post office
Name of patent agent
 address is.....as his agent in
 respect of the said application, with full power of revoca-
 tion and substitution, to sign the petition and drawings, to
 amend the specification and drawings, to prosecute the
 application, and to receive the patent granted thereon; and
 ratifies any act done by the said last named appointee in
 respect of the said application.

Signed at.....
City or town Country
 this.....day of.....19....

Signature

FORM 3

PREAMBLE TO DISCLOSURE

BE IT KNOWN that.....
Full name(s) of inventor(s)
 of
Full post office address(es) of inventor(s)
 having made an invention entitled
 (TITLE OF INVENTION)
 the following disclosure contains a correct and full des-
 cription of the invention and of the best mode known
 to the inventor(s) of taking advantage of the same.

Patent Act—continued

FORM 4

CAVEAT

The undersigned.....
Full name of inventor
whose full post office address is.....
an intending applicant for a patent, who has made an
invention entitled.....
and has not perfected the said invention, files herewith a
description of his invention so far as it has proceeded.
.....
Here describe the invention so far as it has proceeded and if possible
.....
illustrate it with drawings. The description should as far as possible follow
.....
the form for specification (Form 11) without claims.
Signed at.....
City or townCountry
this.....day of.....19....
.....
Signature of inventor

FORM 5

DISCLAIMER

(To be completed in duplicate)

WHEREAS, the undersigned.....
Name of patentee
whose full post office address is.....
the owner of Patent No.granted on the
.....day of.....19....for an invention
entitled
AND WHEREAS, by mistake, accident or inadvertence,
and without any wilful intent to defraud or mislead the
public, he has made the specification too broad, claiming
more than that of which.....was the
Name of inventor
first inventor (or he has in the specification claimed that
.....
Name of inventor
was the first inventor of the material or substantial part of
the invention patented specified below of which the said
.....was not the first inventor
Name of inventor
and to which he had no lawful right).

Patent Act—continued

NOW THEREFORE the undersigned disclaims the following parts of the invention patented:

.....
IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned has set his hand
this.....day of.....19....

.....
Signature of patentee

In the presence of

.....
Signature of witness

FORM 6

APPLICATION UNDER SECTION 65 OF THE ACT FOR GRANT OF
COMPULSORY LICENCE OR REVOCATION OF A PATENT

IN THE MATTER OF SECTION 65 OF THE PATENT ACT, 1935

AND

IN THE MATTER OF PATENT NO.DATED.....

(1) THE undersigned.....
Name of applicant

whose full post office address is.....
hereby alleges that there has been an abuse of the exclusive
rights under the above mentioned patent and applies for
the relief hereinafter mentioned.

(2) The nature of the applicant's interest in this applica-
tion is.....

(3) The nature of the abuse is as follows:

(4) The facts upon which such allegation of abuse is
based are as follows:

(5) The applicant therefore claims the following relief:

.....
(6) The applicant's address for service in Canada is
.....

Dated at.....this.....day of.....19....

.....
Signature

To the Commissioner of Patents,
OTTAWA, CANADA

and

To (.....)
Name of patentee

Patent Act—continued

FORM 7

ADVERTISEMENT OF APPLICATION UNDER SECTION 65
OF THE ACT

IN THE MATTER OF SECTION 65 OF THE PATENT ACT, 1935
AND

IN THE MATTER OF PATENT NO.DATED.....

NOTICE is hereby given that on the.....day of.....
19....there was filed by.....

Name of applicant

with the Commissioner of Patents an application pursuant
to the provisions of Section 65 of *The Patent Act, 1935* for
a compulsory licence under (or for revocation of) the above
mentioned patent, owned by.....

Name of patentee

on the ground that the rights of the patentee under the
said patent have been abused in accordance with the
allegations contained in the application and statutory
declarations filed.

Any person desirous of opposing the said application
must within two months of the date of publication of
this notice herein or in *The Canadian Patent Office Record*,
whichever is the later, file a counter statement with the
Commissioner of Patents and serve a copy thereof upon
the applicant at his address for service in Canada as
follows:

Dated at.....this.....day of.....19....
.....

FORM 8

COUNTER STATEMENT

IN THE MATTER OF SECTION 65 OF THE PATENT ACT, 1935
AND

IN THE MATTER OF PATENT NO.....DATED.....

(1) The undersigned hereby opposes the application of
.....
for relief under Section 65 of *The Patent Act, 1935*, in
respect of the above mentioned patent.

(2) The facts upon which the opposition is based are as
follows:

(3) The opponent therefore claims.....

Patent Act—continued

(4) The opponent's address for service in Canada is

.....

Dated at this day of 19

.....
Signature

To the Commissioner of Patents,

OTTAWA, CANADA

and

To

Names of all parties to the proceedings.

FORM 9

REPLY BY APPLICANT UNDER SECTION 65 OF THE ACT
IN THE MATTER OF SECTION 65 OF THE PATENT ACT, 1935

AND

IN THE MATTER OF PATENT NO. DATED

The applicant, in reply to the counter statement of

..... hereby

Name of opponent

alleges

Dated at this day of 19

.....
Signature

To The Commissioner of Patents,

OTTAWA, CANADA

and

To

Names of all parties to the proceedings.

FORM 10

DEMAND FOR HEARING UNDER SECTION 69 OF THE ACT

I (We) hereby demand, pursuant to section 69 of the
Act, a hearing in respect of the application for relief in
connection with Patent No.
dated and request
that a date for such hearing be fixed.

Dated at this day of 19

.....
Signature

Patent Act—continued

APPENDIX II
RECOMMENDED FORMS

FORM 11

SPECIFICATION

The preamble (Form 3) should be followed by a series of unnumbered paragraphs beginning on a new page in which the following matters should be dealt with, roughly in the following order:

(1) *The general character of the class of article or the kind of process to which the invention (i.e. the inventive idea) relates.*

“This invention relates to a manually operable tool for driving posts into the ground.”

(2) *The nature in general terms of the articles or processes previously known or used which are intended to be improved or replaced by resort to the invention and of the difficulties and inconveniences which they involve.*

“It is common in devices for driving piles and posts to pull up a weight or hammer, e.g. by a cable and overhead pulley arrangement, and drop it onto the end of the pile or post. It is, of course, necessary that the hammer strike the pile or post squarely, and it has been proposed to provide the hammer with a depending guide which freely embraces and may slide up and down on the post to be driven. Tools of this type are, however, inefficient because the rebound of the hammer results in a loss of energy and a tendency to split the end of the post. They are, moreover, unsatisfactory for manual operation, because the hammer must be heavy to be effective, and the power of the operator is used only in raising the heavy hammer.”

(3) *The inventive idea which the new article or process embodies, and the way in which resort to it overcomes the difficulties and inconveniences of previous practices or proposals.*

“I have found that these disadvantages may be overcome by providing a number of handles secured to the guide and extending lengthwise along the outside of it. Such handles permit the use of a lighter hammer and the elimination of the overhead arrangement, secure a greater effect for the same amount of energy, and reduce splitting

Patent Act—*continued*

of the post, since the power of the operator of the device is used not only to raise the hammer but also to bring it down on the post and hold it against rebound.”

(4) *A full description of the best way of using or putting into operation the inventive idea. If there are drawings, the description should be preceded by a list of these drawings and should be related to them by the use of the numerals which appear upon them. The form of the list and of the description is illustrated by the following:*

“In drawings which illustrate embodiments of the invention,

Figure 1 is an elevation partly in section of one embodiment,

Figure 2 is a top plan view of this embodiment,

Figure 3 is a section of the line III-III of Figure 1, and

Figure 4 is a plan view of another embodiment having only two handles.

The tool illustrated comprises a guide 1 which is adapted freely to embrace and slide up and down on a post A which is to be driven. It may be of any suitable cross section, but, in the form shown, is a cylinder open at the bottom and closed by a plug 2 at the top which may be the top of the device. The plug 2, which acts as a hammer, fits within the cylinder 1 and is flanged at its edge so as to lie flush with the outer wall of the cylinder. Extending lengthwise of the guide 1 are handles 3 which may be formed from metal tubes, as shown or may, if desired, be made from rods or bars covered with wood facings.

The handles 3 are secured at their upper ends to bridge pieces 4, e.g. by welding, and the bridge pieces 4 are secured as by welding to the plug 2. At their lower ends, the handles 3 are flattened for engagement between two arms of a sectional clamping ring 5 fitting around the guide 1 and clamped to it by bolts 6. The lower ends of the handles are extended below the clamping ring, as indicated at 7, for the attachment of extension members (not shown) and, for this purpose, bolt holes 8 are provided in the extensions 7.

In order to adapt a guide of circular internal cross section to a square post, segmental filling pieces 9 having their flat faces facing inwards may be secured inside it, the distance between opposed flat faces being slightly greater than the thickness of the post. Two filling pieces may be used as shown in Figure 3, but four may be used if desired.

Patent Act—continued

In the embodiment shown in Figure 4 there are only two lateral extending handles instead of four as in Figures 1-3, but otherwise the construction may be the same as that described above."

(5) *If desired, other ways in which the inventive idea may be used or put into operation.*

There should then follow an introduction to the claims in these words appearing at the top of a new page:—

"The embodiments of the invention in which an exclusive property or privilege is claimed are defined as follows:"

The claims should begin on the same page immediately following this introduction.

The following examples illustrate the general form which the claims should take:

(a) In the case of an apparatus—

1. A manually operable tool for driving posts into the ground, comprising a hammer, a depending guide adapted freely to embrace and slide up and down on the post to be driven, and handles extending lengthwise outside of the guide and rigidly secured thereto.

2. A tool as defined in claim 1, in which the guide is a cylinder closed at the top by the hammer.

3. A tool as defined in claim 1 or claim 2, in which the guide has filling pieces secured to it in order to adapt its internal cross section to the cross section of the post to be driven into the ground.

(b) In the case of a process—

1. A process for cleaning the surface of a metal, which comprises converting contaminating matter by chemical attack to a residual film which is readily removable by anodic treatment, and removing the formed film by connecting the metal as an anode in an electrolytic system.

2. A process as defined in claim 1, in which the metal to be cleaned is iron or steel and the chemical attack consists of treatment of the metal surface with a strongly oxidizing acid.

3. A process as defined in claim 2, in which the residual film is removed in an electrolyte comprising one or more acids or salts thereof.

(c) In the case of an article—

1. An insulated electric conductor comprising a metal sheath, at least one conducting core and, between the core and the sheath, highly compacted mineral insulation constituted by a mixture of two or more pulverulent mineral insulating materials at least one of which will,

Patent Act—*continued*

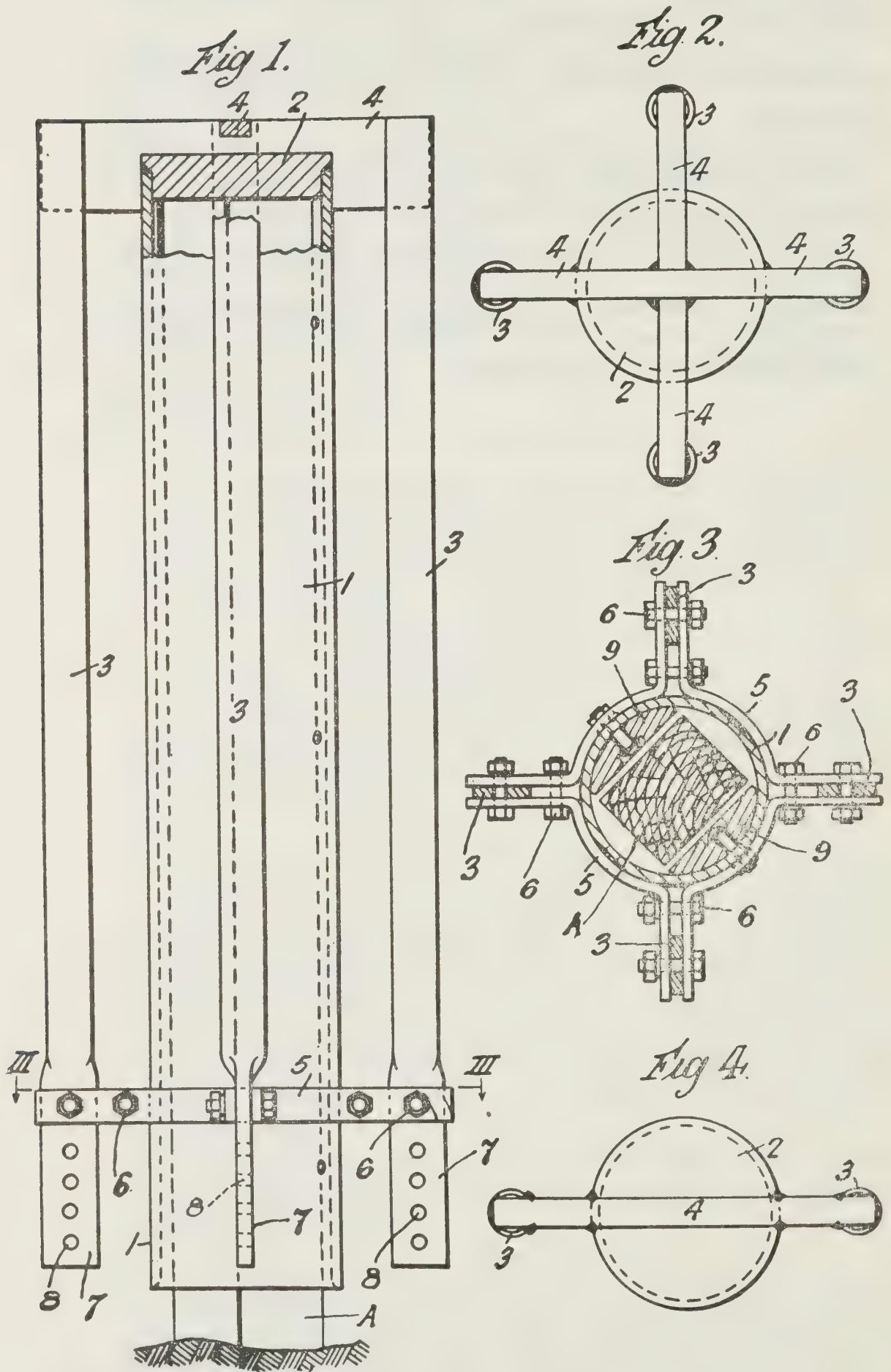
on exposure to the atmosphere, cause the formation, over the exposed area, of a skin or layer which is substantially impermeable to moisture.

2. An insulated electric conductor as defined in claim 1, in which the insulating materials are calcium oxide and magnesia.

3. An insulated electric conductor as claimed in claim 2, in which the proportion of calcium oxide in the mixture is between 25 per cent and 40 per cent.

4. An insulated electric conductor as defined in claim 1, 2, or 3, in which the limit insulation resistance, as herein defined, per free end of the insulation on exposure to the atmosphere, is not less than 250,000 ohms for an insulation thickness of 1·5 millimetres.

Patent Act—continued



Patent Act—continued

FORM 12

ASSIGNMENT OF ALL INTEREST (OR AN UNDIVIDED
FRACTIONAL INTEREST) IN A PATENT

I,
whose full post office address is.....
....., in consideration of \$.....,
the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged do hereby sell
and assign to
whose full post office address is.....
all [*or an undivided (state particular fractional interest)*]
of all] my right, title and interest in and to Canadian
Letters Patent No.....for an invention entitled
.....granted on the
..... day of..... 19.....,
the same to be held and enjoyed by the said assignee to the
full end of the term for which the said Letters Patent are
granted, as fully and entirely as the same could have been
held and enjoyed by me if this assignment and sale had not
been made.

Signed at
City or Town Country
thisday of19....

Witness
.....
Signature of assignor

*The assignment must be accompanied by proof of its
execution such as an affidavit of execution following forms
14A, 14B, or 14C, as the case may be.*

FORM 13

ASSIGNMENT OF ALL INTEREST (OR AN UNDIVIDED
FRACTIONAL INTEREST) IN AN INVENTION
BEFORE THE ISSUE OF A PATENT

I,, whose full post office address is
..... in consideration of \$....., the
receipt of which is hereby acknowledged do hereby sell and
assign to.....
Full name of assignee
whose full post office address is.....
all [*or an undivided (state particular fractional interest)*]
of all] my interest in Canada in and to my invention

Patent Act—continued

relating to.....as fully described
Title of invention
 and claimed in my application for a patent for such
 invention and to all [or an undivided (*state particular
 fractional interest*) of all] my corresponding right, title
 and interest in and to any patent which may issue therefor.

Signed at
City or town Country
this.....day of.....19.....

Witness

.....
Signature of assignor

The assignment must be accompanied by proof of its execution such as an affidavit of execution following forms 14A, 14B, or 14C, as the case may be.

FORM 14 A

AFFIDAVIT OF EXECUTION OF AN ASSIGNMENT EXECUTED
BY AN INDIVIDUAL

I,, whose full post office address is

 make oath and say:

That I was personally present and did see.....
 Name of assignor
 who is personally known to me to be the person named
 in the attached assignment duly sign and execute the same.

Sworn before me at

..... City or town Signature

..... Country

this.....day of
..... 19....
.....

NOTARY PUBLIC

(or other official having authority to
take affidavits in the place where
the affidavit is sworn.)

Patent Act—continued

FORM 14 B

AFFIDAVIT OF EXECUTION OF AN ASSIGNMENT EXECUTED BY
A COMPANY HAVING A CORPORATE SEAL

I, of
Name in full Office in company
....., whose full post office address
Name in full of company
is
Full post office address of deponent

make oath and say:
That the seal affixed to the attached assignment is the
seal of the said company and has been properly affixed
in accordance with the constitution and by-laws of the
said company, and has been verified in accordance there-
with under the hands of the directors or officers whose
signatures appear on the assignment in verification thereof.

Sworn before me at
.....
City or town Signature
.....
Country
this.....day of
..... 19....
.....

NOTARY PUBLIC
(or other official having authority to
take affidavits in the place where
the affidavit is sworn.)

FORM 14 C

AFFIDAVIT OF EXECUTION OF AN ASSIGNMENT EXECUTED BY
A COMPANY HAVING NO CORPORATE SEAL

1,
Name of one of signing officers Office in company
of....., whose full post office
Name of company
address is
Full post office address of deponent
make oath and say:

1. That the company named as assignor (hereafter
referred to as "the Company") in the attached assignment
is incorporated and organized under the laws of.....
Name of country
2. That under the laws of that country a company is
not required to have or to execute documents under a
corporate seal and the Company has no corporate seal.

Patent Act—continued

3. That under the constitution and by-laws of the Company documents to be executed on its behalf are valid and bind the Company if signed by me and.....

Name of other signing officer

4. That I have signed the attached assignment on behalf of the Company in my capacity as aforesaid and thathas also signed the

Name of other signing officer

same on its behalf in his capacity as a.....

thereof.

Position of other signing officer

Sworn before me at

City or town

Signature

Country .

this.....day of

19....

NOTARY PUBLIC

(or other official having authority to
take affidavits in the place where
the affidavit is sworn.)

THE REGISTER OF PATENT AGENTS RULES, 1948

1. These rules may be cited as “The Register of Patent Agents Rules, 1948”.

2. In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,

- (a) “affidavit” includes statutory declaration;
- (b) “the Act” means *The Patent Act, 1935*;
- (c) “the examining staff” means the Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, principal examiners, examiners, associate examiners and assistant examiners;
- (d) “Office” means the Patent Office;
- (e) “patent agent” means any person or firm whose name is entered on the Register;
- (f) “Register” means the register maintained pursuant to the Act of the names of persons and firms entitled to represent applicants in the presentation and prosecution of applications for patents before the Office.

3. The name of any person or firm which appears on the Register on June 1, 1948 shall remain thereon except as in these Rules otherwise provided.

4. (1) There may be added to the Register, on payment of the prescribed fee, the name of

(a) Any person resident in Canada who

- (i) has been employed for three years under the personal supervision and direction of a patent agent in the preparation and prosecution of patent applications, or
- (ii) has been employed for three years on the examining staff of the Office, or
- (iii) is a barrister, solicitor or advocate entitled to practice as such in any province of Canada, or is a notary entitled to practise his profession under the laws of the Province of Quebec, and who satisfies the Commissioner that he is of good character, and passes the prescribed qualifying examination relating to patent law and practise including the preparation and prosecution of applications for patent: provided that, in the case of a

Patent Act—continued

graduate in science, applied science or engineering of a university of recognized standing, the required period of employment under subparagraphs (i) and (ii) hereof shall be eighteen months;

- (b) Any person resident in any part of the British Commonwealth of Nations other than Canada who satisfies the Commissioner that he is registered with and in good standing before the Patent Office of his country of residence;
- (c) Any person resident in the United States of America who satisfies the Commissioner that he is registered with and in good standing before the United States Patent Office;
- (d) Any firm of which the name of at least one member is entered on the register.

5. (1) A person shall be recognized as a candidate for the qualifying examination when he has served the prescribed period of employment less six months and has satisfied the Commissioner that he meets the other requirements of clause (a) of paragraph (1) of rule 4.

(2) Any person who wishes to be a candidate for the qualifying examination on the basis of his employment by a patent agent shall submit to the Commissioner an affidavit by each patent agent by whom he was employed during the required period setting out fully the nature of the work done by him from time to time during his employment.

6. The qualifying examination referred to in the next preceding rule shall be given by an Examining Board composed of two members and one alternate from the examining staff of the Office appointed by the Commissioner and two members and one alternate nominated from among patent agents by the Council of the Patent Institute of Canada and approved by the Commissioner. Of the first members of the Board, one person on the Office examining staff and one patent agent shall be appointed for a term of three years from the date of coming into force of this rule, and the remaining members and the alternates for a term of two years from such date. Any subsequent appointment to the Board shall be for a term of three years from the date of appointment. An alternate shall take no part in the work or deliberations of the Board unless he receives notification from the Commissioner that one of the members for whom he is an alternate is unable to act, but shall, in the period between any such notification and a further notification from the Commissioner that such member is again able to act, be deemed for all purposes to be a member of the Board. The affirmative vote of three members of the Board shall be necessary to pass a candidate.

Patent Act—*continued*

7. (1) A qualifying examination shall be held during the month of October in each year; provided that, on or before the first day of July in such year, at least one candidate has notified the Commissioner of his desire to take such examination and has paid the prescribed examination fee.

(2) The Commissioner shall give notice in the first three issues of *The Canadian Patent Office Record* after the 20th day of July of the date fixed for the holding of a qualifying examination, and an examination of which such notice has been given may be taken by any candidate who, not less than one month before the date fixed for the holding thereof, notifies the Commissioner of his desire to take it and pays the prescribed fee. The Commissioner shall designate the place or places in Canada where the examination will be held, and shall notify the candidates accordingly by registered letter despatched not less than two weeks before the date fixed for the holding of the examination.

8. (1) Between the first day of January and the first day of April in every year

- (a) every person whose name appears on the Register as a resident of Canada shall pay an annual fee as prescribed, and
- (b) every person not resident in Canada whose name is entered on the Register by virtue of his being registered before the Patent Office of his country of residence shall file a statement signed by him giving his country of residence and stating whether he is still registered with and in good standing before the Patent Office of such country, and
- (c) every firm the name of which is entered on the Register shall file a statement, signed by a member thereof whose own name is on the Register setting out all the members of the firm whose names appear on the Register.

(2) If any such person or firm fails to take the appropriate action provided in paragraph (1) hereof within the time prescribed, the Commissioner shall send such person or firm a first notice by registered mail requiring that, within a time specified in such notice such appropriate action be taken and the prescribed charge for such notice be paid.

(3) If any such person or firm, fails, within the time specified in such first notice to take the appropriate action provided in paragraph (1) hereof and to pay the prescribed charge specified in such first notice, the Commissioner shall send such person or firm a second notice by registered mail

Patent Act—*continued*

stating that, unless such appropriate action is taken and such prescribed charge is paid within a time specified in such second notice, the name of such person or firm will be removed from the Register; and the Commissioner shall remove the name of such person or firm from the Register unless such appropriate action is taken and such prescribed charge is paid by such person or firm within such time.

(4) The time specified in such notices shall, in the case of any person or firm resident in Canada, be two months from the date of the first notice and one month from the date of the second notice, and shall, in the case of any person or firm not resident in Canada, be four months from the date of the first notice and three months from the date of the second notice.

(5) The name of any person or firm which has been removed from the Register in accordance with paragraph (3) hereof, may be reinstated thereon, without compliance with the requirements of rule 4, on petition presented to the Commissioner within one year after the date on which it was removed and on payment of the prescribed fee, if the petitioner satisfies the Commissioner that the failure to take the appropriate action provided in paragraph (1) hereof and to pay the prescribed charge specified in the first notice provided in paragraph (2) hereof was not reasonably avoidable.

(6) Half the amount of the prescribed annual fee provided in paragraph (1)(a) hereof which is paid by any person shall be credited against any annual subscription to *The Canadian Patent Office Record* made by such person at the time such fee is paid.

9. (1) The name of any person shall remain on the Register only so long as such person shall continue to have the qualifications, including that of residence, by virtue of which his name was entered on the Register.

(2) The name of any firm shall remain on the Register only so long as the name of at least one person who is a member of such firm is on the Register.

Patent Act—concluded

FEES

(Made under Section 73(4) of The Patent Act, 1935.)

(a)	On applying for registration under Rule 4 of <i>The Register of Patent Agents Rules, 1948</i>	\$ 5.00
(b)	On notifying the Commissioner, in accordance with Rule 7 of <i>The Register of Patent Agents Rules, 1948</i> , of the desire of a candidate to take a qualifying examination ..	5.00
(c)	For maintaining the name of a patent agent on the Register as a resident of Canada under Rule 8(1)(a) of <i>The Register of Patent Agents Rules, 1948</i> , if paid between January 1 and April 1.....	10.00
(d)	Charge under Rule 8(2) of <i>The Register of Patent Agents Rules, 1948</i> , for notice respecting failure to pay the last preceding fee before April 1.....	2.00
(e)	On reinstating a name on the Register under Rule 8(5) of <i>The Register of Patent Agents Rules, 1948</i>	5.00
(f)	On completing an application not completed on its filing date or before January 1, 1949.	3.00
(g)	On asking that an amendment be made the subject of a supplementary disclosure under Rule 63 of <i>The Patent Rules, 1948</i>	15.00
(h)	On asking for postponement of the issue of a patent under Rule 90(2) of <i>The Patent Rules, 1948</i>	5.00

PATENT MEDICINES

See PROPRIETARY OR PATENT MEDICINE ACT.

PENSION ACT. (R.S.C., 1927, c. 157)

See also MILITIA PENSION ACT; ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE ACT; SUPERANNUATION.

No statutory orders or regulations have been made under this statute.

PEST CONTROL PRODUCTS ACT. (R.S.C., 1927, c. 5)

1. *Pest Control Products Regulations.*
2. *Methods of chemical analyses.*

1. The Pest Control Products Regulations

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE of the authority conferred upon me by The Pest Control Products Act I hereby rescind all Regulations made under the said Act and substitute therefor Regulations as follows which shall be effective on and after April 1, 1949.

JAMES G. GARDINER,
Minister of Agriculture

OTTAWA, January 10, 1949.

THE PEST CONTROL PRODUCTS REGULATIONS

1. In these Regulations,

- (a) "Act" means The Pest Control Products Act;
- (b) "pest" means any injurious, noxious or troublesome species of plant or animal life;
- (c) "product" means any pest control product;
- (d) "adjuvant" includes spreader, sticker, emulsifier and activator.

Application

2. The provisions of these Regulations extend to any adjuvant that is sold or advertised for sale and is intended to be mixed with a pest control product.

3. These Regulations do not apply to

- (a) any product to which the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act or the Food and Drugs Act applies, if that product is not sold or advertised for sale for the purpose of controlling pests that affect agriculture, industry or households;
- (b) any naphthalene or paradichlorobenzene product to which the Food and Drugs Act applies that is sold by a retail druggist registered under the Pharmacy Act of a province, if no distinctive brand name is associated with the name of the product, and no claim is made by the seller that the product is effective for the purpose of controlling pests;
- (c) any product that is prepared and used for the purpose of controlling pests by a person engaged in the business or occupation of pest control operator;

Pest Control Products Act.—continued

- (d) any article that is represented
 - (i) as being treated to prevent damage from or to repel any pest; or
 - (ii) as having pest control properties of any kind, if the representations are substantiated at the request of any person by experimental evidence satisfactory to the Science Service of the Department of Agriculture of Canada.

4. (1) No seed shall be represented as having been treated against any disease, unless such treatment has been done by a method approved by the Dominion Botanist and Plant Pathologist.

(2) Any seed treated with a poisonous material shall be labelled conspicuously with the following statement:

“POISONOUS TO MAN AND ANIMALS

**This seed has been treated with (name of poison)
for control of disease.”**

Registration

5. (1) An application for registration of a pest control product shall be made on PS Form No. 54, and shall state in detail:

- (a) the chemical and physical nature of the product;
 - (b) the specific and complete claims and representations of the applicant as to the purposes of the product in pest control; and
 - (c) practical directions for the use of the product.
- (2) The applicant shall submit with his application:
- (a) three copies of the directions for use of the product, setting out:
 - (i) the time, frequency and method of application of the product;
 - (ii) the quantity to be used; and
 - (iii) the purposes for which it is intended; and
 - (b) three copies of the text of the label that is to be used on the container of the product, bearing the information required by section 9 of the Act and section 16 of these Regulations.

(3) Where an application to register a product is made for the first time, the applicant shall also submit with his application experimental evidence from a recognized institution to support his representations as to the usefulness, effectiveness and safety of the product.

6. (1) A registration certificate shall apply only to the product described in the application to which the certificate relates.

(2) Where any alteration is made in the composition, claims for or directions for use of a registered product, the registration of the product shall be deemed to be cancelled, and the product shall thereupon be subject to all the requirements of the Act and these Regulations in respect of an unregistered product.

7. The ingredients and active substances contained in a product in respect of which application is made for registration shall be described by the appropriate names set out in Schedule A, and where Schedule A does not contain a name that is applicable to any ingredient or active substance in the product, by the appropriate name set out in a standard chemical dictionary in common use; but in no case shall private, foreign or other special names be used in the application to describe ingredients or active substances.

Pest Control Products Act.—*continued*

8. Every ingredient and active substance mentioned in an application shall be described by its chemical formula, if any, as well as by name.

9. The names of pests, the directions for use, and all claims as to the purpose or effectiveness of any product in pest control, shall be subject to the approval of the Science Service of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Brand Name

10. (1) Where a product is a material described in Schedule A to these Regulations the brand name of the product shall include the name of the material as described in Schedule A, and the use of such brand name shall be a warranty that the product conforms to the description of the material set out in Schedule A.

(2) Where a product is a material that is not described in Schedule A, but in respect of which there is a generally accepted common name, the brand name shall include the common name.

(3) Where a product is a material that is not described in Schedule A, and in respect of which there is no generally accepted common name, the brand name shall appropriately and truly indicate the purpose of the product.

(4) Nothing in this Regulation shall be deemed to prohibit the use of a distinctive brand name or trade mark in association with a name required by subsections (1), (2) or (3) hereof.

Guarantees

11. Any representation or claim respecting the purposes or effectiveness of a product shall constitute a guarantee of that product for the purposes or degree of effectiveness claimed, and every such product shall be subject to the biological tests provided for by Regulation 21 to establish the validity of such representation or claim.

12. (1) Where the Act or these Regulations require a guarantee to be given in respect of any product, it shall be given in accordance with this Regulation.

(2) The guarantees required by paragraph (d) of section 4 (1) and paragraph (f) of section 9 of the Act shall, when the strength or effectiveness of the product can be determined by chemical or physical analysis, be as follows:

- (a) Every such guarantee shall be in accordance with Schedule B to these Regulations and unless otherwise permitted by the Act or these Regulations no guarantee in respect of any active substance named in Column 2 of the said Schedule B shall be given in respect of any product unless the minimum amount of such active substance as set forth in Column 4 be present in the product; Provided, however, that when the product is one of the materials named in Schedule A to these Regulations the guarantee shall be with respect to the minimum content required by Schedule A for such material.
- (b) Every such guarantee in respect of an active substance shall specify only the minimum percentage by weight of such active substance, and in specifying the percentage not more than one decimal place

Pest Control Products Act—continued

shall be used. Decimals shall not be used to specify viscosity, phenol coefficient or minimum percentage by weight unsulphonatable.

(3) An additional guarantee of biological effectiveness as provided by sub-section (4) of this Regulation may be required to be shown.

(4) When the strength or effectiveness of any product cannot be determined satisfactorily by chemical or physical analysis, such product may be registered and offered for sale subject to the guarantee of its biological effectiveness filed with the application for the registration of the product; and the guarantee shall be stated only as follows:

“Guarantee: Satisfactory biological effectiveness for the purposes claimed when used according to directions.”

or, if an abbreviated form of the guarantee is to be used, the words: *“Effective for purpose claimed”*

shall suffice, and shall be deemed to have the same meaning.

13. The disinfectants and other products named in Schedule C to these Regulations shall in each case be in accordance with the specifications and other requirements as stated in Schedule C.

14. No claim shall be made for the control by any product of any disease required to be reported under the provisions of the Animal Contagious Diseases Act.

Packaging of Products

15. (1) Broken or open packages containing poisonous products shall not be stored or handled in any room or place in which food is stored, prepared or served.

(2) Every package of a product containing sodium chlorate or other chlorate or substance that may cause fire shall be of metal or glass or other non-combustible and durable material.

(3) Containers and packages for thallium, or any of its compounds or mixtures, shall be only those which have been approved by the Minister of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa. A sample of the package shall accompany the application for registration of the product.

(4) Opaque packages only shall be used for products containing rotenone, pyrethrins, or other materials affected by light.

(5) Volatile active substances shall be packed in durable and air tight containers.

Labelling of Packages

16. (1) The information required by section 9 of the Act to be shown on each package of a product shall be printed conspicuously, legibly and indelibly and in logical sequence on one side only of the package, tag or label.

(2) The brand name and statement of guarantee shall in all respects conform to the brand name and guarantee as set forth in the registration certificate for the product.

(3) The name of each active substance and the percentage thereof, and the number representing a coefficient, viscosity, specific gravity or other factor shall be stated immediately following and on the same line as the word “Guarantee”. Examples: “Guarantee: Arsenic 2 per cent; Guarantee: Phenol coefficient 6.”

Pest Control Products Act.—*continued*

(4) No information inconsistent with or in any manner qualifying a guarantee shall be shown on any package, tag or label or in any advertisement of a product.

(5) The following is a correct form for the printing or marking on packages, tags or labels of the information required by section 9 of the Act:

2 oz. net

X I T Rat Poison

Registration No P.C.P. Act

Guarantee: Strychnine 2 per cent

CALL A DOCTOR IN CASE OF ACCIDENT

Antidote	Poison
.....	Symbol
.....	here
.....

Strychnine

Poison

Manufactured by the

RODENT SPECIALTY COMPANY

Townsville, Canada.

NOTE: When the guarantee is one of biological effectiveness, the wording prescribed by subsection (4) of Regulation 12 shall be used.

(6) Packages containing products registered and sold under a guarantee of biological effectiveness may, in addition to the requirements of this section, indicate the general chemical nature of such products. Example: “a pyrethrum product.”

(7) Packages containing products that deteriorate if frozen shall, in addition to the requirements of this section, bear the caution “Keep away from Frost”.

(8) Packages containing sodium chlorate or other substance that in association with any organic material may be combustible shall bear the caution “May Cause Fire” in a conspicuous position together with suitable directions for the handling and storage of the product. A copy of such directions shall accompany the application for registration of the product.

(9) Quantities of a product sold by retail from an open package shall be legibly marked or labelled with the name and address of the retailer or vendor and the information marked on the original package as required by section 9 of the Act.

(10) The advertising of another product on the container, label or tag of any product is prohibited.

(11) Words stating, implying or inferring that a product is approved, accepted or recommended by the Government or by any Department or Service of any Government shall not be used on any container, label or tag or in any advertisement of a product.

Pest Control Products Act—continued

(12) On every label for products for the control of caecal coccidiosis which the manufacturer cannot establish as either curing the disease or permitting the chicks to acquire immunity to it, the following legend shall be displayed in close association with the brand name: "An Aid in Preventing Caecal Coccidiosis".

Poisonous Substances

17. A product that contains a harmful amount of any poisonous substance shall be labelled legibly and indelibly with the name of such poisonous substance and the word "POISON" together with the poison symbol (skull and cross-bones). The label shall also bear the words "CALL A DOCTOR IN CASE OF ACCIDENT" and the antidote for the poison as approved by the Department of National Health and Welfare. For the substances named in Schedule D to these Regulations the respective antidotes specified therein shall be considered satisfactory for the purposes of this section.

Net Volume of Packages and Containers

18. (1) Containers of fluid products containing quantities from 16 fluid ounces to 160 fluid ounces shall be as set out hereunder, and the statement of the net contents in each case shall be as follows:

16	fluid	ounces	($\frac{4}{5}$ pint)
20	"	"	(1 ")
32	"	"	($\frac{4}{5}$ quart)
40	"	"	(1 ")
64	"	"	($\frac{2}{5}$ gallon)
80	"	"	($\frac{1}{2}$ ")
128	"	"	($\frac{4}{5}$ ")
160	"	"	(1 ")

(2) Containers of fluid products containing more than one gallon shall be marked in terms of quarts or gallons, Imperial measure.

Official Samples

19. Samples for analysis or test shall be taken as follows:—

- (a) When the content of the package is one pound or less, or in the case of liquids one imperial pint or less, the entire package shall constitute the official sample;
- (b) When the content of the package is more than one pound, or in the case of liquids more than one imperial pint, a representative sample on the whole of approximately one pound, or in the case of liquids one pint, shall be drawn from the package thereof and shall constitute the official sample;

Provided that one ounce will suffice for an official sample of alkalis and other highly concentrated and expensive products; and four ounces in the case of disinfectants;

Provided, also, that when a viscosity test is required of any product, one quart shall constitute the official sample.

- (c) Each official sample shall be taken in duplicate, one to be forwarded to an official analyst and the other to be left with the person in whose possession the product is found, or forwarded to the manufacturer of the product by registered mail or by express.

Pest Control Products Act.—*continued*

- (d) When the official sample consists of a product in its unbroken package and is labelled with the name and address of the manufacturer, importer or vendor as required by section 9 of the Act, no witness to the taking of such sample shall be required; but when the sample is taken from a broken package, one witness to the taking and sealing of such sample shall be required, and the name and address of such witness shall be given in the inspector's information statement regarding the sample.
- (e) Official samples, other than entire packages, shall be sealed in glass or other suitable containers to preserve the condition of the product.

20. The methods of testing pest control products and the names of the official analysts responsible therefor shall be those published by the Department from time to time.

21. (1) Biological effectiveness tests may be necessary before registration is granted or when a registered product is deemed of doubtful value subsequent to registration.

(2) Such tests as may be required shall, whenever feasible, be conducted under practical conditions in direct co-operation with the person or firm who has applied for the registration or has registered the product.

(3) The person or firm whose product is to be tested shall make the necessary arrangements including all expenses for such tests, and supply the product, any machinery required and the labour for the tests.

(4) The person or firm requiring the tests shall notify the Department indicating the time and place for conducting the tests, and the Department will delegate a representative to collaborate with such person or firm in supervising the tests.

(5) The results of such tests, as determined by the Department's representative, shall be final and shall constitute the basis on which registration shall be granted or refused.

Importations

22. (1) Every shipment of a product for importation into Canada shall be accompanied by a signed statement of the shipper or importer, in triplicate, which shall be attached to the invoice of sale for customs purposes.

(2) The signed statement shall be in the following form:
The Collector of Customs,

Port of Date

I, the Shipper or Importer
(Name)

.....
(Address)

do hereby certify as to the correctness of the following particulars in respect of this shipment of pest control product for entry into Canada.

1. The name and address of the manufacturer of the pest control product
.....
(Name) (Address)

2. The name and address of the shipper or importer (if this statement is signed by the shipper, give the name and address of the importer; if signed by the importer, give the name and address of the shipper)—

3. Particulars of the shipment as registered under the Pest Control Products Act.

Brand name	Registration Number	No. of Packages	Weight in lb.	or	Volume in gal.
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.....
(Signature of Shipper or Importer)

NOTE: Shippers and Importers may obtain the above forms at any Plant Products Division Office in Canada.

(3) The Collector of Customs at the port of entry will forward one copy of the signed statement of the shipper or importer to the nearest District Supervisor of Pest Control Products Inspection. (Plant Products Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture.)

(4) Collectors of Customs may hold in bond any pest control product until the provisions of the Act and these Regulations are properly complied with, and may refuse importation of any pest control product when advised by an inspector that it has not been registered as required by the Act or that its sale in Canada would be contrary to any of the provisions of the Act or of these Regulations.

(See Regulation 10)

Calcium Arsenate: contains at least 70 per cent of tricalcium arsenate ($\text{Ca}_3(\text{AsO}_4)_2$) equivalent to 26 per cent of arsenic (As), and an excess of lime ($\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$).

Copper Arsenite: contains at least 95 per cent of copper arsenite essentially of the formula ($\text{Cu}_2\text{As}_2\text{O}_3$) equivalent to 35 per cent of copper (Cu) and 32 per cent of arsenic (As).

Lead Arsenate (standard): is essentially di-lead ortho-arsenate (PbHAsO_4) and contains at least 19.5 per cent of equivalent arsenic (As), and 58 per cent of equivalent lead (Pb).

Lead Arsenate (standard) paste: is lead arsenate (standard) diluted with water to paste form. Its equivalent arsenic (As) content is at least 9.7 per cent.

Lead Arsenate (basic): is essentially the compound having the formula $(\text{Pb}_4(\text{PbOH})(\text{AsO}_4)_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O})$ and contains at least 14 per cent equivalent arsenic (As), and 68 per cent of equivalent lead (Pb).

Lead Arsenate (basic) paste: is lead arsenate (basic) diluted with water to paste form. Its equivalent arsenic (As) content is at least 7 per cent.

Paris Green: is essentially copper acetoarsenite $(\text{CuAs}_2\text{O}_4)_3 \cdot \text{Cu}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2$ and contains at least 24 per cent of equivalent copper (Cu) and 39 per cent of equivalent arsenic (As).

Pest Control Products Act.—*continued*

Sodium Arsenate: contains at least 95 per cent of trisodium arsenate ($\text{Na}_3\text{AsO}_4 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$) equivalent to 16.7 per cent of arsenic (As).

Sodium Arsenite: contains essentially sodium meta-arsenite (NaAsO_2) equivalent to at least 50 per cent of arsenic (As).

Arsenic Trioxide (White Arsenic): contains at least 95 per cent of arsenious anhydride (As_2O_3) equivalent to 71 per cent of arsenic (As).

Calcium Materials

Calcium Caseinate: contains at least 25 per cent of commercially pure casein of not less than 13.5 per cent nitrogen (N) content, associated with lime ($\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$).

Calcium Chloride (anhydrous): contains at least 95 per cent of calcium chloride (CaCl_2).

Calcium Chloride (hydrous): contains at least 95 per cent of calcium chloride ($\text{CaCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$).

Calcium Hypochlorite: contains at least 70 per cent of calcium hypochlorite ($\text{Ca}(\text{OCl})_2$), and 70 per cent of available chlorine (Cl).

Chlorinated Lime (Bleaching Powder): is lime ($\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$) impregnated with chlorine (Cl) resulting in a material of complex and variable chemical composition and containing when freshly manufactured not less than 30 per cent of available chlorine (Cl).

Carbon Materials

Carbon Bisulphide: contains at least 95 per cent of carbon bisulphide (CS_2).

Carbon Tetrachloride: contains at least 95 per cent of carbon tetrachloride (CCl_4).

Coal or Other Tar Derivatives

Naphthalene: contains at least 97 per cent of naphthalene (C_{10}H_8).

Paradichlorobenzene: contains at least 95 per cent of paradichlorobenzene ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Cl}_2$).

Tar acid disinfectant: contains essentially tar acids, such as the phenols, cresols, etc., emulsifiable or saponifiable.

Copper Materials

Bordeaux Powder: is composed of copper sulphate ($\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$) and lime (CaO) or ($\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$) and contains at least 12.5 per cent of equivalent copper (Cu) none of which is water soluble.

Burgundy Powder: is a mixture of copper sulphate ($\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$) and sodium carbonate (Na_2CO_3) and contains at least 12.5 per cent of equivalent copper (Cu) and not more than 2 per cent of alkalinity expressed as (Na_2CO_3).

Copper Carbonate: is essentially copper carbonate ($\text{Cu}_2(\text{OH})_2\text{CO}_3$) and contains at least 50 per cent of copper (Cu).

Copper Chloride (anhydrous): contains at least 95 per cent of copper chloride (CuCl_2) equivalent to 44.9 per cent of copper (Cu).

Copper Chloride (hydrous): contains at least 95 per cent of copper chloride ($\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$) equivalent to 35.3 per cent of copper (Cu).

Cuprous Oxide (Cu_2O) contains at least 95 per cent of cuprous oxide equivalent to 80 per cent of copper (Cu).

Pest Control Products Act.—continued

Copper Oxychloride: contains at least 95 per cent of copper oxychloride ($\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{CuO} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$) equivalent to 19·3 per cent of copper (Cu).

Copper Sulphate: contains at least 98 per cent of copper sulphate ($\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$) equivalent to 25 per cent of copper (Cu).

Copper Sulphate (Mono-hydrate): contains at least 95 per cent of monohydrate copper sulphate ($\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$) equivalent to 34 per cent of copper (Cu).

Cyanides

Calcium Cyanide: contains at least 42 per cent of calcium cyanide ($\text{Ca}(\text{CN})_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$) equivalent to 23 per cent of hydrocyanic acid (HCN).

Potassium Cyanide: contains at least 95 per cent of potassium cyanide (KCN) equivalent to 39·4 per cent hydrocyanic acid (HCN).

Sodium Cyanide: contains at least 95 per cent of sodium cyanide (NaCN) equivalent to 52·3 per cent hydrocyanic acid (HCN).

Magnesium Materials

Magnesium Chloride (anhydrous) contains at least 95 per cent of magnesium chloride (MgCl_2).

Magnesium Chloride (hydrous): contains at least 95 per cent of magnesium chloride ($\text{MgCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$).

Oils

Fish Oil: is the refined oil obtained from fish.

Fish Oil Soap: is fish oil, saponifiable.

Mineral Oil: is derived from petroleum and when emulsifiable shall be named "Emulsive Mineral Oil" or "Mineral Oil Emulsion".

Mineral Oil for Dormant Spray: is a mineral oil safe and effective for spraying orchards, etc., prior to bud burst. When emulsifiable it shall be named "Emulsive Mineral Oil for Dormant Spray".

Mineral Oil for Foliage Spray: is a mineral oil safe and effective for spraying orchards, etc., when in leaf. When emulsifiable it shall be named "Emulsive Mineral Oil for Foliage Spray".

Tar Oil: is derived from coal tar and when emulsifiable shall be named "Emulsive Tar Oil" or "Tar Oil Emulsion".

Tar Oil for Dormant Spray: is a tar oil safe and effective for spraying orchards, etc., prior to bud burst. When emulsifiable it shall be named "Emulsive Tar Oil for Dormant Spray".

Whale Oil: is the refined oil obtained from the whale.

Whale Oil Soap: is whale oil, saponifiable.

Phosphorus

Yellow or Black Phosphorus: contains at least 95 per cent of phosphorus (P).

Sodium Materials

Sodium Aluminum Fluoride: contains at least 85 per cent of sodium aluminum fluoride (Na_3AlF_6).

Sodium Caseinate: contains at least 95 per cent of commercially pure casein of not less than 13·5 per cent nitrogen (N) content, associated with sodium hydrate (NaOH), and is neutral to phenolphthalein indicator.

Pest Control Products Act.—continued

Sodium Chlorate: contains at least 95 per cent of sodium chlorate (NaClO_3).

Sodium Fluoride: contains at least 95 per cent of sodium fluoride (NaF).

Sodium Silicofluoride: contains at least 95 per cent of sodium silicofluoride (Na_2SiF_6).

Sulphur Materials

Bentonite Sulphur: is an admixture of bentonite and sulphur fused with heat and contains at least 30 per cent of sulphur (S).

Colloidal Sulphur: contains at least 90 per cent of sulphur (S) the particles of which are less than five microns in size.

Lime Sulphur Solution: is free of sediment and contains at least 23 per cent of sulphide sulphur (S). Its specific gravity at 60° is not less than 1.28.

Lime Sulphur Dry: contains at least 40 per cent of sulphide sulphur (S) and 60 per cent of total sulphur of which not less than 75 per cent is soluble in water.

Micronized Sulphur: is finely ground sulphur and contains at least 90 per cent of sulphur (S) the particles of which are 10 microns or less in size.

Sulphur or Flowers of Sulphur: contains at least 98 per cent of sulphur (S).

Plant Derivatives

Camphor: is the product obtained from the distillation of the wood of the camphor tree (*Cinnamomum Camphora* T. Nees & Eberm.) or is of synthetic manufacture, and contains at least 98 per cent of camphor ($\text{C}_9\text{H}_{16}\text{CO}$).

Citronella: is the oil distilled from a species of grass, *Cymbopogon Nardus* (L.) Rendle.

Cube: is obtained from the plant *Lonchocarpus utilis* A. C. Smith and contains at least 3 per cent of rotenone.

Derris or Tuba: is the ground root of either *Derris elliptica* Benth., *Derris malaccensis* Prain or *Derris uliginosa* Benth. and contains at least 3 per cent of rotenone.

Eucalyptus Oil: is the oil distilled from the leaves of trees of the genus *Eucalyptus*.

Formalin: is distilled from wood or made synthetically and contains at least 37 per cent of formaldehyde (HCOH).

Hellebore, American or green: is obtained from the plant *Veratrum viride* Ait. and contains veratrine.

Hellebore, white: is obtained from the plant *Veratrum album* L. and contains veratrine.

Nicotine: is the product containing the nicotine alkaloid base obtained from the tobacco plant or synthetically. Its nicotine ($\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2$) content shall not be less than 40 per cent.

Nicotine Sulphate: is obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on nicotine base and contains at least 40 per cent of equivalent nicotine ($\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2$).

Paraformaldehyde: contains at least 90 per cent of formaldehyde (HCOH).

Pine Oil: is the oil obtained from species of the genus *Pinus*.

Pest Control Products Act.—continued

Pyrethrum: is the ground flowers principally of the plant *Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium* Vis, and contains at least a total of .5 per cent of pyrethrins.

Quassia: is derived from *Aeschiron excelsa* (Sw.) Kuntze (*Picraena excelsa* Lindl., *Picrasma excelsa* Planche) and contains the substance quassin, quassol and picrasmin.

Red Squill: also known as *Scilla* is the dried and ground bulb of a variety of the plant *Urginea maritima* (L.) Baker (*Urginea Scilla* Steinh.) having red bulbs.

Sabidilla: also known as *Cevadilla* is the dried, ripe seed of *Schoenocaulon Officinale* (A. Gray).

Strychnine: contains at least 99 per cent of strychnine ($C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2$).

Strychnine Sulphate: is obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on strychnine and contains at least 78 per cent of equivalent strychnine ($C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2$).

Timbo: is obtained from the root of *Lonchocarpus Urucu* Killip & Smith or of closely related species, and contains at least 3 per cent of rotenone.

Miscellaneous Materials

Antu: is the convenient abbreviation for alpha naphthyl thiourea.

Bentonite: is a clay containing hydrous aluminum silicate (Montmorillonite) and is capable of permanent suspension and dispersion in water.

Benzene Hexachloride ($C_6H_6Cl_6$) is the preferred name for the chemical 1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachlorocyclohexane. It contains not less than 10 per cent gamma isomer.

Boracic Acid: contains at least 95 per cent of boracic acid (H_3BO_3).

Borax: contains at least 95 per cent of sodium borate ($Na_2B_4O_7 \cdot 10H_2O$).

Chloramine-T: is essentially the product having the formula $CH_3C_6H_4SO_2NaCl$ and contains at least 12 per cent of available chlorine (Cl).

Chlordane: is the short name for the chemical having the empirical formula ($C_{10}H_6Cl_8$). The approved chemical name is 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8-octachloro-4,7-methano-3_a,4,7,7_a, tetrahydroindane. The technical product contains not less than 60 per cent chlordane with 40 per cent normal related compounds having insecticidal properties.

Chlorinated Camphene: is the name for a substance having the approximate empirical formula $C_{10}H_{10}Cl_8$.

DDT: is the convenient abbreviation for 2,2 bis-(parachlorophenyl)-1,1,1-trichloroethane or dichlorodiphenyl-trichloroethane. The minimum setting point of the technical grade is 88° C. It contains not less than 70 per cent of para para isomer.

Hydrated Lime for Spraying Purposes: is essentially calcium and magnesium hydrates $Ca(OH)_2$ and $Mg(OH)_2$. It contains not more than 5 per cent of silica and other impurities, and has a fineness of not less than 90 per cent through a 200 mesh sieve and 99 per cent through a 100 mesh sieve.

Iron Sulphate: contains at least 95 per cent of iron sulphate ($FeSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$).

Mercuric Chloride or Corrosive Sublimate: contains at least 95 per cent of mercuric chloride ($HgCl_2$).

Mercurous Chloride or Calomel: contains at least 95 per cent of mercurous chloride (Hg_2Cl_2).

Pest Control Products Act.—continued

Methyl Bromide: (CH₃Br): contains at least 99 per cent of methyl bromide.

Parathion: A proposed common name for the chemical O,O-diethyl O-p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate; it has the empirical formula C₁₀H₁₄NO₅PS.

Phenothiazine: contains at least 95 per cent phenothiazine.

Quaternary Ammonium Disinfectant: a group of compounds homologous to ammonium chloride having disinfectant value. An alternative description may be cationic disinfectant.

Zinc Chloride: contains at least 95 per cent zinc chloride (ZnCl₂).

Zinc Sulphate: contains at least 95 per cent of zinc sulphate (ZnSO₄.7H₂O).

Zinc Phosphide: contains at least 80 per cent of zinc phosphide (Zn₃P₂).

SCHEDULE B

(Under Regulation 12)

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Class or kind of Product or Products containing	The Active Substance, etc., to be guaranteed for the Product named in Column 1 (Equivalents, symbols or synonyms not permitted)	The Chemical Basis of the Active Substance named in Column 2	The minimum amount required of the Active Substance, etc, named in Column 2 to permit a claim or guarantee for it in any Product unless otherwise permitted
Antu.....	Alpha naphthyl thiourea Per cent		2 per cent
Arsenic (of any chemical form) such as Arsenates, Arsenites, etc.....	Arsenic..... “	As.	1 “
Barium (of any chemical form).....	Barium..... “	Ba.	10 “
Benzene hexachloride.....	Gamma isomer of Benzene hexachloride..... “	C ₆ H ₆ Cl ₆	0.5 “
Boracic acid.....	Boracic acid..... “	H ₃ BO ₃	10 “
Borax.....	Sodium tetraborate..... “	Na ₂ B ₄ O ₇ .10H ₂ O	20 “
Calcium chloride.....	Calcium chloride..... “	CaCl ₂	25 “
Caseinates.....	Nitrogen..... “	N	10 “
Camphor.....	Camphor..... “	C ₉ H ₁₆ CO	10 “
Carbon tetrachloride.....	Carbon tetrachloride.... “	CCl ₄	10 “
Chlordane.....	Technical chlordane.... “		.25 “
Chlorinated camphene....	Technical chlorinated camphene..... “	C ₁₀ H ₁₀ Cl ₈	.5 “
Chlorine products for disinfecting.....	Available chlorine..... “	Cl	3 “
Copper (of any chemical form).....	Copper..... “	Cu	2 “
Cyanides.....	Hydrocyanic acid..... “	HCN	—
DDT.....	Dichlorodiphenyl-trichloroethane..... “		.5 “
Formaldehyde.....	Formaldehyde..... “	HCOH	10 “
Hellebore.....	Hellebore..... “		20 “
Iron Sulphate.....	Iron sulphate..... “	Fe SO ₄	20 “
Lime sulphur dry.....	Sulphide sulphur..... “	S	40 “
	Total sulphur..... “	S	60 “
Lime sulphur solution....	Sulphide sulphur “	S	23 “
	Specific gravity at 60°F.	S	1.28 specific gravity
Magnesium chloride.....	Magnesium chloride.....Per cent	MgCl ₂	20 per cent
Mercuric chloride.....	Mercuric chloride..... “	HgCl ₂	20 “
Mercurous chloride.....	Mercurous chloride..... “	Hg ₂ Cl ₂	20 “

Pest Control Products Act.—continued

SCHEDULE B
(Under Regulation 12)

Column 1 — Class or kind of Product or Products containing	Column 2 — The Active Substance, etc., to be guaranteed for the Product named in Column 1 (Equivalents, symbols or synonyms not permitted)	Column 3 — The Chemical Basis of the Active Substance named in Column 2	Column 4 — The minimum amount required of the Active Substance, etc., named in Column 2 to permit a claim or guarantee for it in any Product unless otherwise permitted
Methyl bromide.....	Methyl bromide.....Per cent	CH ₃ Br	—
Mineral oils.....	Mineral oil.....“	—	—
	Unsulphonatable.....“	—	—
	S. U. viscosity in seconds at 100°F.....	—	—
Mineral oils emulsifiable (emulsive).....	Mineral oil.....Per cent	—	—
	Unsulphonatable.....“	—	—
	S. U. viscosity in seconds at 100°F.....	—	—
	Name of emulsifying agent.....Per cent	—	—
	Date of manufacture.....	—	—
Nicotine.....	Nicotine.....Per cent	C ₁₀ H ₁₄ N ₂	2 per cent
Nicotine sulphate.....	Nicotine.....“	C ₁₀ H ₁₄ N ₂	2 “
Paradichlorbenzene.....	Paradichlorbenzene.....“	C ₆ H ₄ Cl ₂	10 “
Phenothiazine.....	Phenothiazine.....“	.....	5 “
Phosphorus (of any chemi- cal form).....	Phosphorus.....“	P	1 “
Pine oil.....	Pine oil.....“	.....	4 “
Pyrethrum.....	Pyrethrins.....“	.....	.05 “
Red squill.....	Red squill.....“	.....	10 “
Rotenone.....	Rotenone.....“	.....	.25 “
Sodium aluminum fluoride	Sodium aluminum fluoride “	Na ₃ AlF ₆	20 “
Sodium chlorate.....	Sodium chlorate.....“	NaClO ₃	20 “
Sodium fluoride.....	Sodium fluoride.....“	NaF	20 “
Sodium silicofluoride.....	Sodium silicofluoride....“	Na ₂ SiF ₆	20 “
Strychnine.....	Strychnine.....“	C ₂₁ H ₂₂ N ₂ O ₂	.2 “
Sulphur (of any kind).....	Sulphur.....“	S	10 “
Tar acid disinfectants.....	Phenol co-efficient.....	.....	—
Tar oils.....	Phenol and cresol sub- stances.....Per cent	.....	—
	S. U. Viscosity in seconds at 100°F.....	.....	—
	Name of the emulsifying agent.....Per cent	.....	—
	Date of manufacture.....	.....	—
Thallium (of any chemical form).....	Thallium.....Per cent	Tl	1 “
Thiocyanate products.....	Thiocyanate.....“	.....	.5
2,4-D (of any chemical form).....	2,4-D acid equivalent....	.....	2 “
Whale, fish or other animal oil soap or emulsion.....	Name the kind of oil....“	.....	—
	Name the emulsifying or saponifying agent.....	.....	—
	S. U. Viscosity in seconds at 100°F.....	.....	—
	Date of manufacture.....	.....	—
Other products.....	As accepted for registra- tion.....	.....	As accepted for registration

Pest Control Products Act.—continued

SCHEDULE C

(Under Regulation 13)

*Sundry Specifications*1. *Water Soluble Arsenic*

The maximum content allowed in pest control products for use on foliage, calculated on a dry basis and as elemental arsenic (As), shall not exceed .5 per cent in arsenate of lead, 1 per cent in calcium arsenate, 1.25 per cent in paris green and .3 per cent in all other products containing arsenic.

2. *Dusts for the control of potato beetles*

Such products shall contain at least .5 per cent of rotenone or 2 per cent of arsenic (As), or 2 per cent DDT, and when blight control is also claimed there shall be present at least 4 per cent of copper (Cu) in acceptable chemical form.

3. *Certain DDT Insecticides*

When DDT is the sole insecticidal substance it shall be of the following strengths only:

- (i) In a dust for the control of insects infesting premises: 10 per cent.
- (ii) In agricultural dusts, spray powders and emulsions 25 per cent and 50 per cent.

4. *Disinfectants*

- (i) Chlorine disinfectants—

Chlorine Disinfectants—in any form shall contain at least 3 per cent of available chlorine.

- (ii) Tar acid disinfectants and dips—

- (a) shall have a phenol coefficient of at least 4.
- (b) provided that the clear type of disinfectants used mainly for medical purposes shall have a phenol coefficient of at least 2.
- (c) provided also that when in powder form and for use solely without dilution, the phenol coefficient shall be at least 1.
- (d) the directions for the use of any tar acid disinfectant shall not recommend a dilution of more than twenty parts by volume for each unit of phenol coefficient.

- (iii) Other disinfectants—

Disinfectants such as pine oil, eucalyptus, etc., sold under a guarantee of phenol efficiency, shall not recommend a dilution of more than twenty parts by volume for each unit of phenol coefficient. Their phenol efficiency shall be not less than 2.

5. *Fly spray products—*

- (i) Such products must have an effect on house flies (*Musca domestica*) not inferior to that of the Canadian Standard Insecticide when tested by the published method.
- (ii) The oil base, carrier or distributor of fly sprays for household use, shall be of a highly volatile and non-staining material and the finished product shall have a flash-point of not less than 125° F. (closed cup test).

Pest Control Products Act.—continued

- (iii) The oil base, carrier or distributor of fly sprays for live stock, shall be such that the finished product shall have a viscosity between 40 and 55 seconds (S.U. at 100° F.), and an unsulphonatable content of at least 85 per cent.
- (iv) Livestock fly spray products shall be so formulated that when used according to the directions of the vendor they will not burn or blister the skin of animals, remove or cause loss of hair, mat or discolour hair, nauseate animals or interfere with the healing of cuts or wounds, or taint the milk of the animals sprayed.
- (v) The amount of DDT contained in a surface spray where a deposit of DDT is required for prolonged residual effect shall be 5 per cent and as far as it is practicable the directions for its use shall be at the rate of 1 fluid ounce per 10 square feet.

6. Strychnine products—

- (i) Treated grain or other bait for use solely without dilution, shall contain at least .2 per cent of strychnine.
- (ii) When for use diluted, such products shall contain at least 2 per cent of strychnine and the directions for use of the product shall not recommend a greater dilution than will result in less than .1 per cent of strychnine in the treated grain or other bait.

7. Warble grub products containing rotenone—

When prepared for use according to the directions of the vendor, one gallon of wash shall contain not less than:—

one-half an ounce or .32 per cent of rotenone

or

one-quarter of an ounce or .16 per cent of rotenone and one and one-half ounces or 1 per cent of total rotenone ether extractive,

and

soap sufficient to give a 1 per cent fatty acid

or a wetting agent sufficient to give effective wetting for the purpose.

SCHEDULE D

Antidotes

(Under Regulation 17)

Acids, mineral including sulphuric, hydrochloric, nitric, etc.

Antidote: Do not induce vomiting. Keep patient warm and in recumbent position. Give milk of magnesia, calcined magnesio, white of egg, soap; avoid chalk or other carbonate.

Acid Oxalic:

Antidote: Do not induce vomiting. Give milk of magnesia, chalk, milk freely, demulcent such as white of egg, oil, oatmeal or barley gruel, or flour and water. Avoid alkali carbonates and baking soda. Keep patient warm.

Alkalies: Lye, sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, ammonia water, etc.

Antidote: Vinegar, dilute solutions of citric or tartaric acids, lemon or orange juice, then raw eggs, melted butter, sweet oils, stimulants.

Pest Control Products Act.—continued*Antimony compounds:*

Antidotes: Give emetic such as salt or mustard in warm water. Give tannic acid and water and repeat after each rejection; tepid water; strong boiled tea or coffee freely. Keep patient warm. Later give milk of magnesia and demulcents such as white of egg, oil, oatmeal, or barley gruel, or flour and water.

Antu:

Antidote: Induce vomiting with mustard and salt and warm water.

Arsenic and all compounds containing arsenic:

Selenium compounds:

Antidote: Emetic such as salt or mustard in warm water promptly; warm milk, hydrated ferric oxide or "arsenic antidote", followed by castor oil 1 to 2 oz. Keep patient warm.

Barium: All compounds of barium:

Antidotes: Emetic such as salt or mustard in warm water, epsom salts, glauber salts or any alkaline sulphate.

Benzene hexachloride:

Antidote: Induce vomiting with mustard or salt and warm water and give a laxative such as Epsom Salts. Avoid liquid petrolatum and castor oil. Remove from skin by prompt washing with soap and water.

Carbon tetrachloride, tetrachlorethane, ethylene dichloride and other chlorinated hydrocarbons:

Antidote: Emetic such as salt or mustard in warm water; give calcium salts freely along with ammonium chloride; purgative dose of epsom or glauber salts (1 oz.); give honey and fluids, such as tea or coffee freely; avoid alcohol, oils and fats.

Chlordane:

Antidote: Induce vomiting with mustard or salt and warm water and give a laxative such as Epsom Salts. Avoid liquid petrolatum and castor oil. Remove from skin by prompt washing with soap and water.

Chlorine:

Antidote: If inhaled, place patient in the open air face down and head slightly lower than lungs so that gas may drain out; give inhalation of ammonia, alcohol or ether. If swallowed, give emetic; give weak ammonia water, one teaspoonful to a glass of water; drink one-fourth part and repeat in 10 to 30 minutes; give stimulants and demulcents, such as white of egg, oil, oatmeal or barley gruel, or flour and water.

Chloropicrin:

Antidote: If inhaled, place patient in the open air face down and head slightly lower than lungs; apply cold douches to face and lungs. If swallowed, use stomach tube with solution of baking soda; give stimulants and hot and cold douches.

Copper: All compounds of copper:

Antidote: Emetic such as salt or mustard in warm water; give baking soda, milk and one ounce of castor oil.

Cyanides: All poisonous compounds of hydrocyanic or prussic acid:

Antidotes: SPEED IS ESSENTIAL. Give emetic such as salt or mustard in warm water; wash out stomach with diluted solution of hydrogen peroxide or potassium permanganate: 20 grains to 1 pint of water; dash cold water on face and spine; artificial respiration at once and inhalation of ammonia; give stimulants, sal volatile, whisky.

Pest Control Products Act.—continued

D.D.T.:

Antidote: Induce vomiting with mustard or salt and warm water and give a laxative such as Epsom Salts. Avoid liquid petrolatum and castor oil. Remove from skin by prompt washing with soap and water.

Dinitrocresol:

Antidote: Wash out stomach with 2 gallons of 5 per cent sodium carbonate leaving large quantity of fluid in stomach; cold pack or tube; oxygen inhalation if appearance blue.

Fluorides: Sodium fluoride, sodium fluosilicate (silicofluoride):

Antidote: Give emetic followed by lime-water, milk of magnesia, or a 1 per cent solution of calcium chloride. Hydrated lime in water, or even ground wall plaster may be given.

Formaldehyde:

Antidote: If inhaled, remove patient to open air; give egg white, milk, sal volatile. If swallowed, give weak solution of ammonia, then white of egg, or milk and emetic; give stimulants and demulcents, such as gruel or flour and water.

Hexaethyl Tetraphosphate (H.E.T.P.):

Antidote: Give a tablespoonful of soap or baking soda in a glass of warm water and repeat until vomit fluid is clear. Have patient lie down, keep warm and quiet.

Iodine:

Antidote: Prompt and frequent administration of starch or rice in water or 20 grains of "hypo" or baking soda; followed by emetic, such as salt or mustard in warm water.

Lead: All compounds of lead:

Antidote: Emetic such as salt or mustard in warm water; give an ounce of epsom salt in a pint of water and follow with emetic. Give stimulants.

Mercury: All compounds of mercury except corrosive sublimate:

Antidote: Immediate emetic such as salt or mustard in warm water, then white of raw eggs, milk, gruel or flour and water; give patient all he can swallow.

Corrosive sublimate:

Antidote: Do not induce vomiting. Give whites of several raw eggs and milk in large quantities followed by gastric lavage. Keep patient warm.

Methyl hydrate:

Antidote: Give sodium bicarbonate (5 to 15 grains in 1 oz. water), or milk of magnesia or emetic such as salt or mustard in warm water; followed by epsom salt (1 oz.).

Methyl Bromide:

Antidote: Place patient in open air face downwards, with head lying slightly below level of lungs. Keep warm.

Nickel compounds:

Antidote: Emetic such as salt or mustard in warm water followed by 1 oz. of epsom salts.

Nicotine: Extracts of tobacco, etc.

Antidote: Give emetic such as salt or mustard in warm water; give charcoal in water, tannic acid, strong boiled tea; keep patient warm.

Pest Control Products Act.—continued*Nitrobenzene, oxynitrotoluene:*

Antidote: If swallowed, give emetic such as salt or mustard in warm water; give ammonium carbonate 2 to 10 grains, stimulants; alternate hot and cold douches; fresh air if inhaled, give stimulants and douches and keep patient in open air.

Parathion:

Antidote: Give a tablespoonful of soap or baking soda in a glass of warm water and repeat until vomit fluid is clear. Have patient lie down, keep warm and quiet.

Phenols, carbolic acid, creosote, creosote oils:

Antidote: Give half pint of whisky or brandy and remove from stomach by applying stomach tube very cautiously; then give white of egg, and epsom salts (1 oz.) but avoid the use of oils, fats and glycerin.

Phosphorus:

Antidote: Wash out stomach repeatedly with solution of hydrogen peroxide or potassium permanganate one teaspoonful to a pint of water, followed by epsom salt (1 oz.); give hot water enemas; copper sulphate (3 grains in water) may be used as an emetic. Avoid fats and oils and anything containing them (such as milk).

Pyridine:

Antidote: Emetic such as salt or mustard in warm water or stomach tube, give tannic acid, strong boiled tea or whisky.

Strychnine: All compounds:

Antidote: Give emetics; give charcoal mixed with water freely and one of the following potassium bromides: one to two teaspoonsful in water every half hour—luminal 2 grains, barbitone 10 grains, elixir of triple bromide 4 teaspoonsful or paraldehyde one teaspoonful every half hour; give amyl nitrite inhalation and artificial respiration.

Sulphides: Carbon bisulphide, sodium or potassium sulphides:

Antidote: Stomach tube and wash out stomach, or 3 grains copper sulphate in water as an emetic. Afterwards milk, eggs, warmth, artificial respiration, if necessary. Alcoholic stimulants by rectum.

Tetraethyl Pyrophosphate (T.E.P.P.):

Antidote: Give a tablespoonful of soap or baking soda in a glass of warm water and repeat until vomit fluid is clear. Have patient lie down, keep warm and quiet.

Thallium: All compounds:

Antidote: Emetic such as salt or mustard in warm water; give purgative dose of epsom salts (1 oz.) plenty of milk, flour and water. Keep patient warm.

Toxaphene:

Antidote: Give a tablespoonful of soap or baking soda in a glass of warm water and repeat until vomit fluid is clear. Have patient lie down, keep warm and quiet.

Zinc: All compounds of:

Antidote: Emetic such as salt or mustard in warm water; give large doses of baking soda in warm water; give demulcents such as white of egg, oil, gruel, or flour and water, and follow with 1 oz. epsom salt.

In the case of zinc chloride, do not induce vomiting.

Pest Control Products Act.—continued

2. Order Prescribing Methods of Chemical Analyses

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE of the authority conferred upon me by the Pest Control Products Act, I hereby make Regulations prescribing the methods of chemical analysis to be used under the said Act, as follows:

1. In these Regulations

- (a) *Methods of Analysis* shall mean The Official and Tentative Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, 6th Edition, 1945.
- (b) *Scott* shall mean Standard Methods of Chemical Analysis, by Dr. W. W. Scott, 5th Edition, edited by Dr. N. H. Furman.
- (c) *A.S.T.M.* shall mean Methods of the American Society for Testing Materials.
- (d) *Leach* shall mean Food Inspection and Analysis, by A. E. Leach.
- (e) *Kolthoff and Furman* shall mean Volumetric Analysis by Dr. I. M. Kolthoff and N. H. Furman.
- (f) *Rosin* shall mean Reagent Chemicals and Standards, by Joseph Rosin, Merck and Company.
- (g) *Jamieson* shall mean Volumetric Iodate Methods by G. S. Jamieson.

2. Methods of Chemical Analysis:

Aluminum Determine as the oxide, Scott, page 8.

Ammonium Sulphamate $\text{NH}_4\text{SO}_3\text{NH}_2$. Weigh 25.0 g. of well mixed sample into 1000 ml. standard flask, dissolve in H_2O , shake and make to volume. All aliquots should be measured at once, since a flocculent precipitate settles out in time. Proceed as follows:

(1) Pipette 20 ml. (0.5 g. of sample) into 400 ml. beaker, oxidize with 20 ml. HNO_3 and 5 ml. HCl (or other suitable oxidizing agent), evaporate to dryness, take up in acidified H_2O and determine sulphate by standard method, Scott, p. 908.

(2) Pipette 100 ml. (2.5 g. of sample) into 400 ml. beaker, acidify and determine sulphate, Scott, p. 908.

BaSO_4 (found in 1) — BaSO_4 (found in 2)
 $\times 0.4889 = \text{g } \text{NH}_4\text{SO}_3\text{NH}_2$

Antu Alpha naphthyl thiourea. Weigh accurately a portion of sample containing about 0.2 g. Antu, place in thimble of Soxhlet extractor; extract with acetone until Antu is all dissolved—overnight is convenient. Place extratant in Kjeldahl flask using 3 or 4 portions (20 ml.) of acetone to rinse out the s/T

Pest Control Products Act.—continued

flask; remove acetone on water bath under reduced pressure, being careful to remove last traces with a current of air, if necessary. Analyze the residue for nitrogen using Methods of Analysis 2·24 and calculate results to Antu, using the following factor: 1 ml. of 0·1 N acid = 0·0101 g. Antu.

N.B.—When other nitrogenous compounds, soluble in acetone are present, the use of this method will result in a positive error which should be corrected.

Antimony Mohr's Method, Scott, p. 76.

Arsenicals (1) Total As. Methods of Analysis 6·3 or 6·6.
 (2) Total As. in presence of sulphur or sulphides, Methods of Analysis 6·9.
 (3) Water soluble As. Methods of Analysis 6·11.
 (4) Arsenic in residues or other low amounts, Methods of Analysis 29·1.
 (5) Arsenic in presence of organic matter. Weigh sample (not over 10 g.) directly into distilling flask. Add 15 ml. HCl and 10 ml. H₂SO₄. When first reaction has subsided, add solid KMnO₄ cautiously, a little at a time. Heat under hood until all SO₃ is removed; determine As, by Methods of Analysis 6·3 or 6·6.

Azobenzene This material when practically pure may be determined from its nitrogen content and its melting point.

Weigh 0·2-0·3 g. of the crystals into an 800 ml. Kjeldahl flask and dissolve in 15-20 ml. of ethanol. Add 20 ml. of freshly prepared saturated solution of sodium hydrosulphite (Na₂S₂O₄) and reflux for 30 min. on water bath in fume hood, then cool.

Add 35 ml. H₂SO₄ slowly, through the condenser, transfer flask to digestion apparatus. Add about 0·1 g. CuSO₄ and heat gently until all H₂O is removed, increase heat until solution clears then heat strongly for one hour. Distil the ammonia into standard acid and complete as in Kjeldahl determination. Calculate azobenzene content on basis that this compound contains 15·39 per cent nitrogen.

Samples of azobenzene containing extraneous material should be corrected for other nitrogen present. Determine total nitrogen on one sample; wash another sample with H₂O then with ethanol and determine the nitrogen in the residue.

Pest Control Products Act.—continued

A colorimetric method may be used. Prepare a standard curve from ethanol solutions of azobenzene using filter No. 52 (transmission limits 485-550 millimicrons) or No. 42 for smaller quantities. In some commercial preparations, advantage may be taken of the insolubility of azobenzene in water, to remove interfering colours.

Barium Prepare a uniform sample and use method of Scott, page 120.

Borax (1) Sample consisting mainly of borax, may be determined directly. Methods of Analysis 2·43, also Scott, p. 168.

(2) Borax with boracic acid.

Boracic acid is soluble in ethanol (5·56 g./100). Weigh suitable sample, depending upon relative amounts of each present, into 250 ml. beaker, add 50 ml. ethanol and collect the borax on filter. Wash thoroughly with ethanol. Titrate the boracic acid with standard alkali using mannitol or glycerine. Dissolve borax in H₂O and titrate with standard acid.

(3) Boron may be separated from interfering substances by distillation as methyl borate. Methods of Analysis 2·45, Scott, p. 178 and Leach, p. 884.

Calcium Use standard procedure, Scott, p. 212.

Copper Methods of Analysis 6·14; 6·32; 6·60; 6·65. Copper may be separated from arsenic by Method of Analysis 6·14, or by the following procedure: Dissolve sample in solution (not over 75 ml.) containing about 10 per cent H₂SO₄; add an aluminum blade and boil until all Cu is deposited. Remove CuO on filter, dissolve in HNO₃ and analyze either chemically or by electrodeposition, Scott, p. 358.

Chlorine (1) *Total Chloride*, use standard method, Scott, pp. 269, 271, 272.

(2) *Available chlorine* in sterilizing materials, use Methods of Analysis 6·139 or 6·146.

(3) *Chlorates* in weed killers, use gravimetric procedure, Scott, p. 274, making a correction for any chloride present or a volumetric method, Koltoff and Furman, p. 387.

Chloramine T Methods of Analysis 6·147.

Cryolite Use distillation method for fluorine, Methods of Analysis 6·22.

Pest Control Products Act.—continued

- Cyanide* NaCN or KCN, Methods of Analysis 6·91.
Ca(CN)₂ Methods of Analysis 6·96.
- Carbon Dioxide* Methods of Analysis 6·63.
- Dinitro-O-Cresol* Solid materials containing this compound with an inert diluent, may be dissolved in ethanol and the D.N.O.C. determined either volumetrically or gravimetrically, Annals of Applied Biology 1942, Vol. 29, p. 301.
N.B.—In the case of liquid preparations containing D.N.O.C., the compound must be extracted first.
- Dinitro-Cyclohexyl Phenol* .. Use method for D.N.O.C., Annals of Applied Biology 1942, Vol. 29, p. 301.
- D.D.T.* Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane. Extract from mixed dusts with benzene and then determine. Basic reference Methods of Analysis 6·151 as modified in February issues of the Journal of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists.
- Flash Point* A.S.T.M. Serial D-56-36 using Closed Cup Tag Flash Point Tester.
- Formaldehyde* For concentrated solutions of formalin use Methods of Analysis 6·117.
For dilute solutions, used as deodorants, containing essential oils proceed as follows: Weigh accurately 0·5-0·75 g. of sample into glass stoppered 250 ml. Erlemeyer flask, add 15 ml. of 2 per cent NH₄Cl solution, followed by an excess of standard alkali. Stopper flask and let stand for an hour. Titrate with standard acid using bromthymol blue indicator. 1 ml. of N alkali = 44·99 mg. of formaldehyde.
- Fluorine* (1) NaF Methods of Analysis 6·20
(2) Na₂SiF₆ Methods of Analysis 6·24.
Mixtures of these compounds may be determined by a combination of these methods.
The fluorine in other compounds may be evaluated by methods of Analysis 6·18 or by a combination of methods given in Methods of Analysis.
- Furfural* Scott, p. 2249.
- Iron* Scott, p. 467.
- Lead* Methods of Analysis 6·13.
- Lethane* Analyze for nitrogen and calculate to the appropriate compound.
- Manganese* Oxidize with H₂SO₄ and HNO₃ and determine by standard methods, Scott, p. 560.

Pest Control Products Act.—continued

- Mercury* (1) Organic compounds of mercury, except as indicated in clause 5, analyze by Methods of Analysis 6·135 or 6·137.
(2) HgCl Rosin, p. 261.
(3) HgCl₂ Rosin, p. 254.
(4) Mixtures of HgCl and HgCl₂ may be separated by the insolubility of the HgCl in H₂O, then determined.
(5) Phenyl mercuric acetate and phenyl mercuri triethanol ammonium lactate have been used in weed killers. These are oxidized with HNO₃ (under suitable conditions) and then analyzed by using Jamieson's Method.
- Metaldehyde* Journal of Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, Vol. 24, p. 490.
- Naphthalene* Its purity may be estimated from a melting point determination. When mixed with other material as in louse powders it may be removed by steam distillation and determined according to the method of Geddes and Bennington, Anal. Ed. Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, Vol. 6, p. 461 or that in J.A.O.A.C., Vol. 17, p. 309.
- Nickel* Scott, p. 619.
- Nicotine* Methods of Analysis 6·108.
- Phenols* Methods of Analysis 7·1, also Allen's Commercial Organic Analysis, 5th Ed., Vol. 3, p. 330.
- Paradichlorobenzene* Its purity may be estimated from a melting point determination. Its total chlorine may be determined by the Parr Bomb Method and calculated to the compound.
- Paraformaldehyde* Weigh accurately about 3·0 g. in a weighing bottle, place in a 250 ml. s/T flask and proceed as indicated for formaldehyde, Methods of Analysis 6·117.
- Phenothiazine* Use Chloroplatinic Acid Method, Journal of Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, May 15, 1945.
- Phosphorus* Weigh about 10 g. accurately in weighing bottle, place in 250 ml. beaker, add 50 ml. HNO₃; let the reaction proceed without stirring or shaking for about 15 minutes. Heat gently, then strongly until the disappearance of red fumes, cool, add 5 ml. HNO₃ and 25 ml. HClO₄. Boil gently until the dense white fumes have disappeared, then strongly. Cool, complete to volume in 200 ml. flask, take 20 ml. aliquot and proceed according to Methods of Analysis 2·10.

Pest Control Products Act.—continued

- Pyrethrum* Methods of Analysis 6·112.
- Rotenone* Methods of Analysis 6·110.
- Selenium* Samples containing this element must be freed of organic matter by suitable treatment holding the selenium in HCl solution. The solution must be reduced before the selenium is determined by a standard method, Scott, p. 784.
- Soap* Methods of Analysis 6·105.
- Strychnine* (1) In rodent poisons.
Weigh a uniform sample containing about 0·15-0·2 g. of strychnine into a 250 ml. separatory funnel. Add 10-20 ml. H₂O and 1 ml. NH₄OH (1+2). Proceed as directed under Methods of Analysis 39·105.
Extraction may be carried out in a continuous extractor designed for solvents heavier than H₂O, instead of in separatory funnels.
- (2) Poisoned grain.
Grind 10 g. of sample in a mortar, transfer to a paper thimble, wet with NH₄OH, let stand a few minutes, then extract overnight with CHCl₃ in a Soxhlet extractor. Evaporate CHCl₃ in beaker, add about 25 ml. petroleum ether, then 20-25 ml. 0·2 NH₂SO₄ and warm slightly. Let stand about 1 hour at room temperature, place in 500 ml. separatory funnel, rinsing beaker with portions of petroleum ether and dilute acid. Drain acid into second separatory funnel without shaking. Extract the petroleum ether layer twice with 20 ml. of the dilute acid, combining these with previous wash. Neutralize the combined acid washes with NH₄OH (1 + 2) and extract with 25, 20, 15, 10 and 5 ml. portions of CHCl₃. Proceed with washing and complete determination as indicated in Methods of Analysis 39·105. Only about 95 per cent of the strychnine can be recovered.
- Sulphur* (1) In Lime sulphur solutions. Methods of Analysis 6·128. This may be used also for dry lime sulphur, soluble sulphur and sodium sulphide solutions.
- (2) Elemental Sulphur. Extract with CS₂ in a suitable apparatus and weigh. Since samples often contain substances other than sulphur which are soluble in CS₂, it is generally more satisfactory to oxidize the sample and determine the S as Barium Sulphate. As elemental sulphur may occur with the sulphate, some ingenuity on the part of the analyst is necessary to adapt a method or combination of methods which will give satisfactory results. Scott, p. 908.

Pest Control Products Act—concluded

<i>Succinichlorimide</i>	$C_4H_4O_2 NCl$. The amount of this compound in a mixture may be estimated from a nitrogen determination if no interfering material is present. This compound contains 10.49 per cent nitrogen and a 5 g. sample should be analyzed according to Methods of Analysis 2.25, using 30 ml. H_2SO_4 and 20 g. ($K_2SO_4 + CuSO_4$) mixture.
<i>Specific Gravity</i>	Determine with a hydrometer or pycnometer according to the nature of the sample.
<i>Thallium</i>	Methods of Analysis 6.134.
<i>Tetrachlorethylene</i>	Its purity may be estimated from a measurement of the refractive index. Determine chemically by Methods of Analysis 39.139.
<i>Toxaphene</i>	Calculate from a determination of its total chlorine content. Such may be done by the D.D.T. method using metallic sodium and isopropyl alcohol, or with the Parr bomb method.
<i>Two-4-D</i>	This includes the group of compounds derived from 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid. The method of analysis must be varied according to the type of compound to be analyzed. Use procedure given in Analytical Chemistry, Vol. 19, p. 475, July 1947. Some formulations of esters of 2,4-D may be analyzed by saponification with KOH in an organic solvent, such as diethylene glycol.
<i>Thanite</i>	Calculate from a nitrogen determination.
<i>Viscosity</i>	Determine Kinematic viscosity with an Ostwald type Cannon Fenske pipette. A.S.T.M. Method D 445-42 T.
<i>Zinc</i>	Methods of Analysis 6.16.
<i>Unsulphonatable Residue</i>	A.S.T.M. Method, Designation D-483-40.

3. These Regulations shall be effective on and after June 15, 1949.

ERNEST BERTRAND,
Acting Minister of Agriculture.

Dated at Ottawa, this 16th day of June, 1949.

PHYSICAL FITNESS

See NATIONAL PHYSICAL FITNESS ACT.

PILOTAGE BY-LAWS

Under section 319 of the *Canada Shipping Act, 1934*, by-laws establishing rates of pilotage dues and regulating the service of pilots have been made by the local Pilotage Authority and confirmed by the Governor in Council for each pilotage district. The Pilotage Authorities are appointed

Pilotage By-laws—concluded

by the Governor in Council under section 315 of the Act, but in a number of districts the Minister of Transport is the Pilotage Authority. A copy of the by-laws of the Pilotage Authority of any pilotage district may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Department of Transport, Ottawa.

PORT WARDENS' FEES, TARIFFS OF

See SHIPPING (Canada Shipping Act, 1934)

POST OFFICE ACT. (R.S.C., 1927, c. 161)

1. *Reproduction of postage stamps.*
2. *Postal regulations.*

1. Reproduction of postage stamps.**POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT**

Under and by virtue of the provisions of paragraph (x) of subsection (1) of Section 7, and of paragraph (d) of Section 84 of the Post Office Act, R.S.C. 1927, Chap. 161, the Postmaster General hereby makes the following regulations:

REPRODUCTION OF CANADA POSTAGE STAMPS

No reproduction of Canada Postage Stamps is permitted unless the specific authority of the Postmaster General has been obtained, and then only under the following conditions:

- (1) Photographic reproductions of postage stamps in newspapers and other publications may be made in black and white without regard to the size of the reproductions, and without any defacement thereof.
- (2) Photographic reproductions of postage stamps may be made in colour in certain special classes of publications such as stamp dealers' catalogues, books of stamps and stamp albums; in articles in newspapers and periodicals, and on stationery or pamphlets issued by recognized Postage Stamp Clubs or Philatelic Societies, provided that a defacing line is definitely indicated across the reproduction, and that the size of the reproduction is either considerably larger or considerably smaller than the stamp which is being illustrated. In no circumstance will permission be given to illustrate or imitate postage stamps for ordinary advertisement purposes, or where the illustration or photographic reproduction is to be placed on envelopes which could be used for mailing purposes.
- (3) The dies employed may be made of babbitt or other similar metal. The use of steel dies is not permitted.
- (4) When authority is given to a newspaper, or other publication, to publish photographic reproductions of Canada postage stamps in articles relating to postage stamp issues or news items, such authority may be considered as continuous until withdrawn by the Postmaster General, or until the publication in question comes

Post Office Act—concluded

under new management or ownership. In the latter event, application for the renewal of the privilege must be made, and the necessary authorization obtained before any further reproductions of postage stamps are included in the publication concerned.

These regulations supersede all regulations heretofore made in respect of the reproduction of Canada postage stamps.

ERNEST BERTRAND,
Postmaster General.

10th March, 1948

2. Postal regulations

The annual *Canada Official Postal Guide* contains all postal rates and the fees and commissions charged by the Post Office for its various services. It also contains a large body of regulations and instructions which are more particularly intended for the information and guidance of employees of the postal service. The *Canada Official Postal Guide* may be obtained from the King's Printer, Ottawa. The subscription price is \$1.00 (cloth cover). Monthly supplements are issued at a yearly subscription of twenty-five cents.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS

See SAVINGS BANKS ACT.

POTATO WAREHOUSES. (Appropriation Act, No. 5, 1947)**Regulations respecting the Construction of Potato Warehouses**

P.C. 4638

Certified to be a true copy of a Minute of a Meeting of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 3rd day of December, 1947.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of December, 1947.

PRESENT:**HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL**

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture, is pleased to approve and doth hereby approve the annexed regulations to govern the grant of financial assistance in respect of the construction of potato warehouses (Vote 714 Further Supplementary Estimates 1947-48).

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Potato Warehouses—concluded

REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE CONSTRUCTION OF POTATO WAREHOUSES

1. Subject to these regulations the Minister of Agriculture of the Government of Canada, hereinafter called the "Minister", may grant financial assistance in respect of the construction of potato warehouses in any province.

2. (1) An Advisory committee, to be known as the Potato Warehousing Committee for the province, may be established for any province; it shall consist of four members, two of whom shall be appointed by the Minister and two by the Minister of Agriculture for the province.

(2) Members of a Potato Warehousing Committee shall be residents of the province and no members of a Potato Warehousing Committee shall, directly or indirectly, be engaged in the business of growing or dealing in potatoes.

3. The potato warehouse shall be constructed by a co-operative association approved by the Potato Warehousing Committee for the province and it shall be constructed in accordance with plans and specifications approved by that Committee; such plans and specifications may provide for the storage of other products but no assistance shall be granted under these regulations for the construction of a warehouse that is not primarily intended for the storage of potatoes.

4. The co-operative association shall assume and pay not less than one-quarter of the total cost of construction of the potato warehouse and the province shall, in the first instance, pay the remainder of the total cost of construction.

5. The assistance to be granted under these regulations shall be paid to the province and the amount thereof shall be one-half of the amount paid by the province but shall not in any case exceed thirty-seven and one-half per centum of the total cost of construction.

6. The co-operative association shall enter into an agreement with the province whereby

- (a) the association agrees to levy a first charge on all potatoes and other produce handled through the warehouse in accordance with the following schedule of rates, such revenue to be paid to the Provincial Treasurer and used for the payment of insurance and the creation of a reserve:
 - (i) 1c per bushel on all potatoes and turnips
 - (ii) 1c per bag or bundle of other packaged commodities
 - (iii) $\frac{1}{2}$ c per cubic foot on bulk commodities
- (b) the association agrees that the cost of operation and maintenance of the warehouse shall be met through an additional charge on all potatoes or other produce handled at the warehouse; and
- (c) the province agrees to earmark all money received from each co-operative association for the creation of a reserve and to maintain separate accounts for each co-operative association.

7. No assistance shall be granted under these regulations until the province submits vouchers and receipts satisfactory to the Minister for all expenditures and evidence of the agreement referred to in Section Six.

POULTRY, CANNED
POULTRY, DRESSED AND EVISCERATED
POULTRY, IMPROVEMENT OF
POULTRY, RECORD OF PERFORMANCE POLICY—ENTRY FEES

See LIVE STOCK AND LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS ACT.

PRAIRIE FARM ASSISTANCE ACT, 1939. (1939, c. 50)

Regulations under The Prairie Farm Assistance Act

P.C. 5802

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

TUESDAY, the 15th day of November, 1949.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture and pursuant to the provisions of the Prairie Farm Assistance Act, 1939, is pleased to order as follows:

1. The regulations under The Prairie Farm Assistance Act, 1939, approved by Order in Council P.C. 2232 of 18th May, 1948, as amended, are hereby revoked; and

2. The annexed "Regulations under The Prairie Farm Assistance Act, 1939" are hereby approved and established in substitution for the Regulations hereby revoked.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

REGULATIONS UNDER THE PRAIRIE FARM ASSISTANCE ACT, 1939

1. In these Regulations:

- (a) "Act" means the Prairie Farm Assistance Act, 1939;
- (b) "Director" means the officer in charge of the administration of the Act.

2. Applications for assistance by a rural municipality or the government of a province under section three of the Act shall be submitted to the Director prior to the fifteenth day of September in any year and shall be supported by full information with respect to the average yield of wheat in the township or other area in respect of which the application is made.

3. Farmers claiming an award under the Act shall, not later than a day to be fixed by the Minister in any year, submit to the Director, on a form prescribed by the Minister, accurate information respecting the total number of acres of cultivated land on their respective farms.

4. The following lands and any grain grown thereon are excluded from the operation of subsections one and two of section three of the Act:

- (a) farms operated as experimental farms;
- (b) farms operated as market gardens;
- (c) farms operated for ranching purposes;
- (d) farms operated by Indians within Indian reservations;

Prairie Farm Assistance Act—continued

- (e) farms declared sub-marginal and ordered evacuated under the provisions of a provincial statute;
- (f) irrigated land on which the yield per acre is more than twelve bushels of wheat or the equivalent in value of other crops;
- (g) any farm unit containing more than fifty acres of irrigable land that forms part of an irrigation system except when the yield per acre on the irrigable portion of the farm unit is twelve bushels or less of wheat or the equivalent in value of other crops.

5. (1) An owner or tenant is not a farmer for the purposes of the Act:

- (a) unless he is the owner or tenant of a farm from the first day of May to the first day of November in the same year;
- (b) unless he lives in the spring wheat area and his primary occupation is farming from the first day of May to the conclusion of the crop season;
- (c) unless he is responsible for the farm operations and the disposal of the proceeds of the farm; and
- (d) if renting from a parent, unless he has a written lease executed prior to the first day of May of the year of award.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (1) where a farmer dies or becomes mentally incompetent and the operation of the farm is continued by a person who is

- (a) related by blood or marriage to the deceased or mentally incompetent;
- (b) is the sole beneficiary of the deceased or mentally incompetent; or
- (c) is operating the farm on behalf of a beneficiary who is living in the spring wheat area and is primarily dependent upon the farm for a living;

the person operating the farm is deemed to be an owner or tenant for the purposes of the Act; and where the death or insanity occurs after the acreage report has been filed under these regulations by the deceased or mentally incompetent, the acreage report is deemed to have been filed by the person operating the farm.

6. The minimum area of a farm in respect of which a payment may be made under the Act is twenty-five cultivated acres but payments under the Act may be made in respect of farms having less than twenty-five cultivated acres if the farm is in the development stage and the farmer has done further development work in the year of award.

7. Grain grown by Indians on farm lands within Indian Reservations is excluded from the operation of section thirteen of the Act.

8. Where lands are operated in partnership a partner is not entitled to a separate award if his interest in the farm is less than one-half section of which not less than two hundred acres are cultivated or if the land operated by him is held under lease or rental agreement from the partnership or another member thereof.

9. Where no wheat was seeded in a township the yield of rye, oats or barley, whichever predominates, shall be used as the index for the purpose of determining the eligibility of the township; where rye is taken as the index the yield per acre of rye is deemed to be the yield of wheat; where oats or barley are taken as the index two-thirds of the yield per acre of oats or barley is deemed to be the yield of wheat.

Prairie Farm Assistance Act—continued

10. Every person required to make a deduction under section thirteen of the Act shall furnish to any person employed in the administration of the Act at his request such information as he may require with respect to the quantity of wheat or other grains delivered by any farm and the dockage deducted therefrom.

11. A person required to make a deduction under section thirteen of the Act shall pay to the Board of Grain Commissioners at its office in the City of Winnipeg in the Province of Manitoba, not later than the twentieth day of each month, the total amount of the levy deducted by them during the preceding month and at the same time they shall submit on forms supplied by the Board information as to the amounts of wheat, oats, barley, and rye purchased during the preceding month according to the province of origin, the total respective purchase price and the respective amounts of the levies collected.

12. Licensees of country elevators who close their monthly accounts on any day other than the last day of the month, shall pay the levy collected and shall submit the information not later than the twentieth day following the day on which the accounts are closed; for the purposes of this section the term "month" means the period between two consecutive days on which accounts are closed.

13. Pursuant to paragraph (l) of subsection 1 of section 2 of the Act, each of the following groups of river lots in the Province of Manitoba is declared to be a township for the purposes of the Act.

Group 1.—River Lot Township "A"—R. M. of St. Boniface

City Lots 155 to 329 inclusive

River Lots 72 and 73; 122 and 123.

All in the City of St. Boniface.

Group 2.—River Lot Township "B"—R. M.s of Old Kildonan, West Kildonan and West St. Paul.

Lots A to E inclusive; 1 to 59 inclusive (Inner and outer 2 miles),

All in the Parish of St. Paul.

Also

Lots A and B;

Lots 1 to 38 inclusive (Inner and outer 2 miles)

All in the Parish of Kildonan.

Group 3.—River Lot Township "A"—R. M.s of East Kildonan, North Kildonan and East St. Paul.

Lots 60 to 120 inclusive (Inner and outer 2 miles)

Lots F to H inclusive

All in the Parish of St. Paul

Lots 39 to 97 inclusive (Inner and outer 2 miles),

Lots C to R inclusive

All in the Parish of Kildonan.

Group 4.—River Lot Township "A"—R. M. of Charleswood.

Lots 1 to 31 inclusive, in the Parish of Headingley.

Lots 18 to 84 inclusive, in the Parish of St. Charles.

All inner and outer 2 miles, except inner 2 miles only of Lots 18 to 30 in the Parish of St. Charles.

Prairie Farm Assistance Act—continued

Group 5.—River Lot Township “A”—Ethelbert (Unorganized)
 Lots 1 to 9 inclusive, in the Pine Creek Settlement.

Group 6.—River Lot Township “A”—Alonsa (Unorganized)
 Lots 1 to 24 inclusive, in the Manitoba House Settlement.

Group 7.—River Lot Township “A”—Local Government District of Reynolds.

Lots 1 to 34 inclusive, in Township 8-Range 13-E1 and Township 8-Range 12-E1.

Lots 50 to 52 inclusive: 54 to 73 inclusive, in Township 9-Range 12-E1.
 All West of the Birch River.

Also

Lots 35 to 67 inclusive in Township 8-Range 13-E1.

Lots 2 and 3 in Township 9-Range 13-E1.

Lots 76 to 97 inclusive, in Township 9-Range 12-E1.

All East of the Birch River.

Also

Lots 3 to 28 inclusive, in Township 8-Range 12-E1.

Lots 1 to 24 inclusive, in Township 9-Range 12-E1.

All West of the Whitemouth River.

Also

Lots 31 to 33; 35 to 57 inclusive, in Township 8-Range 12-E1.

Lots 25 to 47 inclusive, in Township 9-Range 12-E1.

All East of the Whitemouth River.

Also

Lots 15 to 28 inclusive, in Township 8-Range 14-E1.

North of the Boggy River.

Also

Lots 1 to 14 inclusive in Townships 7 and 8-Range 14-E1.

South of the Boggy River.

Group 8.—River Lot Township “A”—R.M. of Westbourne.

Lots 1 to 16 inclusive, South of the White Mud River

Lots 17 to 33 inclusive, North of the White Mud River

All in the Westbourne Settlement.

Group 9.—River Lot Township “A”—R. M. of Tache

Lots 34 to 96 inclusive, in the Lorette Settlement

All North of the Seine River.

Group 10.—River Lot Township “B”—R. M. of Tache

Lots 1 to 33 inclusive, in the Lorette Settlement.

All South of the Seine River.

Also

Lots 1 to 12 inclusive, in the Oak Island Settlement.

Group 11.—River Lot Township “A”—R. M. of St. James

All Lots in the R. M. of St. James, except Lots 2 to 19 and 121 to 123 inclusive.

Prairie Farm Assistance Act—continued

Group 12.—River Lot Township “A”—R. M.s of Assiniboia and St. James.
Lots 32 to 67 inclusive, in the Parish of Headingley (inner and outer
2 miles)

And

Lots 85 to 103 inclusive, in the Parish of St. Charles (inner and outer
2 miles)

And

Lots 104 to 123 inclusive, in the Parish of St. Charles.

Lots 2 to 19 inclusive and A. to J. inclusive

In the Parish of St. James.

Group 13.—River Lot Township “A”—R. M. of St. Laurent.

Lots 1 to 16 inclusive, in the Oak Point Settlement.

Lots 1 to 24 inclusive in the St. Laurent Settlement.

Group 14.—River Lot Township “A”—R. M. of Fort Garry.

Lots 70 to 124 inclusive (Inner and outer 2 miles) in the Parish of
St. Norbert.

Lots 1 to 35 inclusive (Inner and outer 2 miles) also lot 36.

All in the Parish of St. Vital.

Also

Lots 1 to 13 inclusive, in the Parish of St. Boniface.

Group 15.—River Lot Township “A”—R. M. of St. Vital.

Lots 125 to 188 inclusive.

All in the Parish of St. Norbert.

Also

Lots 37 to 62 inclusive, in the Parish of St. Vital.

Lots 102 to 119 inclusive, in the Parish of St. Boniface.

Group 16.—River Lot Township “B”—R. M. of St. Andrews.

Lots 1 to 116 in the Parish of St. Peter.

Group 17.—River Lot Township “D”—R. M. of St. Andrews.

Lots 1 to 70 inclusive (Inner and outer 2 miles) and Lots A to M
inclusive.

All in the Parish of St. Clements.

Also

Lots 100 to 131 inclusive (Inner and outer 2 miles) and Lots Yy to Zz;
Aaa to Ttt inclusive.

All in the Parish of St. Andrews.

Group 18.—River Lot Township “F”—R. M. of St. Andrews.

Lots 1 to 99 inclusive (Inner and outer 2 miles) and Lots A to Z; Aa
to Xx inclusive.

All in the Parish of St. Andrews.

Group 19.—River Lot Township “A”—R. M. of St. Anne.

Lots 1 to 37 inclusive (South of the Seine River)

Lots 38 to 83 inclusive (North of the Seine River)

All in the Parish of St. Anne.

Prairie Farm Assistance Act—continued

Group 20.—River Lot Township “A”—R. M. of St. Clements.

Lots 117 to 227 inclusive, in the Parish of St. Peter.

Lots 228 to 246 inclusive, in the Parish of St. Clements.

Group 21.—River Lot Township “C”—R. M. of St. Clements.

Lots 71 to 120 inclusive; N to U inclusive.

All in the Parish of St. Clements.

Also

Lots 132 to 148 inclusive in the Parish of St. Andrews, together with all Section 9 and fractional Sections 7, 8 and 17 in Twp. 13-Rge 5-E1.

Group 22.—River Lot Township “E”—R. M. of St. Clements.

Lots 149 to 288 inclusive, also Lot Uuu, together with all of Section 5 and fractional Section 6 in Twp. 13-Rge-5-E1.

In the Parish of St. Andrews.

Group 23.—River Lot Township “A”—R. M. of Portage La Prairie.

Lots 34 to 89 inclusive, A to G inclusive, all in the Parish of Poplar Point, North of the Assiniboine River.

Group 24.—River Lot Township “B”—R. M. of Portage La Prairie.

River Lots 1 to 33 inclusive

Wood Lots 1 to 105 inclusive

All in the Parish of Poplar Point, south of the Assiniboine River.

Group 25.—River Lot Township “C”—R. M. of Portage La Prairie.

River Lots 1 to 5, 13 to 19 inclusive.

Wood Lots 1 to 192 inclusive

All in the Parish of High Bluff, South of the Assiniboine River.

Group 26.—River Lot Township “D”—R. M. of Portage La Prairie.

Lots 24 to 80 inclusive.

All in the Parish of High Bluff, North of the Assiniboine River.

Group 27.—River Lot Township “E”—R. M. of Portage La Prairie.

Wood Lots 108 to 171; 207 to 267; 289 to 347 inclusive.

In the Parish of Portage La Prairie, all south of the Assiniboine River.

Group 28.—River Lot Township “F”—R. M. of Portage La Prairie.

Wood Lots 1 to 107; 172 to 206; 268 to 288; 348 to 373 incl.

In the Parish of Portage La Prairie, all South of the Assiniboine River.

Group 29.—River Lot Township “G”—R. M. of Portage La Prairie

Lots 1 to 56 inclusive

In the Parish of Portage La Prairie, all North of the Assiniboine River.

Group 30.—River Lot Township “H”—R. M. of Portage La Prairie.

Lots 57 to 134 inclusive.

In the Parish of Portage La Prairie, all North of the Assiniboine River.

Prairie Farm Assistance Act—continued

Group 31.—River Lot Township “A”—R. M. of Desalaberry

Lots 81 to 99 inclusive; A to F inclusive

All in the St. Malo Settlement.

Group 32.—River Lot Township “B”—R. M. of Desalaberry

Lots 17 to 55 inclusive

All in the Rat River Settlement.

Group 33.—River Lot Township “C”—R. M. of Desalaberry

Lots 1 to 16 inclusive; A to V inclusive

All in the Rat River Settlement.

Group 34.—River Lot Township “E”—R. M.s of Morris and Montcalm.

Lots: 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335,

All in the Parish of Ste. Agathe.

Group 35.—River Lot Township “G”—R. M. of Morris.

Lots: 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431.

All West of the Red River in the Parish of Ste. Agathe.

Group 36.—River Lot Township “H”—R. M. of Morris.

Lots: 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432.

All East of the Red River in the Parish of Ste. Agathe.

Group 37.—River Lot Township “I”—R. M. of Morris.

Lots: 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527.

All in the Parish of Ste. Agathe.

Group 38.—River Lot Township “J”—R. M. of Morris.

Lots: 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528.

All in the Parish of Ste. Agathe.

Group 39.—River Lot Township “A”—R. M. of Ritchot.

Lots 1 to 69 inclusive.

All in the Parish of St. Norbert.

Prairie Farm Assistance Act—*continued*

Group 40.—River Lot Township “B”—R. M. of Ritchot.

Lots 181 to 256 inclusive, in the Parish of St. Norbert.

Lots 1 to 7 inclusive, in the Grande Pointe Settlement.

Group 41.—River Lot Township “K”—R. M. of Ritchot.

Lots: 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639,

All in the Parish of St. Agathe.

Group 42.—River Lot Township “L”—R. M. of Ritchot.

Lots: 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 592A, 592B, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640.

All in the Parish of Ste. Agathe.

Group 43.—River Lot Township “A”—R. M. of Montcalm.

Lots: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95.

All in the Parish of Ste. Agathe.

Group 44.—River Lot Township “B”—R. M. of Montcalm.

Lots: 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, and 111; Lots 113 to 152 inclusive.

All in the Parish of Ste. Agathe.

Group 45.—River Lot Township “C”—R. M. of Montcalm.

Lots 153 to 160 inclusive

Lots: 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239.

All in the Parish of Ste. Agathe.

Group 46.—River Lot Township “D”—R. M. of Montcalm.

Lots: 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240.

All East of the Red River in the Parish of Ste. Agathe.

Group 47.—River Lot Township “M”—R. M. of Franklin.

Lots: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112.

Also

Lot “A”

All in the Parish of Ste. Agathe.

Prairie Farm Assistance Act—continued

Group 48.—River Lot Township “A”—R. M. of St. Francois Xavier.
 Lots 170 to 227 inclusive (Inner and outer 2 miles)
 All in the Parish of St. Francois Xavier.

Group 49.—River Lot Township “B”—R. M. of St. Francois Xavier.
 Lots 113 to 169 inclusive (Inner and outer 2 miles)
 All in the Parish of St. Francois Xavier.

Group 50.—River Lot Township “C”—R. M. of St. Francois Xavier.
 Lots 172 to 246 inclusive in the Parish of Baie St. Paul.
 All of Sections 35, 36 and fractional Sections 25, 26, 27, 33 and 34 all
 in Twp. 12-Rge 3-W1.

Group 51.—River Lot Township “D”—R. M. of St. Francois Xavier.
 Lots 103 to 171 inclusive, North of the Assiniboine River in the
 Parish of Baie St. Paul.

Group 52.—River Lot Township “A”—R. M. of Cartier.
 Lots 1 to 54 inclusive (Inner and outer 2 miles)
 All in the Parish of St. Francois Xavier.

Group 53.—River Lot Township “B”—R. M. of Cartier
 Lots 55 to 112 inclusive (Inner and outer 2 miles)
 All in the Parish of St. Francois Xavier.

Group 54.—River Lot Township “C”—R. M. of Cartier.
 Lots 1 to 51 inclusive
 All in the Parish of Baie St. Paul.

Group 55.—River Lot Township “D”—R. M. of Cartier.
 Lots 52 to 102 inclusive.
 All in the Parish of Baie St. Paul.

Group 56.—River Lot Township “F”—R. M. of Montcalm.
 Lots: 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268,
 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296,
 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324,
 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336.
 All in the Parish of Ste. Agathe.

14. Pursuant to paragraph (l) of subsection 1 of Section 2 of the Act,
 each of the following groups of river lots in the Province of Saskatchewan
 is declared to be a township for the purposes of the Act:

Group 57.—River Lot Twp. “A”—R. M.s 373/402.

Lots 1 to 16 inclusive in Twp. 41, Rge. 1, W3 and Twp. 41, Rge. 2, W3
 Lots 1 to 12 inclusive in Twp. 42A, Rge. 1, W3
 Lots 9 to 46 inclusive in Twp. 42, Rge. 1, W3
 All East of the South Saskatchewan River.

Group 58.—River Lot Township “A”—Rural Municipality No. 431.

Lots 1 to 13 inclusive in Twp. 45, Rge. 1, W3
 Lots 3 to 12 inclusive in Twp. 45, Rge. 28, W2
 Lots 1 to 40 inclusive in Twp. 45, Rge. 27, W2
 All South of the South Saskatchewan River.

Prairie Farm Assistance Act—continued

Group 59.—River Lot Township “B”—Rural Municipality No. 431.

Lots 9 to 24 inclusive in Twp. 44, Rge. 1, W3

Lots 1 to 24 inclusive in Twp. 44, Rge. 1, W3

(Two series)

All East of the South Saskatchewan River.

Group 60.—River Lot Township “C”—Rural Municipalities Nos. 431, 463.

Lots 25 to 71 inclusive in Twp. 43, Rge. 1, W3

Lots 1 to 8 inclusive in Twp. 42, Rge. 1, W3

All East of the South Saskatchewan River.

And

Lots 1 to 24 inclusive in Twp. 43, Rge. 1, W3

West of the South Saskatchewan River.

Together with fractional north half of section 18 and fractional west half of section 19 in Twp. 43, Rge. 1, W3.

Group 61.—River Lot Township “A”—R.M. No. 461.

Lots 4 to 51 inclusive in Twp. 47, Rge 27, W2 Twp. 48, Rge. 27, W2
and Twp. 49, Rge. 27, W2

All South of the North Saskatchewan River

Also Sec. 1 and SE 12-48-27-W2

Group 62.—River Lot Township “B”—R.M. No. 461.

Lots 1 to 12 inclusive in Twp. 45, Rge. 27, W2

Lots 1 to 23 inclusive in Twp. 45, Rge. 26, W2

Fractional south portion of section 5 in Twp. 46, Rge. 26, W2 all West
of the South Saskatchewan River and,

Lots 17 to 40 in Twp. 46-26-W2

North of the South Saskatchewan River.

Group 63.—River Lot Township “C”—R.M. No. 461.

Lots 1 to 16 inclusive in Twp. 46, Rge. 26, W2

Sections 31, 32 and 33 in Twp. 46, Rge. 25, W2

Lots 1 to 52 inclusive in Twps. 46 and 46A, Rge. 25, W2

All North of the South Saskatchewan River.

15. Pursuant to paragraph (l) of subsection 1 of Section 2 of the Act, each of the following groups of River Lots in the Province of Alberta is declared to be a township for the purposes of the Act:

Group 64.—River Lot Township “A” Improvement District No. 46.

Lots 1 to 9 inclusive; 1A and 5A in Twp. 26, Rges. 6 and 7, West 5th.

All in the Morleyville Settlement.

Group 65.—River Lot Township “A” Municipal Districts Nos. 83 and 90.

Lots, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30.

All North of the North Saskatchewan River in the Fort Saskatchewan Settlement.

And

Lots 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 15, 17, 19, 21

All South of the North Saskatchewan River in the Fort Saskatchewan Settlement, in Twps. 54 and 55, Rge. 22, W4 and Twp. 54, Rge. 23, W4

Prairie Farm Assistance Act—continued

Group 66.—River Lot Township “A” Municipal District No 91

Lots 17 to 64 inclusive.

Lots 18A, 19A, 20A, 21A, 22A, 23A, 24A, 25A, 26A, in Twps. 53 and 54,
Rge. 25, West 4th.

All in the St. Albert Settlement.

Group 67.—River Lot Township “B” Municipal District No. 91

Lots 1J, 1K, 1L, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I

Lots 2 to 16 inclusive in Twps. 53 and 54, Rge. 26, W4

All in the St. Albert Settlement.

Group 68.—River Lot Township “A” Municipal District No. 93.

Lot A and Lots 1 to 21 inclusive in Twp. 54, Rge. 3, W5th and
Twp. 54, Rge. 4, W5th.

All in the Lake St. Ann Settlement.

Group 69.—River Lot Township “A” Improvement District No. 102.

Lots 42 to 79 inclusive in Twp. 67, Rge. 12, West 4th, Twps. 66,
67 and 68, Rge. 13, West 4th and Twps. 66 and 67, Rge. 14,
West 4th.

All in the Lac La Biche Settlement.

Group 70.—River Lot Township “B” Improvement District No. 102.

Lots 1 to 41 inclusive in Twp. 67, Rge. 14, West 4th; Twps. 67 and 68,
Rge. 15, West 4th; Twp. 68, Rge. 16, West 4th.

All in the Lac La Biche Settlement.

Group 71.—River Lot Township “A” Improvement District No. 125.

Lots 1 to 41 inclusive in Twps. 75 and 76, Rge. 14, West 5th

All in the Lesser Slave Lake Settlement.

Group 72.—River Lot Township “B” Improvement District No. 125.

Lots 42 to 54 inclusive in Twp. 76, Rge. 14, West 5th

All in the Heart River and Salt Prairie Settlement.

Group 73.—River Lot Township “C” Improvement District No. 125.

Lots 82 to 116 inclusive in Twp. 76, Rges. 15 and 16, W5th.

All in the Big Prairie Settlement, Lesser Slave Lake.

Group 74.—River Lot Township “D” Improvement District No. 125.

Lots 55 to 81 inclusive in Twp. 76, Rges. 14 and 15, W5th.

All in the Heart River and Salt Prairie Settlement.

Group 75.—River Lot Township “A” Improvement District No. 128.

Lots 1 to 18 inclusive in Twps. 78 and 79, Rges. 17 and 18, West 4th.

All in the Pelican Settlement.

Group 76.—River Lot Township “A” Municipal District No. 133

Lots 1 to 57 inclusive in Twp. 78, Rges. 5 and 6, West 6th.

All in the Spirit River Settlement.

Prairie Farm Assistance Act—concluded

Group 77.—River Lot Township “B” Municipal District No. 133.

Lots 1 to 42 inclusive in Twp. 78, Rge. 5, West 6th.

Lots 1 to 14 inclusive in Twp. 79, Rge. 5, West 6th.

Group 78.—River Lot Township “C” Municipal District No. 133.

Lots 1 to 62 inclusive in Twp. 77, Rge. 5, West 6th.

Group 79.—River Lot Township “A” Municipal District No. 135 and Improvement District No. 131.

Lots 1 to 20 inclusive in the Shaftesbury Settlement.

Also

Lots 41 and 42 in the addition to the Shaftesbury Settlement.

All in Twp. 82, Rges. 22 and 23, West 5th and Twp. 83, Rges. 21 and 22, West 5th.

Lots 1 to 14 inclusive in the Peace River Landing Settlement in Twps. 83 and 84, Rge. 21, West 5th.

Group 80.—River Lot Township “A” Improvement District No. 143.

Lots 1 to 27 inclusive in Twp. 89, Rge. 9, West 4th.

All in the McMurray Settlement.

Group 81.—River Lot Township “B” Improvement District No. 143.

Lots 1 to 17 inclusive, West of Athabaska River.

All in the McKay Settlement.

Group 82.—River Lot Township “A” Improvement District No. 147.

Lots 1 to 14 inclusive in the North Vermilion Settlement.

And

All Lots in the Fort Vermilion Settlement as follows:

Range 1 Lots 1 to 4 inclusive

Range 2 Lots 1 to 8 ”

Range 3 Lots 2 to 12 ”

Range 4 Lots 2 to 12 ”

Range 5 Lots 3 to 12 ”

Range 6 Lots 3 to 12 ”

NOTE: (These Lots in the North Vermilion Settlement and the Fort Vermilion Settlement are located in Twp. 108, Rge. 13, West 5th, and Twp. 108, Rge. 12, West 5th.)

And

Islands Lots No. 16 and No. 17 on the Peace River.

Group 83.—River Lot Township “B” Improvement District No. 147.

Lots 1 to 31 inclusive in Twp. 109, Rges. 12 and 13, W5th.

South of the Boyer River in the Boyer Settlement.

Group 84.—River Lot Township “A” Improvement District No. 148.

Lots 1 to 72 inclusive.

In the Smith Landing Settlement on the Slave River.

PRAIRIE FARM REHABILITATION ACT. (1935, c. 23)

No statutory orders or regulations have been made under this statute.

PRECIOUS METALS MARKING ACT, 1946. (1946, c. 26)

Order authorizing use of quality mark for electroplated flatware

P.C. 158

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

TUESDAY, the 18th day of January, 1949.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of Trade and Commerce and pursuant to the provisions of The Precious Metals Marking Act, 1946, 10 George VI, chapter 26, is pleased to order and doth hereby order that the quality mark "A.1.X" or "A.1.+" or "A.1. Extra" may be applied to an article of electroplated flat ware if

- (a) such article bears a primary deposit of silver having a thickness of that of a deposit of two ounces of silver uniformly applied to a gross of teaspoons of the same pattern; and
- (b) such article bears an additional deposit of silver fulfilling the following requirements:
 - (i) if it is applied to one-sixth or more of the surface area of the article, it shall have a thickness not less than that of the primary deposit;
 - (ii) if it is applied to a fraction less than one-sixth of the surface area of the article, the weight of silver in the additional deposit on such fraction shall not be less than that in the primary deposit on one-sixth of the surface area of the article.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

PREVAILING RATE EMPLOYEES

See also: CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION REGULATIONS

Prevailing Rate Employees General Regulations

P.C. 6190

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

TUESDAY, the 6th day of December, 1949.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Treasury Board, is pleased, hereby, to revoke the Prevailing Rate Employees General Regulations established by Order in Council P.C. 4840 of 20th September, 1949, and to make the annexed regulations entitled the "Prevailing Rate Employees General Regulations", and the said annexed Regulations are hereby made and established in substitution for the Regulations hereby revoked.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Prevailing Rate Employees—*continued*

PREVAILING RATE EMPLOYEES GENERAL REGULATIONS

SHORT TITLE

1. These regulations may be cited as the Prevailing Rate Employees General Regulations.

DEFINITIONS

2. (1) In these regulations—

- (a) “deputy head” has the same meaning as this expression has under the Civil Service Act, and includes any person authorized by the deputy head to act on his behalf for the purposes of these regulations;
- (b) “employee” means an employee to whom these regulations apply;
- (c) “extra pay” means any premium payment, shift differential bonus, or other like allowance paid by way of compensation for services rendered during the working hours making up the standard work week in addition to normal pay;
- (d) “fiscal year” means the twelve months ending the thirty-first day of March;
- (e) “month” means a complete calendar month commencing with the first day of each of the twelve calendar months;
- (f) “normal number of working hours” with reference to a day means the number of working hours determined by the Treasury Board under section four that an employee is ordinarily required to work during that day;
- (g) “normal pay” means the wages ordinarily paid to an employee by way of compensation for work performed during the working hours making up the standard work week;
- (h) “overtime” means time worked by an employee in a work week in excess of the standard work week; and
- (i) “standard work week” means a standard work week determined by the Treasury Board under section four.

(2) In these regulations employment in the public service of Canada includes any employment the compensation for which is paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund or under the Supervision of the Comptroller of the Treasury.

APPLICATION

3. (1) These regulations apply in respect of persons employed in the public service of Canada whose remuneration is based on rates of pay prevailing in the area of their employment for the class of work they do, or who are paid rates of pay based on rates of pay prevailing in any area in Canada for work comparable to the class of work they do, but do not apply to persons

- (a) in receipt of a stated annual salary, or
- (b) employed part time in classifications established pursuant to the Civil Service Act whose rate of remuneration, although not a stated annual salary, has been determined by reference to the stated annual salary established under the Civil Service Act for those classifications.

Prevailing Rate Employees—continued

(2) For the purpose of applying these regulations in respect of payments for periods of leave or holidays with pay to an employee whose remuneration has been fixed at a rate other than an hourly rate, he shall be deemed to be paid an hourly rate calculated by dividing the rate paid to him by

- (a) in the case of a daily rate—the normal number of working hours for the day,
- (b) in the case of a weekly rate—the number of hours in his standard work week, and
- (c) in the case of a monthly rate—by a figure that is four and one-third times the number of hours in his standard work week.

HOURS OF WORK, RATES OF PAY AND OVERTIME PAYMENTS

4. The Treasury Board shall, on the recommendation of the deputy head concerned, determine for employees in each unit in the public service:

- (a) a work week which shall be each period of a week commencing on such day of the week as the Treasury Board may name;
- (b) a standard work week which shall be the number of hours that the employees are ordinarily required to work during the work week determined for the employees under paragraph (a); and
- (c) a normal number of working hours for each day in the work week determined for the employees under paragraph (a), which shall be the number of hours that the employees are ordinarily required to work on that day.

Rates of Pay for Normal Number of Working Hours in Work Week

5. The rate of normal pay and the rate and conditions of payment of extra pay for employees in each unit in the public service shall be fixed by the Treasury Board after consultation with the Department of Labour.

Payment for Overtime Work

6. Wages shall not be paid to an employee at a rate other than the rate for work performed during normal working hours unless a standard work week for the employee has been determined by the Treasury Board under section four.

7. Where the standard work week of an employee is less than forty-eight hours, he shall be paid for each completed hour of overtime until he has worked forty-eight hours during the week at the rates of normal pay and extra pay, if any, payable to him for that work if it had been performed during working hours making up the standard work week and for each completed hour of overtime thereafter at one and one-half times those rates.

8. Where the standard work week of an employee is forty-eight hours or more, he shall be paid for each completed hour of overtime at a rate equal to one and one-half times the rates of normal pay and extra pay, if any, payable to him for that work if it had been performed during working hours making up the standard work week.

9. For the purposes of sections seven and eight, in the case of an employee who is paid on the basis of a monthly rate, his hourly rate of normal pay for the number of hours in the standard work week shall be calculated,

Prevailing Rate Employees—*continued*

- (a) if his standard work week is forty-eight hours or less, by dividing his normal monthly salary by 208, and
- (b) in any other case, by dividing his normal monthly salary by a figure which is four and one-third times the number of hours in his standard work week.

10. Where an employee receives wages under sections fourteen or fifteen for one of the holidays mentioned in section fourteen or where an employee is absent on approved vacation or special leave with pay for not more than one day, he shall, for the purpose of calculating the number of hours of overtime work, be deemed to have worked on that day the normal number of working hours for the day.

11. Subject to section six, any arrangement for payment for work performed outside normal working hours approved by the Governor in Council before the making of these regulations that provides more favourable treatment than that provided by sections seven and eight shall be continued in effect until March 31, 1950, and shall be submitted to the Treasury Board by the deputy head for review before that date.

12. Any arrangement for payment of a shift differential bonus approved by the Governor in Council before the making of these regulations shall be continued in effect until March 31, 1950, and shall be submitted to the Treasury Board by the deputy head for review before that date.

13. On or before January 31 and July 31 of each year, every deputy head shall report to the Treasury Board details of overtime worked and payments made under the authority of sections seven and eight or under the authorities mentioned in section eleven during the six months ending December 31 and June 30 preceding, respectively.

HOLIDAYS WITH PAY

14. (1) The days to be allowed to employees as holidays with pay in accordance with this section shall be:

New Year's Day
Good Friday
Dominion Day
Labour Day
Thanksgiving Day
Christmas Day

and one other holiday to be selected by the deputy head from amongst the remaining holidays observed in the area of employment.

(2) In addition to the holidays specified in subsection one, the Minister may give to employees not more than two holidays with pay having regard to the practice generally prevailing in the area in which they are employed for persons employed by private employers on similar classes of work.

(3) Where an employee has worked or is on leave given under subsection one of section seventeen, section twenty-seven or section twenty-nine on the last working day before and works or is on leave under those sections on the first working day after one of the holidays mentioned in subsections one and two he may be paid wages for the holiday at his rate of normal pay for the normal number of working hours that he would have worked on it if it had not been a holiday.

Prevailing Rate Employees—continued

(4) Where a holiday mentioned in subsections one and two occurs while the employee is on leave given under subsection one of section seventeen, section twenty-seven or section twenty-nine, the employee shall not be deemed to be on leave under those sections on that day.

15. (1) Where an employee is required by the deputy head to work on one of the holidays mentioned in section fourteen and is paid wages therefor at the rate of normal pay and extra pay, if any, payable to him for that work if it had been performed during normal working hours on the last working day before the holiday,

(a) he shall be paid wages for the number of hours actually worked and there shall accrue to him

(i) a vacation leave credit of one-half day if he is required to work on the holiday four hours or less, or

(ii) a vacation leave credit of one day if he is required to work on the holiday more than four hours, and

(b) he shall be paid wages at the rate of normal pay for the remainder of the normal number of working hours that he would have worked on that day if it had not been a holiday.

(2) Where an employee mentioned in subsection one is paid for work performed on a holiday at a rate in excess of the rate of normal pay and extra pay, if any, payable to him for that work if it had been performed during normal working hours on the last working day before the holiday, no wages may be paid to him under section fourteen and no vacation leave credit shall accrue to him in respect of that day.

16. Where an employee who is required by the deputy head to work on one of the holidays mentioned in section fourteen fails to do so, unless he fails to do so for a reason beyond his control that is acceptable to the deputy head no wages shall be paid to him for that holiday and no leave credit shall accrue to him in respect of it under these regulations.

VACATION LEAVE

Vacation Leave Credits

17. (1) The following vacation leave credits accrue to each employee for each month during which he is continuously employed—

(a) for each of the first twelve months—one-half day;

(b) for each of the next twelve months—three-quarters of a day; and

(c) for each month thereafter—one day.

(2) Where an employee is, with leave of the deputy head, absent from work without pay continuously for a period exceeding seven working days, no leave credit shall accrue to him during the month or months in which the whole or any part of the period while he is so absent occurs.

18. (1) Where an employee is absent from work without leave of the deputy head for a period of one complete working day longer than the vacation leave credits accrued to him on the day before his absence began for which he might have been granted vacation leave, unless his absence is for a reason beyond his control which is acceptable to the deputy head, he shall be considered to have voluntarily resigned at the beginning of the day he first became absent.

Prevailing Rate Employees—*continued*

(2) An employee who is considered to have resigned under this section shall be considered, for the purposes of these regulations, to be initially employed on the day he returns to work after his absence.

19. A vacation leave credit expires when vacation leave is given for it or at the end of the fiscal year in which it accrued, whether or not vacation leave has been given for it, except that—

(a) vacation leave credits of an employee for which the deputy head has been unable to grant vacation leave within the year in which they have accrued, or

(b) vacation leave credits of an employee who has not completed six months of service at the end of a fiscal year

shall not expire until the end of the year following that in which they accrued.

Deputy Head May Give Vacation Leave

20. (1) Subject to subsections two and three the deputy head may give vacation leave to each employee in each year of his employment for a number of working days not longer than the unexpired vacation leave credits accrued to him at the beginning of the leave and the additional vacation leave credits that may accrue to him before the end of the fiscal year in which the leave is given.

(2) No vacation leave shall be given to an employee—

(a) during the first six months of his employment, or

(b) at a time when in the opinion of the deputy head his absence would unduly impede the work of the department.

(3) The deputy head may refuse to give vacation leave for the whole or part of the unexpired vacation leave credits accrued to an employee if in his opinion the attendance, punctuality or conduct of the employee has been unsatisfactory, in which event vacation leave credits of the employee, corresponding to the vacation leave that the deputy head refused to give, shall be deemed to have expired.

21. Vacation leave given to an employee shall be given first for vacation leave credits of the employee for the fiscal year in which the vacation leave is given and, when the vacation leave credits for that year are exhausted, for unexpired vacation leave credits that accrued during the preceding fiscal year.

Payment of Wages During Vacation Leave

22. Wages may be paid to an employee during a period of vacation leave given under these regulations at the rate of normal pay for work performed during normal working hours on the day preceding the beginning of the vacation leave, but not more than the wages for—

(a) the number of working hours in the standard work week of the employee at the time he began his leave for each complete period of six days vacation leave;

(b) one and one-half times the number of working hours in the standard work week of the employee at the time he began his leave for each complete period of nine days vacation leave; and

(c) twice the number of working hours in the standard work week of the employee at the time he began his leave for each complete period of twelve days vacation leave.

Prevailing Rate Employees—continued*Separation from Employment Before Six Months of Service*

23. Where an employee's employment is terminated for any reason before he has completed six months of service he shall be paid a gratuity in lieu of vacation leave credits accrued to him equal to the aggregate of

- (a) two per cent of the total normal pay that has been paid to him for work performed by him during the period of his employment; and
- (b) wages at the rate of normal pay for any vacation leave credits that have accrued to him under paragraph (a) of subsection one of section fifteen at the time his employment was terminated.

Separation from Employment After Six Months of Service

24. Where an employee's employment is terminated otherwise than by dismissal for cause or voluntary resignation, the termination shall not be made effective until the end of a period of vacation leave after he has ceased to work equal to the total of unexpired vacation leave credits accrued to him on the day he ceases to work and of the additional vacation leave credits for which he has not already been given vacation leave that would have accrued to him under section seventeen if he had continued to be employed during the fiscal year in which his employment is terminated.

25. Where an employee is dismissed for cause or voluntarily resigns, his employment shall be considered to be terminated at the end of a period of vacation leave after he ceases to work equal to the unexpired vacation leave credits accrued to him on the day he ceases to work.

Recoveries

26. (1) Where an employee who is dismissed for cause or voluntarily resigns, has been given vacation leave for vacation leave credits that had not accrued to him at the time his employment is terminated, an amount equal to the wages paid to him in respect of the vacation leave for vacation leave credits that had not accrued to him shall be retained from any amount payable to him by His Majesty at the time his employment was terminated.

(2) Where an employee whose employment was terminated was given vacation leave for vacation leave credits that had not accrued to him at the time it was terminated, and he is re-employed in the public service of Canada within the same fiscal year, it shall be a condition of his re-employment that he repay to the Receiver General of Canada an amount equal to the wages paid to him in respect of vacation leave for vacation leave credits that had not accrued to him at the time his employment was terminated, and if he fails to repay that amount it shall be retained from any amount that is or may become payable to him by His Majesty.

SPECIAL LEAVE

27. The deputy head may give to an employee who has completed six months of service special leave with pay for a number of working days not exceeding three on the death of the employee's parent, wife, husband, child, brother or sister, and on the marriage of the employee, if male.

28. Wages may be paid to an employee for a period of special leave given under section twenty-seven at the rate of normal pay for work performed during normal working hours on the day preceding the beginning of the special leave but not more than the wages that would have been paid to him if he had worked the normal number of working hours on the days of special leave.

Prevailing Rate Employees—continued**LEAVE OF ABSENCE ON SERVICE IN FORCES**

29. (1) The deputy head may give leave of absence to an employee for a period during which he is attending training or is called out for duty on the authority of the Minister of National Defence as a member of the Royal Canadian Navy (Reserve), the Canadian Army Reserve Force, or Supplementary Reserve, or the Royal Canadian Air Force (Auxiliary) or (Reserve).

(2) An employee granted leave of absence under this section may elect to receive his rate of normal pay for the number of normal working hours in the period during which he is absent in the place of the military pay he would otherwise receive.

(3) An employee shall furnish to the Commanding Officer of the Unit in the Forces mentioned in subsection one to which he belongs a certificate from the deputy head specifying his rate of normal pay and the normal number of working hours in a work week and in each day and whether the leave granted to him is leave under this section or vacation leave.

(4) Nothing contained in this section shall prevent an employee receiving military pay and civilian wages for any period while he is on vacation leave under these regulations.

(5) Leave of absence granted under this section shall not affect the seniority of a permanent employee or affect the seniority or preclude the permanent appointment of a temporary employee.

SICK LEAVE FOR CREDITS ACCRUED BEFORE APRIL 1, 1949

30. (1) This section applies to employees to whom sick leave credits accrued before April 1, 1949 under the authority of Order in Council of March 22, 1947, P.C. 272/1050, departmental regulations, or other competent authority.

(2) Each deputy head shall forthwith report to the Treasury Board the name, classification, unit and location of each employee in his department to whom this section applies who has unexpired sick leave credits mentioned in subsection one and the amount thereof.

(3) Where an employee to whom this section applies is absent from work through inability to perform his duties by reason of illness evidenced as provided in subsection six, the deputy head may give sick leave to the employee but subject to subsection four, a deputy head may not give sick leave to an employee for a continuous period exceeding thirty working days.

(4) Where a deputy head has given sick leave to an employee for a continuous period of thirty working days and the employee is unable to return to duty at the end of that period by reason of continued illness the Treasury Board may authorize the deputy head to give additional sick leave.

(5) Sick leave may not be given to an employee under this section in excess of the sick leave credits reported to the Treasury Board under subsection two remaining unexpired at any time.

(6) Where an employee has been absent on not more than three consecutive working days his inability to perform his duties by reason of illness shall be evidenced by a written declaration from the employee furnished to the deputy head in Form CSC-263 but, where he is absent for a longer period, shall be evidenced by a certificate from a qualified medical practitioner in form NH&W-500 submitted to the deputy head within seven days after the beginning of each absence which shall specify the probable date of the return to duty of the employee.

Prevailing Rate Employees—concluded

(7) Where an employee continues to be absent beyond the probable date of his return for duty specified in a medical certificate under this section, he shall not be deemed to be absent by reason of his illness unless an additional medical certificate specifying the probable date of his return to duty has been furnished to the deputy head.

(8) The deputy head shall send a medical certificate received by him under this section to the Civil Service Health Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare and the Chief of that division shall notify the Treasury Board if in his opinion the illness certified did not render the employee unable to perform his duties.

(9) Wages may be paid to an employee during the period of sick leave given under this section at his rate of normal pay for the normal number of of working hours that he would have worked if he had not been absent on each day that he was absent.

(10) On or before January 31 and July 31 of each year each deputy head shall report to the Treasury Board the periods of sick leave granted to employees in his department under this section during the six months ending December 31 and June 30 preceding, respectively.

GENERAL

31. No leave with pay may be given to an employee except in accordance with these regulations.

32. The Treasury Board may direct the manner in which these regulations apply in any case of doubt or may exclude an employee or class of employees from these regulations.

33. (1) The provisions of these regulations providing for vacation leave and sick leave, namely, sections seventeen to twenty-six inclusive, and section thirty, shall be deemed to have come into force on April 1, 1949, and continuous service of an employee in the public service before that date may be taken into account for the purpose of computing the leave credits that accrue to an employee on and after that date.

(2) These regulations, other than the sections mentioned in subsection one, shall come into force on October 1, 1949.

**PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES (UNITED NATIONS) ACT, 1947.
(1947, c. 69)**

No statutory orders or regulations have been made under this statute.

PRIZE COURT RULES

Rules of practice and procedure in prize matters were established for the Exchequer Court of Canada, on its Admiralty side, by Order in Council P.C. 2682 of 14th September, 1939. By section 11 (2) of *The Canada Prize Act, 1945*, it is provided that general orders and rules in force at the time of the commencement of this Act in respect of the exercise of jurisdiction in prize by the Court and the practice and procedure therein shall, except in so far as inconsistent with this Act or orders or regulations made under this Act, be deemed to have been re-enacted under this Act immediately after this Act came into force and shall govern the exercise by the Court of the prize jurisdiction conferred on it by this Act until revoked or amended. *The Prize Court Rules, 1939*, may be obtained from the King's Printer, Ottawa. Price, 25 cents.

PROCLAMATIONS

Lists of Proclamations are published as a Prefix to each volume of the Statutes of Canada, indicating the subject-matter of each Proclamation, date in force, and the issue of the *Canada Gazette* in which it was published. The lists comprise "Acts proclaimed" and "Miscellaneous Proclamations", the latter division including all miscellaneous Proclamations issued under statutory authority. Examples are those issued under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act constituting restricted areas for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis; providing for the taking of votes under the Canada Temperance Act; proclaiming certain harbours to be public harbours. As these Proclamations are largely of local importance they have not been included in this Consolidation. They may be found by referring to the Prefixes to the volumes of the Statutes and to the annual indexes to the *Canada Gazette*, Parts I and II.

PROPRIETARY OR PATENT MEDICINE ACT. (R.S.C., 1927, c. 151)

No statutory orders or regulations have been made under this statute.

PUBLIC LANDS GRANTS ACT. (R.S.C., 1927, c. 114)

See also LANDS; MINES AND RESOURCES, DEPARTMENT OF, (Lands Administration—Scale of Fees); ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS ACT (Rate of interest on sale, etc., of certain Ordnance and public lands).

Regulation respecting the sale or lease of public lands

P.C. 5231

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

MONDAY, the 5th day of January, 1948.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS Section 4 of the Public Lands Grants Act, Chapter 114 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, provides that the Governor in Council may authorize the sale or lease of any public lands which are not required for public purposes, and for the sale or lease of which there is no other provision in the law, and may make regulations with respect to the price or rental for the sale or lease of any such lands;

AND WHEREAS the Minister of Mines and Resources is of the opinion that it is advisable to provide a summary method whereby the less valuable of public lands may be leased;

THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Mines and Resources, is pleased to make and doth hereby make the following regulation:

REGULATION

Where an inspection and valuation of Public Lands has been made by a valuator appointed for the purpose, and where the amount of such valuation does not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars, the Minister of Mines and Resources may lease such public lands at an annual rental or fee of not less than six per centum of the valuation.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

PUBLIC OFFICERS ACT. (R.S.C., 1927, c. 164)

No statutory orders or regulations under this statute were in effect on December 31, 1949.

PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY ACT. (R.S.C., 1927, c. 162)

1. *Canada Gazette, type and rates.*
2. *The Statutory Orders and Regulations Order, 1949.*

1. Prescribing type face and regulating subscription and advertising rates for the *Canada Gazette*

P.C. 5571

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

FRIDAY, the 3rd day of December, 1948.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State and pursuant to the provisions of section 30 of the Public Printing and Stationery Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, Chapter 162, is pleased to order as follows:

Order in Council P.C. 4385 of 22nd October, 1948, prescribing the type face to be used in the printing of the *Canada Gazette*, regulating the subscription rates thereto and the rate for advertising therein, is hereby revoked, and the following provisions are hereby substituted therefor:

1. The type face now being used in the printing of the *Canada Gazette* shall as soon as convenient be changed to Excelsior seven and one-half point face on eight point body.
2. The yearly subscription rates for the *Canada Gazette* shall, effective the 6th day of November, 1948, be as stated hereunder:

Part I \$10.00

Part II (English or French edition) 10.00

Part II (English and French editions) 12.00

The price of single copies of Part I to be thirty cents each, and the price of single copies of Part II to be fifty cents each.

3. The rate for advertising in the *Canada Gazette* shall, effective the 6th day of November, 1948, be thirty cents per agate line; a charge of ten cents per line to be made for subsequent insertions.

Notice of the rates established by paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Order shall be published in the *Canada Gazette*.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Public Printing and Stationery Act—concluded**2. The Statutory Orders and Regulations Order, 1949**

P.C. 3605 of 20th July 1949

This Order is printed at the beginning of this Consolidation.

PUBLIC SHOOTING GROUNDS

See MIGRATORY BIRDS CONVENTION ACT.

PUBLIC WORKS ACT. (R.S.C., 1927, c. 166)

See also DRY DOCKS SUBSIDIES ACT.

1. *Loitering, etc., in Public buildings prohibited.*
2. *Management of the slip at Selkirk, Manitoba.*
3. *Management of the graving docks at Esquimalt.*
4. *Management of Champlain and Lorne dry docks, Lauzon, P.Q.*
5. *Operation of St. Andrew's Lock, Lockport, Manitoba.*

1. Loitering, etc., in Dominion Public Buildings prohibited

P.C. 1611

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

MONDAY, the 2nd day of March, 1942.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS the Minister of Public Works reports that the regulation which prohibits loitering, smoking or spitting in certain parts of Dominion Public Buildings was established by Order in Council P.C. 667 of the 8th of May 1926;

That under existing conditions this regulation in its present form cannot be enforced wherever and whenever such enforcement is considered necessary; and

That the said regulation should be made applicable also to any other parts of the Dominion Public Buildings as may be designated by the Deputy Minister of Public Works;

NOW, THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Public Works, is pleased to revoke the regulation made by Order in Council P.C. 667 of May 8th, 1926, and it is hereby revoked and the following new regulation made and substituted in lieu thereof:

“It is prohibited to loiter, smoke or spit in the lobbies, corridors, waiting or other public rooms of any Dominion Public Buildings or in any other parts of the said buildings as may be designated by the Deputy Minister of Public Works, and any person contravening this regulation shall be guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars.”

Public Works Act—continued

His Excellency in Council, on the same recommendation, is further pleased to authorize and doth hereby authorize the Minister of Public Works to post adequate notices in every Dominion Public Building for the enforcement of the said regulation.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

2. Regulations for the management and working of the slip at Selkirk, Manitoba

P.C. 5382

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of December, 1947.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS the rates, rules and regulations for the management and working of the Government-owned marine slip at Selkirk, Manitoba, were established by Order in Council P.C. 778 of April 17, 1915, as amended;

AND WHEREAS it is considered expedient that these rates, rules and regulations be consolidated;

NOW, THEREFORE, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Public Works, is pleased to order as follows:

1. The rates, rules and regulations for the management and working of the Government-owned marine slip at Selkirk, Manitoba, established by Order in Council P.C. 778 of April 17, 1915, as amended, are hereby revoked; and

2. The attached "Regulations for the Management and Working of the Slip at Selkirk, Manitoba," are hereby made and established in substitution for the rates, rules and regulations hereby revoked.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

REGULATIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND WORKING OF THE
SLIP AT SELKIRK, MANITOBA

1. No vessel will be allowed on the repair slip without having the date of her arrival at the slip and the time for which she will occupy it, fixed and determined at the Superintendent's office, and duly noted and entered in books to be kept for that purpose, nor until after the owner or his representative shall have signed such note and entry.

2. No vessel will be admitted to the repair slip until she shall have been duly entered in accordance with Regulation No. 1, on the Entry Book in the Superintendent's Office, nor until the sum of \$50 shall have been paid to the Superintendent as an entrance fee. Should the dues for the use of the slip be more than \$50, such additional amount shall be paid

Public Works Act—*continued*

to the Superintendent before the vessel will be allowed to leave the slip, and if such rates be not paid in the manner and period above mentioned, action may be taken by the Crown for the recovery of the amount of such account.

3. On failure to place a vessel on the slip on the day appointed and agreed upon for that purpose, such vessel shall be struck off the entry book, and the owner or agent shall on demand pay to the Superintendent the amount, if any, which may have been lost in respect of rates and dues by reason of such failure, and her entrance fee shall be forfeited, but if the Superintendent shall be satisfied that such failure arose by stress of weather or other circumstances, which shall, in his judgment, be a sufficient reason for the same, then on payment of the amount which may have been lost as aforesaid, the vessel may be reinstated in her original position on the entry list without payment of a fresh entrance fee.

4. The Superintendent may in his discretion allow any vessel in a damaged condition, or in such other condition as may in his judgment render her immediate admission into the slip actually necessary, to enter same in priority to all other vessels standing on the entry list and books. And when the Superintendent has occasion to act under this section, he shall report all the circumstances to the Department of Public Works without delay.

5. No person shall destroy, cut, or otherwise damage any article belonging to or used in connection with the slip, and any person so doing must replace or make good any article or appendage so cut or otherwise damaged to the satisfaction of the Superintendent.

6. When two or more vessels are taken together on the slip, they will be charged in proportion to their respective gross tonnage, but the vessel which is first ready must wait until the other is or the others are finished, and no charge will be made against the waiting vessel during the delay, provided no work is done thereon. The Government of Canada will not, however, be responsible in any way for any delay which may ensue.

7. For the use of the slip for wintering vessels or for repairing of vessels in the same during the winter, the charge shall be \$4.50 per day, but if two or more vessels are wintered on the slip, the charge will be \$3 per day for each vessel; winter lay days begin on the 15th day of November, or when ice takes in the Red River in the vicinity of the slip, and end on the 1st April, or when the ice permits of a vessel leaving the slip.

8. Any vessel wintering in the slip must leave it not less than two days after the river is cleared of ice in the vicinity of the slip, and all vessels, whether wintering only or wintering and repairing, will be required to pay full summer rates for each and every day the slip is occupied beyond the time above fixed.

9. Charges will be made at the discretion of the Superintendent for all shores or other material belonging to the slip, which may be broken or rendered useless.

Public Works Act—continued

10. Prior to removing the vessel from the slip, the latter must be properly cleaned up at the expense of those who have used it, and all parts or portions of damaged vessels, or machinery, which may have been removed and not used again, must be taken off the premises, and all plant, tools and machinery which may have been brought and used in repairs, must, after the completion of such repairs, be taken away.

11. The Crown will under no circumstances be held liable or responsible for any accident of any description whatever which may occur to a vessel when on the slip, or when entering or leaving the same.

12. No vessel will be allowed upon the slip having gunpowder or any explosive material on board.

13. The following rates for the use of the Government Marine slip at Selkirk, Manitoba, are hereby established:

First day and hauling out	20c. a ton
Lay days	10c. a ton
	for each day

Minimum charge for first day and hauling out..... \$50.00

Minimum charge for each lay day 20.00

Wintering on slip, one boat each day..... 4.50

Wintering on slip, two boats belonging to one owner,
each day for each boat..... 3.00

- (a) Vessels and steamers will pay 20 cents per ton on the registered gross tonnage for hauling and first 24 hours, but no vessel will be taken out for less than \$50.
- (b) Lay days on the slip to commence 24 hours from the time when the vessel is hauled out, and to be charged at the rate of 10 cents per ton per day, and a proportionate rate for half days. In no case, the charge for lay days to be less than \$20.
- (c) Cargoes will be charged at the same rate as tonnage. Coal will be classed as cargo. Each fractional part of the lay day not exceeding five hours would be charged as one half day. Over that time one full day is to be charged.
- (d) No charge will be made for Sundays and legal holidays, unless work is carried on.
- (e) Special arrangements may be made for the transfer of vessels that are to be laid up for long periods other than usual wintering as provided for in section 7.
- (f) Fishing vessels of less than 35 feet in length may be hauled out on the Repair Slip at the minimum charge for first day and hauling out, of \$50 for groups of five boats or less and \$10 for each additional boat more than five, with a minimum charge for each lay day of \$20 for five boats or less and \$4 for each additional boat.

14. Every person committing an offence against any of the foregoing regulations shall be subjected to a penalty of \$50 for each and every offence, to be recovered by civil action.

Public Works Act—continued**3. Rates and regulations for the management of the graving docks at Esquimalt**

P.C. 903

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

TUESDAY, the 2nd day of March, 1948.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Public Works and pursuant to the provisions of the Public Works Act, Chapter 166, R.S.C. 1927, is pleased to order as follows:

1. The Rates, Rules and Regulations for the Management and Working of the Government-owned Graving Docks at Esquimalt, B.C., established by Order in Council P.C. 1141 of May 21, 1932, as amended, are hereby revoked; and

2. The attached "Rates and Regulations for the Management and Working of the Graving Docks at Esquimalt, B.C." are hereby made and established in substitution for the rates, rules and regulations hereby revoked.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

RATES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND WORKING OF THE
GRAVING DOCKS AT ESQUIMALT, B.C.

1. No vessel will be admitted to the dock without having the time and manner of her entry in the dock fixed and determined at the Dock Master's office, and duly noted and entered in the books kept for that purpose, nor until after the owner of the vessel or his representative, or the contractor drydocking the vessel, shall have signed such note and entry and have submitted a signed application as per schedule herein and paid in advance to the Dock Master, the entrance fee of \$200, which sum shall be forfeited unless the vessel be docked as arranged, otherwise it shall be applied in part payment of the docking dues, which may accrue during the vessel's stay in dock.

2. Three days from the time of drydocking the vessel will be allowed for the examination upon which shall be fixed the probable time of her stay in the dock. The period of time thus determined for which the dock is engaged must be promptly reported to the Dock Master's office and be duly noted and entered in the books, under penalty of a fine of \$200 for each and every day's delay in completing the entry. This fine shall be added to the dock dues to be collected by the Dock Master before the vessel leaves the dock. Tariff note 21-b shall apply while the vessel is under examination.

3. No vessel shall remain in dock any longer than the time so agreed upon unless, before the expiration of the time so fixed, the Dock Master is satisfied that circumstances not known when the vessel was docked, or

Public Works Act—continued

that are beyond the control of the persons engaged in the repairs, will prevent their completion within the period for which the vessel was entitled to remain docked. In such case, a new arrangement may be made for such further period, not exceeding fourteen (14) days, as the Dock Master may think requisite, unless another vessel be registered for entry, in which case the dock must be vacated at the expiration of the time first agreed upon. Should the repairs on a vessel thus obliged to vacate the dock not be fully completed and it be necessary to redock it, for such redocking the vessel will be liable only for the regular lay day charge, plus \$100 for pumping out the dock. The cost of setting keel-blocks or bilge blocks, if required shall be borne by the vessel's owners. No vessel shall be allowed to remain over the date fixed by the new arrangement, except with the sanction of the Minister of Public Works.

4. Any person or persons making or causing to be made a fictitious entry of a vessel in the entry books, will not only forfeit the entrance fee paid in advance in respect of such entry, but shall also be liable to a penalty of four hundred dollars for each offence, which penalty may be recovered by summary process before a justice of the peace as provided by the Public Works Act, chapter 166, section 32, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927.

5. Should any vessel remain in the dock after the expiration of the period above provided, the owner, master, managing owner, or consignee, or the person by whom the entry books in the Dock Master's office were signed in respect of such vessel, shall be deemed to have committed a separate offence against the regulations in respect of every day during which such vessel shall remain in dock. A penalty of fifty dollars (\$50) will be imposed for every such offence, and the imposition of such penalty, or penalties, shall not relieve the parties from their liability to pay the dock rates and charges which have accrued or may accrue against the vessel.

6. If any vessel will not leave the dock at the expiration of the period for which arrangement has been made, the Dock Master may flood and open the dock to let out any other vessel accommodated therein, whether such vessel in default be or be not then water-tight or capable of being floated, or to admit any other vessel. Any loss or damage sustained by any vessel by reason of so flooding the dock, shall be exclusively borne by the owners of such vessel, and the Dock Master may cause to be removed from the dock, vessels not removed by the owner or owners in due course, to recover from said owner or owners all expenses incurred in so doing, including the cost of procuring ballast and making the vessel watertight, if necessary.

7. When a vessel has been docked in accordance with the preceding sections, repairs thereon must be commenced within five days from the time the dock is pumped out, under a penalty of \$200 for each twenty-four hours (or part thereof) which intervenes between the expiration of the aforesaid five days and the time when the repairs are commenced, and a like penalty of \$200 per day for each twenty-four hours or part thereof, during which work or repairs are interrupted or discontinued by the order or consent of the owners or parties who had the vessel placed in the dock, all such penalties to be in addition to the dockage dues provided by section 21 of these regulations.

Public Works Act—continued

8. If, at the expiration of eight days from the time the dock is pumped out, repairs shall not have been begun, the Dock Master shall notify, in writing, the owner or agent of the vessel that they must vacate the dock immediately, and, if within twenty-four hours after such notice has been served personally upon the owner or person in charge of the vessel, repairs have not been commenced, then the Minister of Public Works may order the vessel to be repaired sufficiently to allow of her being floated out of the dock, and the cost of such repairs, as well as dock dues, charges and fines imposed by these regulations, shall be a first lien upon the vessel itself.

9. Should the repairs be completed before the expiration of the time for which the dock was engaged when making the entry full dockage dues shall be payable for such unexpired time, unless it can be shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Public Works that there was no inquiry for the dock for any part of such unexpired period.

10. On failure to place a vessel in the dock on the day appointed and agreed upon for that purpose such vessel shall be struck off the entry books, and the owner, managing owner, master or consignee of such vessel shall, on demand, pay to the Dock Master the amount, if any, which may have been lost in respect of dock rates and dues by reason of such failure, and except under the circumstances hereinafter mentioned, her entrance fee shall be forfeited; but if the Dock Master is satisfied that such failure arose from stress of weather or other circumstances which are, in his judgment, a sufficient reason for the same, then on payment of the amount which may have been lost as aforesaid, the vessel may be reinstated in her original position on the entry list without payment of another entrance fee.

11. No vessel shall be broken up while in the dock without permission of the Minister of Public Works being first obtained. The Dock Master may forthwith remove from the dock any vessel on which such work has been commenced without such permission, and all costs consequent upon such removal shall be paid by the owner, managing owner, master or consignee of such vessel, or by the person who signed the entry books in the Dock Master's office for and on account of such vessel.

12. The Dock Master may, at his discretion allow any vessel which shall have put back in a damaged condition, or which shall be under any other circumstances in such a condition as may, in his judgment, render her immediate admission into the dock actually necessary, to enter the dock in priority to all other vessels standing on the entry list and books. When the Dock Master has had occasion to act under this section, he shall report all the circumstances to the Department of Public Works, without delay.

13. No vessel shall be scuttled in the dock without the special permission, in writing, of the Dock Master who shall first demand and obtain a written statement from the proper persons as to the necessity for such scuttling.

14. When keel blocks require raising, notice thereof shall be given to the Dock Master at least twenty-four hours before the time arranged for docking the ship. Any vessel in respect of which any breach of this regulation may occur may be struck off the entry list and the entrance fee may be forfeited.

15. Blocks and horizontal shores will be provided at the Esquimalt First Drydock as follows, viz: Blocks (4 feet 3 inches in height), one set

Public Works Act—continued

for the length given at the time of entry at the Dock Master's office. Horizontal shores, two for every fifteen (15) feet of such length as aforesaid. Owners, agents, or contractors drydocking the vessel shall arrange and be responsible for the proper placing and building up beyond the above given height of the blocks and shall bear all expense incurred in connection therewith. Should the owner, agent, or contractor (or his representative), when arranging the blocks discover any which he considers unsafe, he must at once report them to the Dock Master in writing, who will take the necessary action.

16. Keel and bilge blocks will be provided at the Esquimalt New Drydock, as follows, viz: Blocks (4 feet 5 inches in height), 3 sets for the length given at the time of entry at the Dock Master's office. Owners, agents, or contractors drydocking the vessel shall arrange and be responsible for the proper placing and building up beyond the above given height of the blocks and shall bear all expense incurred in connection therewith. Should the owner, agent, or contractor (or his representative), when arranging the blocks discover any which he considers unsafe, he must at once report them to the Dock Master in writing, who will take the necessary action.

17. A sufficient number of stage trestles and planks to make one tier of stages around the vessel to consist of two (2) planks in breadth and a gangway stage of two poles and five planks, will also be provided.

18. No person shall use or take away any such blocks, shores, trestles or planks or other articles belonging to the dock, without permission being first obtained from the Dock Master, and every person using, or taking away any of the articles above mentioned with such permission, shall return and replace the same when and where required by the Dock Master.

19. No person shall destroy, cut or otherwise damage, or allow to go adrift, any of the blocks, shores, planks, machines, stores, stages, pipes, cranes, tackle or other property which may belong to or be used in connection with the dock, and any person so doing must replace or make good any such article or property, to the satisfaction of the Dock Master.

20. No person shall throw down timber or other heavy materials upon the steps and stonework or pass the same into or out of the docks otherwise than by the means provided for that purpose under a penalty of \$200 for each offence, which penalty shall be a charge against the vessel then in the dock and payable in the same manner and at the same time as the ordinary dock dues.

21. The use of the docks will be subject to the following tariff, viz:—

(a) A charge of two hundred dollars (\$200) to cover cost of pumping out the Esquimalt First Dock or any section of the Esquimalt New Dock, use of capstans, placing of caissons, etc. The Dock Master shall, in his discretion, dock the vessel in the Esquimalt First Dock or in any of the three sections of the Esquimalt New Dock. Should more than one vessel be docked at the same time by the same owner or contractor, in such a way as to make only one pumping operation necessary, only one pumping fee will be charged.

(a-1) A mobile gasoline electric crane, having three and one-half (3½) to five (5) tons capacity, is available for service anywhere within the Esquimalt New Dock area. The rate for the hire of this crane shall be Five Dollars (\$5) per hour or part thereof for broken time, or Twenty-five Dollars (\$25) per day of eight (8)

Public Works Act—*continued*

hours continuous operation, or further part thereof over eight hours. This service shall include operator, oil, gas, etc. If no operator is available the Contractor may supply his own operator at his own expense and assume all responsibility for the efficient and safe operation of the crane.

- (b) For the first and each following day of docking, a charge of four (4) cents per ton per day on gross tonnage of vessel and cargo.
- (c) For every extra pumping out of the dock one hundred dollars (\$100), except as provided in subsection (i) hereunder.
- (d) All fractional parts of fifty tons to be counted and paid for as fifty tons. Cargoes to be charged for at the same rate as tonnage, except as mentioned in Clause 21 (b), and no charge made for ballast.
- (e) In no case will the docking charge for lying in dock be less than one hundred dollars (\$100) per day for each vessel.
- (f) No charge will be made for Sundays or holidays unless work is done on the vessel, in or about the vessel, in which case the regular dock dues will be charged.
- (g) Vessels lying at the landing wharf or in either dock while not under repairs shall pay one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) cent per ton per day on gross tonnage for each day or portion thereof, while so lying.
- (h) All cargo or fuel handled over the landing wharf or dock property shall be paid for in accordance with the General Tariff of Wharfage shown in the "Regulations for the use and management of Government wharves in Canada."
- (i) When required by the owner or agents of a vessel and on application to the Dock Master, the water may be let into the dock to a height of ten (10) feet, for the purpose of testing a vessel or for any other purpose. The sum of eighty dollars (\$80) shall be charged for each extra unwatering of the dock caused by each request.
- (j) A 7-ton electric crane traverses the full length of the Esquimalt First Dock and this crane may be hired at the rate of five dollars (\$5) per hour or fraction thereof. This charge includes operator, power, light, oil, etc. Should the operator be employed on his regular duties elsewhere, the Contractor using the crane must supply his own operator at his own expense and assume all responsibility for the efficient and safe operation of the crane.
- (k) An electric crane having five (5) tons and twenty-five (25) tons capacities, traverses both sides of the Esquimalt New Dock and landing wharf, and this crane may be hired at the rate of ten dollars (\$10) per hour or fraction thereof. This charge includes operator, power, light, oil, etc. Should the operator be employed on his regular duties elsewhere, the Contractor using the crane must supply his own operator at his own expense and assume all responsibility for the efficient and safe operation of the crane.
- (l) A locomotive steam crane having a capacity of twenty (20) tons, traverses the full length of the landing wharf and both sides of the Esquimalt New Dock. This crane may be hired at the rate of ten dollars (\$10) per hour or fraction thereof. This charge includes operator, fuel, light, oil, etc. Should the operator be employed on his regular duties elsewhere, the Contractor using the crane must supply his own operator at his own expense and assume all responsibility for the efficient and safe operation of the crane.

Public Works Act—continued

- (m) An electric derrick with a capacity of one hundred (100) tons is located on the landing wharf at the Esquimalt New Dock and may be hired at the rate of twenty-five dollars (\$25) per hour or fraction thereof. This charge includes operator, light, oil, etc. Should the operator be employed elsewhere on his regular duties, the Contractor using the crane must supply his own operator at his own expense and assume all responsibility for the efficient and safe operation of the crane. This crane is fitted with a 25 ton hook. The charge for the use of the 25 ton hook only will be at the rate of ten dollars (\$10) per hour or fraction thereof. If both hooks are used on the one job the charge will be twenty-five dollars (\$25) per hour or fraction thereof.
- (n) An air compressor is in operation at the Esquimalt New Dock and a supply of compressed air up to 1,500 cubic feet per minute is available. The charge for any quantity of compressed air, up to full capacity of compressor, shall be five dollars (\$5) per hour or fraction thereof. In the event of more than one vessel or firm using compressed air at the same time, each user shall pay the above sum of five dollars (\$5) per hour or fraction thereof.
- (o) Electric power for lighting or other purposes can be supplied to vessels as follows: 110-220 V, 3 wire, or 550 V, 3 phase A.C.; 110 V, 2 wire, or 220 V, 2 wire A.C.; 110-220 V, 3 wire D.C.; 110 V, 2 wire, or 220 V, 2 wire, D.C.; 550 V, D.C. The charge for such power shall be ten cents (10c.) per kilowatt hour. The Contractor or ship's engineers are entirely responsible that proper connections are made to the cable.
- (p) A portable oil fueled steam boiler, for supplying steam to vessels, traverses the full length of the landing wharf and both sides of the Esquimalt New Dock. This boiler may be hired at the following rates:
- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| Heating purposes | \$2.00 per hour |
| Steaming tanks | 2.50 per hour |
- These charges include fuel, water and flexible steam hose sufficient to reach the vessel's deck. The Contractor using this boiler must supply his own operator at his own expense and assume all responsibility for the efficient and safe operation of the boiler.
- (q) An electric fire pump is installed in the pump house at the Esquimalt New Dock, capable of maintaining a delivery of eight hundred (800) gallons per minute at a pressure of eighty (80) pounds per square inch. Mains run along both sides of dock, dock floor and landing wharf. When this pump is used for purposes other than fire, a charge of seventy-five (75) cents per hour will be made.
- (r) A portable air ram for removing and replacing keel and bilge blocks may be hired at the rate of two dollars (\$2) per hour, excluding the cost of air. The Contractor must supply his own operator and hose at his own expense and assume all responsibility for the efficient and safe working of the ram.
- (s) A one and one-half (1½) ton motor truck, for yard service only, may be hired at the rate of two dollars (\$2) per hour including gasoline, oil and driver.

Public Works Act—continued

- (*t*) A motor work-boat for towing and general purposes in the immediate vicinity of the dock may be hired at the rate of five dollars (\$5) per hour, including fuel, oil and boatman.
- (*u*) Fresh water for filling tanks and for other purposes can be supplied at fifty (50) cents per thousand gallons, excluding hose. Mains run along both sides of the dock, dock floor and landing wharf.
- (*v*) Proper sanitary and washing arrangements for officers, engineers, stewardesses and crews, are provided on the dock side. Vessels' own sanitary system may also be connected to sewer in dock floor
- (*w*) Subject to the Dock Master's approval, marine equipment or cargo for or from vessels using the dry docks may be stored on dry dock property in such a place and manner as shall be designated by the Dock Master. Thirty (30) days free storage of such material will be allowed, after which a charge of one (1) cent per ton per day shall be made.
- (*x*) A spur railway siding connects the New Dock with the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway. The siding may be used by arrangement with the Dock Master, at a charge of \$2.50 for each railway car, for a period not exceeding ten days. Subsequent period to be charged for at the rate of 50 cents per car per day.
- (*y*) A telephone is maintained at the New Dock for the use of officers of vessels or other parties having business with those vessels. A charge of \$2 is made for each vessel, the owners or representatives of which make use of the telephone.
- (*z*) An electrical crane having ten (10) and fifty (50) ton capacities, traverses the north side of the Esquimalt New Dock and Landing Wharf, and this crane may be hired at the rate of seventeen dollars (\$17) per hour, or fraction thereof. This charge includes operator, power, light, oil, etc. Should the operator be employed on his regular duties elsewhere, the contractor using the crane must supply his own operator at his own expense, and assume all responsibility for the efficient and safe operation of the crane. The charge for the ten (10) ton hook only shall be at the rate of ten dollars (\$10) per hour or fraction thereof. If both hooks are used the charge will be seventeen dollars (\$17) per hour or fraction thereof.

22. The owner or agent of a vessel must, when required by the Dock Master, produce the manifest of the cargo of a vessel docked, as satisfactory evidence of the quantity liable for dock dues—refusal or neglect to comply with this rule shall be punishable by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars for each day such information is withheld after same has been demanded in writing by the Dock Master—and the penalties provided in this section may be recovered before any Justice of the Peace.

23. Each day of twenty-four (24) hours to be counted from the time the vessel enters the dock and each fractional part of a day will be charged as one day. A vessel is considered to be docked under these rules when she has actually entered the dock and the gate is closed. Undocking time is the time she passes out and is clear of the dock, and dues will be charged up to this period. When the repairs are completed and the vessel is detained in the dock by conditions of the tide, beyond the expiration of a lay day, there will be no charge for such intervening time providing no work be done on the vessel.

Public Works Act—continued

24. Should it be desirable, however, with the consent of the Dock Master, to float a vessel in overnight and not pump down at the time, then the charges will begin from 8 a.m. the following morning until the vessel is undocked.

25. A vessel may, permission first being obtained from the Dock Master, lie in the dock, before it is pumped out and repairs are begun, or after repairs are completed and the dock is flooded, or at the landing wharf, in which case she must be ready to move immediately on being given notice. During such time or times, dues of one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) cent per gross ton per day shall be paid for wharfage.

26. When two or more vessels occupy any portion of the dock during the same time, they will each be charged the regular dock charges for the periods of their stay, but in no case shall the charge for lay days be less than \$100 per day for each vessel. They shall each be charged in proportion to their respective gross tonnage. The vessel that is first ready to leave the dock must wait until the other is or the others are finished, and no charge will be made against the waiting vessel providing no work be done thereon; the Government of Canada will not, however, be responsible, in any way for any delay or damage from any cause which may ensue.

27. The charges for the use of the dock by any vessel shall be due and payable to the Dock Master, on demand, and before the vessel leaves the dock. But if such rates shall not be paid as herein provided, action will be taken by the Crown for the recovery of the amount due; provided that this clause shall not apply to the dues on vessels belonging to His Majesty's Navy or Canadian Government vessels.

28. When the crew live on board while the vessel is in the dock, all night soil, table or cook's refuse, ship's sweepings, ashes, etc., must be removed and placed on the dock property where ordered by the Dock Master, and on no account shall any deposit be made in the dock.

29. When a vessel is in the graving dock all water closets and urinals shall be closed and securely locked or fastened and not used while the vessel is in the dock under a penalty of \$50 for each infraction of this rule. In the event of any infraction of this rule both the vessel and the owners shall be liable for the said penalty and the same shall be included in and form part of the charges against the owners for the use of the dock, except at such times as proper connections are made from all waste vents on the vessel to the Esquimalt New Dock sewerage system.

30. All vessels using the docks shall, between the hours of sunset and sunrise, furnish and display suitable lights at each end of the gangways.

31. Such police and fire regulations as the Dock Master may direct will be observed during the whole time that a vessel may lie at the Landing Wharf or in the Dock, both by those on board and by employees of private firms permitted to work on the vessel.

32. No vessel, excepting His Majesty's ships of war, or Canadian Government vessels, will be allowed to enter the dock with gunpowder or any explosive material on board, or carrying or having carried on its present voyage oil with a flashing point below 73 degrees Fahrenheit, unless the owner of such vessel furnish a certificate given by a competent analyst that all tanks and holds of such vessel are free from inflammable vapour.

Public Works Act—continued

33. The master, owner or agent of any oil burning or oil carrying vessel shall, before the vessel enters the dock, deposit with the Dock Master a certified bank cheque for five hundred dollars (\$500) this cheque to be returned in cases where vessels leave the dock in good condition, and in cases where oil has escaped from the vessel while in dock the Dock Master will have the dock cleaned to his satisfaction and charge the cost to the said deposit, the balance to be returned to the party making the deposit.

34. No oil burning or oil carrying vessels shall be allowed to enter the dock until such precautions as are possible to prevent the leaking of oil from the vessels as may be required by the Dock Master shall have been taken, and if he considers it necessary, the cargo or oil tanks of these vessels shall be pumped out before they enter the dock if circumstances allow. Oil tanks must be thoroughly steamed out and ventilated in such a manner as to expel therefrom all gases and other dangerous or explosive fumes, and the owner or agent of such vessel shall furnish a certificate given by a competent analyst that all tanks and holds of such vessel are free from inflammable vapour, before undertaking repairs therein.

35. Prior to the undocking of each vessel the dock must be properly cleaned, and all oil and residue thereof that may have escaped into the dock must be removed by and at the expense of the owner of the vessel, to the satisfaction of the Dock Master. All parts or portions of damaged vessels or machinery which may have been discarded, must be removed from the dock premises, and all plant, tools and machinery which may have been brought to the said premises and used in repairs must be taken away, or placed where indicated by the Dock Master immediately after the completion of such repairs. Otherwise the same may be removed by the Dock Master at the owner's expense. When extra keel blocks are used the same must be removed and when it is necessary to pump out the dock, so that the requirements of this section may be fulfilled the same shall be considered extra pumping, and the vessel shall be charged the sum of one hundred dollars (\$100) therefor.

36. When entering the dock a vessel must not use her engines after her bow has passed the dock entrance, but must depend on her lines to warp her into position, the use of propellers while any portion of the vessel is in dock being strictly prohibited. When leaving the dock a vessel must warp her stern clear of the dock entrance before the propellers are turned.

37. The Government will not be responsible for any accident of any description which may happen to a vessel when in the dock, or when entering or leaving the same, or for any damage to the dock or any of its equipment done by a vessel when in the dock or when entering or leaving same.

38. In the event of any accident occurring which causes damage to the dock or any of its equipment, the master, owner or agent of the vessel causing the damage will, before the vessel leaves the dock, be required to deposit with the Dock Master a solvent security covering the assessed value of the damage done, such assessment to be made by the Dock Master. Vessels and Contractors will be held responsible for the acts of their employees.

39. Except where otherwise provided herein, every person committing an offence against any of the foregoing rules and regulations shall be subject to a penalty of fifty dollars (\$50) for each and every offence, to be recovered by civil action.

Public Works Act—continued

40. His Majesty's ships of war and Canadian Government vessels will have at all times priority of entry, and in the event of it being urgent that any such ship shall enter, the Dock Master shall have the power to cancel existing entries and arrangements, and to treat all such as new entries to take effect after such war vessel or Canadian Government vessel shall have been undocked.

41. When it is desired to engage the dock for a foreign vessel, of which there is neither owner nor responsible agent resident in the Dominion of Canada, before docking the vessel the Dock Master may exact a bond with two solvent securities or a cash deposit, as may be in his judgment most suitable, for the amount of dockage dues for the estimated time for which the dock is engaged. In case of a cash deposit should the dues not amount to the sum so deposited, any surplus shall be returned to the party or parties making the deposit.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, CANADA
APPLICATION FOR THE USE OF FIRST OR NEW GRAVING DOCKS
AT ESQUIMALT, B.C.

.....19....

Dockmaster,
Department of Public Works, Canada,
Esquimalt, B.C.

I (We), the undersigned, hereby make application for the vessel described below to be drydocked in the.....Graving Dock, for the purpose and time stated, on or about the..... day of.....19...., and also hereby bind myself (ourselves) to conform to the rules and regulations governing the use of the said Graving Dock, on file in the office of the Department of Public Works of Canada at Esquimalt, B.C., which have been shown to me (us), and I (we) understand and accept the conditions set forth in the said rules and regulations.

Name of Vessel
Port of Registry
Owners' name
Owners' address
Master's name
Agent's name
Agent's address
Tonnage, grossTonnage of cargo.....
Tonnage of coal in bunkers.....Tonnage of oil in tanks.....
Tonnage of ballast (water or other)
Length: Over all..... Between perpendiculars.....

Public Works Act—continued

Breadth: Extreme
 Draft forwardDraft aft.....
 Type of vessel (screw, paddle, sailing, etc.).....
 Engines: Steam, Gasoline or Oil.....
 Fuel: Coal or Oil
 Keel: Bar or flat (if bar state depth)
 Rise of floor amidships
 Is there any gunpowder or any explosive matter on board?.....
 Does this vessel carry or did it carry on its present voyage oil with a
 flashing point below seventy-three degrees of Fahrenheit's thermo-
 meter? (if so, gas free certificate of inspection is to be attached
 hereto)
 Is there any oil escaping from the vessel and to what extent?.....
 Probable number of days dock required
 Purpose for which dock is required

 Special features of ship as regards length of "cut up," forward or aft;
 camber of keel, if any, and underwater form, etc., etc. (Please state
 "usual," if unusual give particulars)

Owners, Agent or Master.

**4. Regulations for management and working of the Champlain and
Lorne dry docks at Lauzon, P.Q.**

P.C. 6220

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

THURSDAY, the 8th day of December, 1949.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Public Works and under the authority of section 28 of the Public Works Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 166, is pleased to order as follows:—

1. The Rates, Rules and Regulations for the management and working of the Champlain and Lorne Dry Docks at Lauzon, Quebec Harbour, established by Order in Council P.C. 1425 of 23rd July, 1927, as amended, are hereby revoked; and

Public Works Act—continued

2. The annexed "Rates and Regulations for the management and working of the Champlain and Lorne Dry Docks at Lauzon, P.Q.," are hereby made and established in substitution for the rates, rules and regulations hereby revoked.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

RATES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND WORKING OF THE
DRY DOCKS AT LAUZON, QUE.

1. (1) No vessel will be admitted to the dock without having the time and manner of her entry in the dock fixed and determined at the Dock Master's office, and duly noted and entered in books to be kept for that purpose, nor until after the owner of the vessel or his representative shall have submitted a signed application as per schedule herein, nor until a sum of \$200 shall have been paid to the Department of Public Works of Canada as an entrance fee, which sum shall be forfeited unless the vessel be docked as arranged, otherwise it shall be applied in part payment of the docking dues which may accrue upon the vessel docking.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1) hereof and of section 9 of these regulations, in the event of unforeseen circumstances resulting in the cancellation of the application for the use of the dock after the entrance fee has been paid, the Minister of Public Works may, in his discretion, upon the certificate of the Chief Engineer that no value for such fee has been received by the owner of the vessel, that no other vessel has been prevented from or delayed in using the dock, and that no loss of revenue to the dock has resulted from the cancellation of the application, authorize payment of the refund of the said entrance fee.

2. Three days, from the time of docking the vessel, will be allowed for the examination upon which shall be fixed the probable time of her stay in the dock. The period of time thus determined for which the dock is engaged, must be promptly reported to the Dock Master's office and be duly noted and entered in the books, under penalty of a fine of \$200 for each and every day's delay in completing the entry. This fine shall be added to the dock dues to be collected by the Dock Master before the vessel leaves the dock.

3. No vessel shall remain in dock any longer than the time so agreed upon unless, before the expiration of the time so fixed, the Dock Master is satisfied that circumstances not known when the vessel was docked, or that are beyond the control of the persons engaged in the repairs, will prevent their completion within the period for which the vessel was entitled to remain docked. In such case, a new arrangement may be made for such further period, not exceeding fourteen (14) days, as the Dock Master may think requisite, unless another vessel be registered for entry, in which case the dock must be vacated at the expiration of the time first agreed upon. Should the repairs on a vessel thus obliged to vacate the dock not be fully completed and it be necessary to redock it, for such redocking the vessel will be liable only for the regular daily charge, plus \$100 for pumping out the dock. The cost of setting keel-blocks or bilge blocks, if required, shall be borne by the vessel's owners. No vessel shall be allowed to remain over the date fixed by the new arrangement, except with the sanction of the Minister of Public Works of Canada.

Public Works Act—*continued*

4. Any person or persons making or causing to be made a fictitious entry of a vessel in the entry books, will not only forfeit the entrance fee paid in advance in respect of such entry, but shall also be liable to a penalty of four hundred dollars for each offence, which penalty may be recovered by summary process before a Justice of the Peace, as provided by the Public Works Act.

5. Should any vessel remain in the dock after the expiration of the period above provided, the owner, master, managing owner, or consignee, or the person by whom the entry books in the Dock Master's office were signed in respect of such vessel, shall be deemed to have committed a separate offence against the regulations in respect of every day during which such vessel shall remain in dock. A penalty of fifty dollars will be imposed for every such offence, and the imposition of such penalty or penalties shall not relieve the parties from their liability to pay the dock rates and charges which have accrued or may accrue against the vessel.

6. If any vessel will not leave the dock at the expiration of the period for which arrangement had been made, the Dock Master may open the dock to let out any vessel accommodated therein, whether such vessel be or be not then water-tight or capable of being floated, or to admit any other vessel. Any loss or damage sustained by any vessel by reason of so flooding the dock, shall be exclusively borne by the owner or owners of such vessel, and the Dock Master may cause to be removed from the dock, vessels not removed by the owner or owners in due course, to recover from said owner or owners all expenses incurred in so doing, including the cost of procuring ballast and making the vessel water-tight, if necessary.

7. When a vessel has been docked in accordance with the preceding sections, repairs thereon must be commenced within five days from the time the dock is pumped out, under a penalty of \$200 for each 24 hours or part thereof which intervenes between the expiration of the aforesaid five days and the time when the repairs are commenced, and a like penalty of \$200 per day for each 24 hours or part thereof, during which work or repairs are interrupted or discontinued by the order or consent of the owners or parties who had the vessel placed in the dock, all such penalties to be in addition to the dockage dues provided by section 19 of these regulations.

8. If, at the expiration of eight days from the time the dock is pumped out, repairs shall not have been begun, the Dock Master shall notify, in writing, the owner or agent of the vessel that they must vacate the dock immediately, and, if within 24 hours after such notice has been served personally upon the owner or person in charge of the vessel, repairs have not been commenced, then the Minister of Public Works may order the vessel to be repaired sufficiently to allow of her being floated out of the dock, and the cost of such repairs, as well as dock dues, charges and fines imposed by these regulations, shall be a first lien upon the vessel itself.

9. On failure to place a vessel in the dock on the day appointed and agreed upon for that purpose, such vessel shall be struck off the entry books, and the owner, managing owner, master or consignee of such vessel shall, on demand, pay to the Dock Master the amount, if any, which may have been lost in respect of dock rates and dues by reason of such failure, and except under the circumstances hereinafter mentioned, her entrance

Public Works Act—continued

fee shall be forfeited; but if the Dock Master is satisfied that such failure arose from stress of weather or other circumstances which are, in his judgment, a sufficient reason for the same, then on payment of the amount which may have been lost as aforesaid, the vessel may be reinstated in her original position on the entry list without payment of another entrance fee.

10. No vessel shall be broken up while in the dock without permission of the Minister of Public Works being first obtained. The Dock Master may forthwith remove from the dock any vessel on which such work has been commenced without such permission, and all costs consequent upon such removal shall be paid by the owner, managing owner, master or consignee of such vessel, or by the person who signed the entry books in the Dock Master's Office for and on account of such vessel.

11. The Dock Master may, in his discretion, allow any vessel which shall have put back in a damaged condition, or which shall be under any other circumstances in such a condition as may, in his judgment, render her immediate admission into the dock actually necessary, to enter the dock in priority to all other vessels standing on the entry list and books. When the Dock Master has had occasion to act under this section, he shall report all the circumstances to the Department of Public Works, without delay.

12. No vessel shall be scuttled in the dock without the special permission, in writing, of the Dock Master who shall first demand and obtain a written statement from the proper persons as to the necessity for such scuttling.

13. The owner or master of any vessel intending to enter the dock shall cause the blocks to be laid and the ties stretched for her reception at least three hours before high water of the tide for which entry shall have been fixed for the said vessel, and in the case of iron vessels, the owner or master shall also cover the dock blocks with hardwood caps of a thickness sufficient to prevent the dock blocks being cut or injured or broken by the vessel's keel, the thickness of the caps to be fixed by the Dock Master. Any vessel in respect of which any breach of this rule and regulation shall occur shall be struck off the entry list and the entrance fee shall be forfeited.

14. Blocks and horizontal shores will be provided as follows, viz.: Blocks, one set for the length given at the time of entry at the Dock Master's office. Horizontal shores, two for every fifteen feet of such length as aforesaid.

15. No person shall use or take away any such blocks, shores, poles or planks or other articles belonging to the dock, without permission being first obtained from the Dock Master, and every person using, or taking away any of the articles above mentioned with such permission, shall return and replace the same when and where required by the Dock Master.

16. No person shall destroy, cut or otherwise damage, or allow to go adrift, any of the blocks, poles, shores, planks, machines, stores, water cisterns, stages, pipes, pitch pots, cranes, tackle or other property which may belong to or be used in connection with the dock, and any person so doing must replace or make good any such article or property, to the satisfaction of the Dock Master.

Public Works Act—continued

17. No person shall throw down timber or other heavy materials upon the steps and stonework or pass the same into or out of the docks otherwise than by the means provided for that purpose under a penalty of \$200 for each offence, which penalty shall be a charge against the vessel then in the dock and payable in the same manner and at the same time as the ordinary dock dues.

18. The permission of the Dock Master having been obtained in writing, the master, owner or consignee of any vessel to be swealed while in the dock may cause such vessel to be swealed, but only on condition that such owner, master or consignee shall at his own expense, procure the attendance of persons with the water laid on and with a sufficient length of hose to reach every part of the vessel, and that the persons so engaged shall remain constantly near such vessel during such swealing.

19. The use of the docks will be subject to the following tariff, viz.:

- (a) A charge of \$200 to cover cost of pumping out the Lorne Dock or either section of the Champlain Dock, use of capstans, placing of caissons, etc. The Dock Master shall in his discretion dock the vessel in the Lorne Dock, in the inner, outer or both sections of the Champlain Dock.
- (b) For each day of docking, a charge of five (5) cents per ton on gross tonnage of vessel and cargo.
- (c) For every extra pumping out of the dock \$100 (except as provided in paragraph (g) hereunder).
- (d) All fractional parts of 50 tons to be counted and paid for as 50 tons. Cargoes to be charged for at the same rate as tonnage, and no charge made for ballast or fuel.
- (e) In no case will the charge for lying in dock be less than \$100 per day for each vessel. This rate does not apply, however, to vessels wintering in either dock.
- (f) No charge will be made for Sundays or holidays unless work is done on the vessel, in which case the regular dock dues will be charged.
- (g) When required by the owner or agents of a vessel and on application to the Dock Master, the water may be let into the dock to a height of ten feet, for the purpose of testing a vessel or for any other purpose. The sum of \$80 shall be charged for each extra unwatering of the dock caused by such request.
- (h) Water for filling tanks of a vessel or other purposes will be supplied at the following rates, viz:

For each hour or fraction of an hour pumping with one line of hose	\$1.50
For each hour or fraction of an hour pumping with two lines of hose	1.75
For each hour or fraction of an hour pumping with three lines of hose	2.00
- (i) When electric lights are used, only the actual amount of current as registered by meter to be charged for at same rates as paid to the company supplying the light; when supplied by the dock plant, the following rates shall prevail:

Each light for every working day of 10 hours ...	\$1.50
Minimum charge, as for six lights	9.00

 Fractional parts of such working days to be charged as full days.

Public Works Act—continued

The Department is not responsible for any stoppages or interruptions whatever of the working of the lights either through an accident of the electric light apparatus or any other cause.

- (j) For wintering vessels in either dock, a charge of \$1 per ton on gross tonnage of vessel and cargo, but not less than \$600, shall be paid before the end of February.

20. The winter term commences at the closing of navigation in the fall and expires four days after the opening of navigation the following spring.

21. Any vessel for which arrangements have been made for wintering in either dock will have to pay full dockage charge, should such vessel require to occupy the dock prior to or after the dates limiting the winter term.

22. When two or more vessels are taken together in the dock for the winter, they must wait to leave the dock until repairs have been completed on the last vessel.

23. When application is made to have a vessel remain in the dock during the winter season, under section 21 of these regulations, the owners or authorized agents shall file a declaration with the Dock Master describing the nature of the repairs or alterations to be made to the vessel and the probable time necessary to make such repairs or alterations, and also furnish an agreement binding themselves to commence such repairs or alterations on the date to be indicated by the Dock Master, so as to ensure the vessel being in condition to vacate the dock at the time specified in section 20 as the expiration of the wintering term, and also to pay a penalty of \$200 per day for each day after the time fixed as above provided for the commencement of the repairs or alterations before the work is commenced.

24. Should the repairs not be commenced within five days after the date fixed as above provided or should the same not be prosecuted to the satisfaction of the Dock Master, the Minister of Public Works may order the same to be made and the vessel shall be seized and sold should the owners or agents thereof refuse or neglect to pay the cost of such repairs or alterations, and any surplus realized by such sale, over and above the cost of such repairs or alterations and all dock dues and penalties as herein provided shall be paid over to the owners or authorized agents of the vessel.

25. Should ice or snow accumulate in the dock so as to obstruct work on the vessels wintering therein, such ice and snow shall be removed at the expense of the vessels *pro rata*. The Department will be responsible for the removal only of such ice and snow as may be necessary to keep the drainage gutters clear.

26. The owner or agent of a vessel must, when required by the Dock Master, produce the manifest of the cargo of the vessel docked as satisfactory evidence of the quantity liable for dock dues—refusal or neglect to comply with this rule shall be punishable by a fine of fifty dollars for each day such information is withheld after same has been demanded, in writing, by the Dock Master—and the penalty provided in this section shall be included in and form part of the charges against the owners for the use of the dock.

Public Works Act—continued

27. Each day of twenty-four (24) hours shall be counted from the time the vessel enters the dock and each fractional part of a day will be charged as one day. A vessel is considered to be docked under these rules when she has actually entered the dock and the gate is closed. Undocking time is the time she passes out and is clear of the dock, and dues will be charged for up to this period. When the repairs are completed and the vessel is detained in the dock by the condition of the tide beyond the expiration of a lay day, there will be no charge for such intervening time providing no work be done on the vessel.

28. When two or more vessels occupy any portion of the dock during the same time, they will each be charged the regular dock charges for the periods of their stay, but in no case shall the charge for lay days be less than \$100 per day for each vessel. They shall each be charged in proportion to their respective gross tonnage. The owners, agents or masters of such vessels must understand that the vessel that is first ready to leave the dock must wait until the other is or the others are finished, and no charge will be made against the waiting vessel providing no work be done thereon—the Government of Canada will not however be responsible, in any way, for any delay or damage from any cause which may ensue.

29. When the crew live on board while the vessel is in the dock, all night soil, table or cook's refuse, ship's sweepings, ashes, etc., must be removed and placed on the dock property where ordered by the Dock Master, and on no account shall any deposit be made in the dock.

30. When a vessel is in the Dry Dock all water closets and urinals shall be closed up and securely locked or fastened and not used while the vessel is in the dock under a penalty of \$50 for each infraction of this rule. In the event of any infraction of this rule, both the vessel and the owners shall be liable for the said penalty and the same shall be included in and form part of the charges against the owners for the use of the dock.

31. All vessels using the docks shall, between the hours of sunset and sunrise furnish and display suitable lights at each end of the gangways.

32. Such police and fire regulations as the Dock Master may direct will be observed during the whole time that a vessel may lie at the Yard or in the Dock, both by those on board and by employees of private firms permitted to work on the vessel.

33. No vessel, excepting His Majesty's ships of war, will be allowed to enter the dock with gunpowder or any explosive material on board, or carrying or having carried on its present voyage oil with a flashing point below 73 degrees Fahrenheit, unless the owner of such vessel furnish a certificate given by a competent analyst that all tanks and holds of such vessel are free from inflammable vapour.

34. Prior to the undocking of each vessel the dock must be properly cleaned, and all oil and residue thereof that may have escaped into the dock must be removed by and at the expense of the owner of the vessel, to the satisfaction of the Dock Master. All parts or portions of damaged vessels or machinery which may have been discarded, must be removed from the dock premises, and all plant, tools and machinery which may have been brought to the said premises and used in repairs must be taken away, or placed where indicated by the Dock Master immediately after the completion of such repairs. Otherwise the same may be removed by the Dock

Public Works Act—continued

Master at the owner's expense. When extra keel blocks are used the same must be removed and when it is necessary to pump out the dock, so that the requirements of this section may be fulfilled the same shall be considered extra pumping, and the vessel shall be charged the sum of \$100 therefor.

35. Vessels allowed to enter the dock must furnish tugs at their own expense, of such number and character as the Dock Master may consider necessary to insure proper handling in entering or leaving the dock.

36. The Government will not be responsible for any accident of any description which may happen to a vessel when in the Dock, or when entering or leaving the same, or for any damage to the Dock or any of its equipment done by a vessel when in the Dock or when entering or leaving same.

37. In the event of any accident occurring which causes damages to the Dock or any of its equipment, the master, owner or agent of the vessel causing the damage will, before the vessel leaves the Dock, be required to deposit with the Dock Master a solvent security covering the assessed value of the damage done, such assessment to be made by the Dock Master. Vessels and Contractors will be held responsible for the acts of their employees.

38. Except where otherwise provided herein, every person committing an offence against any of the foregoing rules and regulations shall be subject to a penalty of \$50 for each and every offence.

39. His Majesty's ships of war and Canadian Government vessels will have at all times priority of entry, and in the event of it being urgent that such ship shall enter, the Dock Master shall have the power to cancel existing entries and arrangements, and to treat all such as new entries to take effect after such war vessel or Canadian Government vessel shall have been undocked.

40. When it is desired to engage the dock for a foreign vessel, of which there is neither owner or responsible agent resident in Canada, before docking the vessel the Dock Master may exact a bond with two solvent securities or a cash deposit, as may be in his judgment most suitable, for the amount of dockage dues for the estimated time for which the dock is engaged. In case of a cash deposit should the dues not amount to the sum so deposited, any surplus shall be returned to the party or parties making the deposit.

41. The Master, owner or agent of any oil burning or oil carrying vessel shall, before the vessel enters the dock, deposit with the Dock Master a certified bank cheque for \$500, this cheque to be returned in cases where vessels leave the Dock in good condition, and in cases where oil has escaped from the vessel while in dock, the Dock Master will have the dock cleaned to his satisfaction and charge the cost to the said deposit, the balance to be returned to the party making the deposit.

42. No oil burning or oil carrying vessels shall be allowed to enter the dock until such precautions as are possible to prevent the leaking of oil from the vessels as may be required by the Dock Master shall have been taken, and if he considers it necessary, the cargo or oil tanks of these

Public Works Act—continued

vessels shall be pumped out before they enter the dock if circumstances allow. Oil tanks must be thoroughly steamed out and ventilated in such a manner as to expel therefrom all gases and other dangerous or explosive fumes before undertaking repairs therein.

43. The charges for the use of the dock by any vessel and all penalties incurred by or on account of such vessel shall be due and payable to the Dock Master, on demand, and before the vessel leaves the dock. But if such rates shall not be paid as herein provided, action will be taken by the Crown for the recovery of the amount due. (This section does not apply to the dues on vessels belonging to His Majesty's Navy or Canadian Government vessels.)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, CANADA

APPLICATION FOR THE USE OF CHAMPLAIN OR LORNE DRY DOCKS
AT LAUZON, QUE.

HARBOUR OF QUEBEC

.....19....

Department of Public Works, Canada,
Lauzon, Que.

I (We), the undersigned, hereby make application for the vessel described below to be drydocked in the.....Dry Dock, for the purpose and time stated, on or about the..... day of....., 19....., and also hereby bind myself (ourselves) to conform to the rules and regulations governing the use of the said Dry Dock, on file in the office of the Department of Public Works of Canada at Lauzon, Que., which have been shown to me (us), and I (we) understand and accept the conditions set forth in the said rules and regulations.

Name of Vessel.....
Port of Registry.....
Owner's name
Owner's address
Master's name
Agent's name
Agent's address
Tonnage, gross..... Tonnage of cargo.....
Tonnage of coal in bunkers..... Tonnage of oil in tanks.....
Tonnage of ballast (water or other).....
Length: Over all..... Between perpendiculars.....
Breadth: Extreme
Draft forward Draft aft.....
Type of vessel (screw, paddle, sailing, etc.).....
Engines: Steam, Gasoline or Oil.....
Fuel: Coal or Oil.....
Keel: Bar or flat (if bar state depth).....

Public Works Act—continued

Rise of floor amidships.....
 Is there any gunpowder or any explosive matter on board?.....
 Does this vessel carry or did it carry on its present voyage oil with a flashing
 point below seventy degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer?.....
 Is there any oil escaping from the vessel and to what extent?.....
 Probable number of days dock required.....
 Purpose for which dock is required.....

 Special features of ship as regards length of "cut up," forward or aft;
 camber of keel, if any, and underwater form, etc., etc. (please state
 "usual," if unusual give particulars)

Owners, Agent or Master.

**5. Regulations for the operation of St. Andrew's Lock,
 Lockport, Manitoba**

P.C. 6514

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

THURSDAY, the 29th day of December, 1949.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommenda-
 tion of the Minister of Public Works and under the authority of section
 twenty-eight of the Public Works Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927,
 chapter 166, is pleased to order as follows:

1. The rules and regulations for the operation of the St. Andrew's
 Lock on the Red River, Manitoba, established by Order in Council P.C.
 11 of 7th January, 1935, are hereby revoked; and

2. The annexed "Regulations for the Use and Operation of St. Andrew's
 Lock" are hereby made and established in substitution for the rules and
 regulations hereby revoked.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Public Works Act—continued

REGULATIONS FOR THE USE AND OPERATION OF ST. ANDREW'S LOCK

1. These regulations may be cited as the St. Andrew's Lock regulations.

Interpretation

2. In the following regulations

- (a) "Department" means the Department of Public Works;
- (b) "Minister" means the Minister of Public Works;
- (c) "district engineer" or "superintendent" means the officers appointed as such or any one duly authorized to act for them;
- (d) "lockmaster" and "bridge master" include any person who is in charge of a lock or bridge;
- (e) "officer" includes all persons employed by the Department in any controlling position in connection with the lock;
- (f) "employee" includes all persons employed by the Department other than "officers" as above defined;
- (g) "season of navigation" means the period between the opening and closing of the lock for traffic;
- (h) "vessel" includes all ships, boats, barges, dredges, scows, pontoons, or other floating craft, whether propelled by steam or otherwise;
- (i) "raft" includes any raft or crib of timber of any description, whether manufactured or unmanufactured, lumber, logs, floating timber, rafting materials, ties, poles and cordwood;
- (j) "working days" means days on which work can legally be performed;
- (k) "owner" includes any owner or any part owner, the captain or master of a vessel, and the agent of such owner;
- (l) "goods" includes coal, ore, and other mineral products, lumber, firewood, cordwood, ties, staves, laths, brick, stone, sand or earth, or any animals, materials, ware or merchandise, of any description or nature whatsoever;
- (m) "wintering" means the lying up during the winter of a vessel, or raft, within the limits of the lock and approaches, whether such vessel, or raft, be floating or grounded;
- (n) "basin" means any artificially formed area, outside of the normal canal prism, for the loading or unloading of cargoes or the turning or passing of vessels.

Control

3. The enforcement of these regulations, is the responsibility of the officer placed by the Department in control of the operation of the lock.

Time when Lock is Open

4. The lock will be open throughout each day and night during the season of navigation, unless at any particular time provision to the contrary be made by proper authority.

Use of Lock and Approach Channels to be at Owner's Risk

5. All vessels or rafts passing through the lock and approach channels shall do so entirely at the risk of their owners and the Department shall on no account be held liable or responsible for any compensation to the owners of any such vessel, or raft, should they be prevented from using the lock, or be detained or delayed while passing through the same.

Public Works Act—continued

Agreement to Comply with Regulations Required

6. No vessel or raft shall be permitted to pass through the approach channel or lock unless and until an agreement in the form hereinbelow set forth is signed by the Master or person in charge of the vessel or raft, or by such person as may be duly authorized by the owner thereof to sign the same. Provided, however, that this requirement shall not apply to row-boats, skiffs, canoes or pleasure craft 40 feet or less in length, the owners or persons in charge of which shall sign a book provided for that purpose giving the name of the craft, its point of departure, destination, and such other particulars as are required.

Agreement for Passage or Use

The undersigned, in consideration of being allowed by the Government passage through or use of the St. Andrew's lock and approach channels for (a) agrees that such passage or use shall be made subject to the current rules and regulations in force, approved by the Governor in Council, and to all the fines, penalties, conditions and liabilities imposed thereby for the infraction thereof; and further agrees to comply with and abide by all the provisions in such regulations, and forthwith on demand to pay and discharge all dues, fines, penalties and liabilities imposed under such regulations, and, in default, that such action may be taken by and on behalf of the Government as provided for in such regulations to enforce compliance therewith and to give effect to the same, and for the recovery of all such dues, fines, penalties and liabilities so imposed.

DATED this day of 19....
Witness

.....
(b)
.....

- (a) Insert name of vessel, or, in the case of a raft, the material thereof.
- (b) Signature, with statement of office or capacity.

Vessels in Bad Condition

7. Any vessel which is in such condition as, in the opinion of the District Engineer or Superintendent, will become, or be likely to become, a source of damage, or delay to navigation, shall be prohibited from proceeding into the approach channels of the lock, or, if already in, from proceeding further therein.

Officers May Examine Vessels or Rafts

8. The District Engineer, or Superintendent, shall, at all times, have full power to stop any vessel, or raft, at any point immediately above or below the lock, and to enter on and remain on such vessel, or raft, so long as he may deem necessary for the purpose of examining the same; and every facility shall be afforded him for obtaining such information as he may desire, and for ascertaining the number of cribs or the number of pieces of any description of timber of which the raft is composed.

Draught of Water

9. No vessel drawing more than 9 feet of water will be allowed to enter the lock.

Public Works Act—continued*Trim of Vessels*

10. Vessels using the lock shall have all protruding gear, equipment or other parts securely trimmed or brought inboard and their anchors secured and cargo stowed, so as to avoid doing damage to any of the lock gates, piers, bridges or other works, or vessels; and all condenser discharge pipes shall be covered with hoods so as to discharge below the lock coping; vertical fenders on both sides shall be used in passing through the lock.

Animal Towing

11. No animal traction shall be used.

Lights on Vessels

12. Every vessel or raft navigating the waterway, whether under way or at anchor, or lying moored in the channel, shall comply with the provisions of the "Canal Rules and Regulations" respecting lights.

Lights on Lock and Swing-Bridges

13. (1) When at night the lock is ready for the admission of a vessel, a red light will be exposed on the mitre of the gates farthest away from the approaching vessel and no vessel shall attempt to enter the lock until such light is so shown.

(2) Fixed lights will be shown at night on the lift bridge, red when closed to navigation, and green when open, and no vessel shall attempt to pass unless such green light is so shown.

Meeting and Passing of Vessels

14. In all cases of vessels meeting in the approach channels, their passing shall be governed by the Canal Rules and Regulations respecting the passage of vessels.

Passing of Moored Vessels

15. The engines of steamers passing vessels moored to a wharf, pier, or the bank of the waterway shall be stopped while so passing.

Signal of Approach

16. At least half a mile before a vessel reaches the lock, a steam whistle, bell or horn shall be sounded as an approach signal from the vessel.

Vessels Approaching Lock or Bridge

17. (1) Every master or person in charge of any vessel on approaching the lock or bridge shall ascertain whether the lock or bridge is prepared to allow them to enter or pass, and stop the speed of any such vessel in sufficient time to avoid a collision with the lock or its gates, or with the bridge or other works.

(2) All vessels approaching the lock, while any other vessel going in the contrary direction is in or about to enter the same, shall be stopped and made fast to the posts placed for that purpose, and shall remain so until the vessel going through the lock has passed.

Public Works Act—continued

Vessels Waiting at Lock

18. When several vessels are waiting to enter the lock, they shall lie in single tier, and at a distance of not less than 150 feet from the lock or entrance, except where local conditions may, in the judgment of the District Engineer or Superintendent, otherwise require; and each vessel, for the purpose of passing through, shall advance in the order in which it may be lying in such tier, except in the case of vessels to which priority of passage is granted by these regulations.

Priority of Passage through Lock

19. (1) Priority of passage through the lock shall be as follows:

1. Any Government vessel.
2. Passenger vessels, excursion steamers and market boats.
3. Vessels principally engaged in carrying freight even though carrying passengers to some limited extent; private pleasure boats, yachts, skiffs, canoes.

(2) In the case of a vessel of the first or second class approaching the lock and being within such distance that she would be delayed if any other boat lying in the tier and over which she has precedence were passed through before her, the lock shall be held for her accommodation.

Care in Entering and Leaving Lock

20. No vessel shall attempt to enter or leave the lock until the gates are fully opened. The engines shall be stopped while the propeller wheel is passing over the mitre sills.

Vessel Men to Assist in Passing Vessels

21. Whenever any vessel, or other craft is passing through the lock, the master or person in charge shall, whenever called upon by the lockmaster, furnish two, or more, of his crew to assist in working the lock or bridge to pass his own vessel through it.

Vessel Lines Required

22. Every vessel of two hundred tons and under, navigating the lock shall be provided with at least two good and sufficient lines or hawsers, one at the bow and one at the quarter, and every vessel of more than two hundred tons shall be provided with four good and sufficient lines or hawsers, two leading astern, one leading ahead and one abreast, which lines, when locking, shall be made fast to the snubbing posts on the bank of the canal and lock, and each line shall be attended by one of the crew, to check the speed of the vessel while entering the lock, to prevent it from striking against the gates or other parts of the lock, and to keep it in proper position, while the lock is being filled or emptied.

Working off a Lee Bank

23. No steamer when blown or otherwise held on a lee bank in the entrance channels, shall attempt to work herself off with her engine and wheel, but shall run lines to the opposite side, and heave out into the channel with her capstan.

Public Works Act—continued*Mooring and Fastening*

24. (1) All vessels in the lock and approaches shall be under the control of the District Engineer, or Superintendent, as regards their position, mooring, fastening, removal and the extent of accommodation which the masters or persons in charge thereof may require from each other, and no person on board or in charge of any vessel shall disregard or disobey the orders that the District Engineer or Superintendent may give in such matters, and in the event of refusal or disregard of such orders the District Engineer, or Superintendent, may cast off or cut away the hawsers or other fastenings of such vessels, or cut away any ring or post to which such hawsers or other fastenings may be attached; and in such event, in addition to the penalty hereinafter provided for, the owners or persons in charge of the vessel shall be liable for and pay all or any damages caused by such action, and the District Engineer, or Superintendent, shall have power to hold the vessel until such damages are paid.

(2) In the event of non-compliance with or resistance to the orders of the District Engineer, or Superintendent, to remove the said vessels, it shall be lawful for him to take possession of such vessel, and to remove the same to such point as he may see fit, and he shall have the power of employing a sufficient number of men for that purpose, at the expense of the owner or person in charge of such vessel.

Tying to Electric Light, Telephone or Telegraph Poles

25. No vessel, or raft, shall, under any circumstances, place a line of any nature on any electric light, telephone or telegraph pole situated on lock property.

Berths for Vessels

26. (1) Berths for all vessels, or rafts, when loading, unloading or stopping at any basin, harbour or landing place, or approach, will, whenever necessary, be assigned by the officer in charge of the lock.

(2) The District Engineer, or Superintendent, or the officer in charge, shall have power to change such berths from time to time as he may see fit.

(3) No master, owner or person having charge of any vessel, or raft, shall refuse or neglect to comply promptly with such directions as are given as to the location of a berth, nor shall forcibly remove or attempt to remove, any vessel, or raft, from the berth assigned to it.

Loading and Unloading Otherwise Than at a Wharf

27. No vessel shall take on or discharge cargo, or fuel, at any place other than a wharf provided for the purpose without the express permission, in writing, of the District Engineer, or Superintendent.

Vessels Entering Lock

28. All vessels, preparatory to entering the lock, will come to a full stop on reaching signal boards marked "Stop".

Service and Operating Floors of Dam

29. The service and operating floors of the dam are to be used only by the persons employed in the operation of the lock and dam.

Public Works Act—continued

Blowing off Tubes

30. No vessel shall blow off boiler tubes in the lock or approaches.

Refuse

31. No refuse, ashes, dead animals, putrid substance of any kind, stones, ballast, timbers, brush or other rubbish shall be thrown into or deposited in the lock, or approaches, nor on the banks of such works.

Explosives

32. No vessel whose cargo consists in whole or in part of gunpowder, dynamite, nitro-glycerine, or other explosives, will be permitted to pass through any portion of the entrances or lock unless and until authority, in writing, is given for such passage by the Minister, and then only on such conditions, and subject to such precautions and supervision as by such written authority are laid down. A penalty of four hundred dollars shall be incurred by the owner, or person in charge of the vessel, for each and every violation of this regulation and for each and every failure to comply with the conditions, or any of them, so laid down.

Heavy Traffic on Bridge

33. No traction engine, threshing machine, steam road roller or other heavy machinery shall be taken or driven across the bridge by any person or persons except by permission and according to the directions of the District Engineer or Superintendent; no motor truck or motor bus of more than ten tons gross weight shall exceed the speed of eight miles per hour; motor vehicles of from five to ten tons gross weight shall not exceed a speed of twelve miles per hour, and light motor vehicles shall not exceed a speed of twenty miles per hour. The cost of any requisite strengthening of the structure to insure its safety must be borne by the parties by whom or for whom the request is made; the passage of the bridge shall be in any case solely at the risk of said parties and any party damaging the bridge or bridge railings shall be liable for all damages or cost of repairs.

Interference with Officials

34. No person shall interfere with, or obstruct, or use profane or abusive language to the District Engineer, Superintendent, lockmaster, or other person employed under him or them, while in the execution or performance of his duties.

Penalty

35. Saving and excepting the provisions of Regulation No. 32 herein, and without limitation or restriction of any powers hereinbefore or hereinafter vested in the officers and employees of the Minister, any person found guilty on summary conviction of any violation of any of these Regulations shall be liable to a penalty of not less than two dollars and not exceeding two hundred dollars.

Liability for and Recovery of Fines, Damages, etc.

36. (1) The owner of any vessel, raft or thing shall be liable, in addition to any fine or penalty imposed for violation of any of these regulations, for any and all injury or damage done or caused, directly or indirectly, by such vessel, raft or thing whether such injury or damage arise from the

Public Works Act—concluded

fault, neglect or mismanagement of the master or person in charge, or from his inattention to or disregard of the regulations, or from the non-working or defective operation of the vessel's machinery, or of any of its appliances.

(2) The District Engineer, or the Superintendent, shall estimate all damages caused to Government property, either directly or indirectly, by any vessel, raft or thing, and in the event of any owner or person in charge of any vessel, raft or thing being liable under any of these regulations for any fine or penalty, injury or damage as aforesaid, the District Engineer, or Superintendent may seize and detain such vessel, raft or thing, or any other vessel, raft or thing belonging to such owner and being on any Government property, and the goods and cargo on board thereof, until the amount of such fine or penalty is paid, and, in the case of such injury or damage, until the amount of the said estimate is deposited with the Department, as security for the payment thereof; the making of such deposit, however, shall not relieve the owner from liability to make pecuniary compensation to the full amount of the damage done or caused, as may ultimately be ascertained.

(3) In default of such payments, or deposit as security, the District Engineer or Superintendent may sell by public auction, after due notice to the owner, any such vessel, raft or thing, or goods, and apply the net proceeds of such sale towards the payment of such fine, penalty or damages, as the case may be, and the balance, if any, shall be recoverable from the owner; the surplus net proceeds, if any, of any such sale shall be paid to the owner or his agent.

Distinguishing Items of Dress to be Worn by Canal Employees

37. Caps, badges or other distinguishing mark of official capacity shall be worn by employees, while on duty, as may be directed.

Use of Intoxicating Liquors

38. No intoxicating liquors shall be brought by any person on lock property. Any officer or employee who appears on duty in an intoxicated condition or under the influence of liquor shall be liable to fine, suspension or dismissal.

Officers and Employees not to Engage in Business

39. (1) No officer or employee shall, without written permission from the Minister, furnish any teams, boats, carriages, materials or other things for the use of the public or of the work, nor shall he employ or contract for the same when owned by any member of his family or by any other officer or employee; nor shall he employ any member of his family on the works, nor use any team, carriage, boat, material or other thing belonging to the public for any private use or purpose.

(2) No officer or employee, directly or indirectly, shall have any financial interest in

- (a) Any contract for labour or materials connected with the works,
- (b) Any hotel, tavern or store in the vicinity of the works,
- (c) The sale of fuel or other goods to persons navigating or travelling on the works.

PUBLIC WORKS HEALTH ACT. (R.S.C., 1927, c. 91)

Regulations under the Public Works Health Act

P.C. 416

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

TUESDAY, the 25th day of February, 1930.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Pensions and National Health and under the provisions of Chapter 91, R.S. 1927, an Act for the Preservation of Health on Public Works, is pleased to order as follows:—

The Regulations under the Public Works Health Act, 1899, established by Order in Council of the 3rd March, 1906, are hereby rescinded and the following Regulations are hereby made and established in lieu thereof:

1. There shall be appointed by the Governor in Council under the above-mentioned Act an Inspector or Inspectors whose duty it shall be,—

- (a) To see that the regulations under the said Act are enforced and complied with on every work to which they are applicable;
- (b) To report to the Minister of Pensions and National Health monthly and at such other times as may be required;
- (c) To recommend to the Minister of Pensions and National Health from time to time such additions and changes in said regulations as shall the more effectually promote and secure the intent and object of the Act;
- (d) To act as chairman when present at meetings of Health Boards;
- (e) To notify the Minister of Pensions and National Health of all cases of infectious diseases on such works;
- (f) To receive reports from the Medical Staffs engaged upon such works.

2. In cases where it is found difficult for the Inspector appointed under Section 1 of these regulations to give the necessary personal attention to the enforcement of the regulations on any particular work, the Minister of Pensions and National Health may appoint another officer to be Inspector under these regulations for and in respect of the particular work referred to, and all provisions of the regulations shall be held to apply to and include such specially appointed Inspector as if he were the Inspector appointed under said Section 1.

3. The expression “the company” in these regulations means and includes any company, persons or person contemplating the construction or engaged in the construction of any work within the meaning of the said Act, whether such work is to be constructed or is being constructed by them or him directly as proprietors or proprietor or for them or him by contractors or otherwise.

NOTE.—P.C. 416 above is now administered by the Department of National Health and Welfare pursuant to 8 Geo. VI, c. 22 and any reference to the “Minister” or the “Department of Pensions and National Health” should read the “Minister” or the “Department of National Health and Welfare”.

Public Works Health Act—continued

4. Every Government Department or company before entering upon the construction of any work within the meaning of the said Act shall notify the Minister of Pensions and National Health in writing of the intention so to do, and shall in such notification describe clearly the character, location and dimensions of the contemplated work, state the number of men likely to be employed thereon, the name and address of the contractor or contractors and of the district medical officer proposed to be put in charge thereof.

- (a) Every Government Department or company upon the cessation or completion of any work within the meaning of the said Act shall notify the Minister of Pensions and National Health of the same.

5. Every Government Department or company shall, before the commencement of any such work, provide each and every one of its contractors, engineers and medical officers whose duties are prescribed herein, with a copy of these regulations.

- (a) Such Government Department or company shall keep displayed in a prominent place or places in each and every camp on any such work, one or more copies of extracts from these regulations as prepared and issued in card form for this purpose by the Department of Pensions and National Health.

6. There shall be at least one duly authorized medical man engaged by the company constructing any such work to attend the men employed thereon where the number of employees exceeds 75, but does not exceed 500 and where they are located within a distance of thirty miles and are living in houses, tents or other quarters provided by the company or any contractor under it and not in their own homes.

- (a) There shall be an additional medical officer appointed as above, where the number exceeds 500 men until it reaches 1,000 men, and so in the proportion of one medical officer to every 500 men employed upon the work, each properly supplied with medicines and means of conveyance; provided that the district of each medical officer shall not exceed 30 miles in length; provided further that the Inspector, by writing under his hand, may alter the size of the district and increase or decrease the number of men allotted to each medical officer under special circumstances that may warrant such change.
- (b) The Inspector may, with the approval of the Governor in Council, in special circumstances require the company to provide a duly authorized medical officer to his satisfaction for a less number than 75 men and an additional medical officer for less units of increase than 500.
- (c) The company may appoint divisional medical officers to look after and supervise the district medical officers, and also a chief medical officer or officers with medical supervision over all or part of their works.
- (d) All matters of importance under the Act shall be reported by the medical officer to the Inspector.
- (e) All medical officers shall forward to the Inspector on the last day of June, September, December, and March respectively, reports upon the work under their charge, the reports of the district medical officers to be on the printed forms provided for the purpose by the Department.

Public Works Health Act—continued

- (f) The Inspector may, with the approval of the Minister of Pensions and National Health, create a Health Board for any such work.

7. The Health Board for any such work shall consist of the Inspector, the medical officer or officers engaged on the work, the Sanitary Engineer of the Department of Pensions and National Health, the Government Engineer in charge of the same, if there be one, and, if not, or in his absence, any professional engineer engaged on the work, or designated by the Minister of Pensions and National Health.

- (a) A quorum of the Health Board shall consist of at least three members, of whom, in the absence of the Inspector, the Sanitary Engineer of the Department of Pensions and National Health, or, in his absence, the Government Engineer, may be deputed to act as chairman; provided that any act of the Board shall be subject at all times to be revised or superseded by the Minister of Pensions and National Health.
- (b) It shall be the duty of the Health Board or its duly authorized representatives to inspect the houses, tents or other quarters so provided by the company or contractor and occupied by the employees within ten days after occupation, at least once in every two weeks thereafter, and at such other times as may in the discretion of the Health Board be deemed expedient during the progress of the work, to prevent overcrowding, to ensure necessary provisions for heating, ventilation, flyproofing, pure water supply, garbage and sewage disposal, cleansing, purification and disinfection when necessary, and it shall be the duty of each district medical officer to visit each camp in his district at least twice a week and to so regulate his visits and give notice thereof in each camp that it may be known where he may be found on each day of the week, as far as the circumstances of the case will permit.
- (c) The Minister of Pensions and National Health may on the recommendation of the Inspector order any building that is unfit for human habitation to be vacated within two weeks of notice being given.

8. Where there is no hospital or no hospital with suitable or sufficient accommodation within a distance of any such work specified by the Inspector, the company constructing the work shall establish one or more base hospitals having a fully qualified medical officer in charge acceptable to the Inspector, sufficient medical and surgical supplies, nurses and attendants, in such number, at such place or places as the Inspector, or in his absence, the Health Board may determine, but in such location with reference to the work that a patient shall not be compelled to travel a greater distance than the said Board may deem reasonable.

- (a) The company shall also provide, when called upon so to do by the Inspector, temporary hospitals sufficient to accommodate at least six patients or more, if necessary, with sufficient medical and surgical supplies, under charge of the district medical officer, who shall employ nurses and attendants therefor, when necessary, at the expense of the company, such hospitals to be located in position with reference to the camps they serve as the Inspector may require.
- (b) The company shall also provide for each camp a building or tent supplied with stove, bed and bedding and attendants suitable to accommodate at least six patients, to be used for infectious or

Public Works Health Act—continued

contagious diseases, this building or tent to be enlarged or altered as may be required by the Inspector and to be erected at a distance of not less than two hundred yards from any other building, tent, or camp.

9. The company shall, at all times, supply its employees with a safe water for drinking and culinary purposes.

- (a) The source of such water, whether well or otherwise, shall be to the satisfaction of the Inspector or other duly authorized representative of the Minister of Pensions and National Health.
- (b) The company shall not permit any employee or any other person to expectorate, urinate, defecate, bathe, wash or cleanse any portion of his or their person, or to wash or cleanse any clothing or other material whatsoever, or to do any other act which may pollute or render unfit for human use any well, pool or other source from which water is drawn or used for drinking or culinary purposes.

10. The company shall provide at each camp refuse and garbage disposal facilities and latrines located, constructed and maintained in a sanitary condition satisfactory to the Inspector or other duly authorized representative of the Minister of Pensions and National Health.

- (a) No company or contractor or other person shall permit the accumulation of, or deposit of, or permit the deposit upon his premises, or upon the works or upon the lands adjacent thereto of any garbage, manure, filth, boxes, paper or other refuse of a similar character, or anything that may be or that may become a nuisance, or that may be dangerous to the public health, or which may attract flies or permit their breeding therein, or which may in any way provide unnecessary cause for fires or the spreading of fires, nor shall such company or contractor or other person permit or allow any filthy liquid matter from any cess-pool, stable or pig-pen to overflow upon such works or upon the lands adjacent thereto.
- (b) When any dumb animal shall die within the limits of the works, the owner shall, within twelve (12) hours thereafter, cause the carcass to be removed to the place designated by the Health Board, Divisional Medical Officer or Inspector or other duly authorized representative of the Health Board.

11. The company may charge one dollar (\$1) per man per month and deduct the same from the employee's wages, to recoup it or him for the cost of medical attendance, hospitals, medicine and the expenses incident thereto directed by said regulations, and such employee shall be entitled to the medical service and attendance herein directed without further charge.

- (a) The company shall be liable for the payment of any medical officer employed under the regulations to attend any employee or employees on such works, for the removing, housing, nursing and maintenance of such employee or employees, and for medical, surgical and other supplies required for him or them, and the Government shall not under any circumstances be responsible for the payment of same.

Public Works Health Act—continued

- (b) Where the contributions from the employees are insufficient to maintain a hospital and the necessary medical services the contractor may be required to erect, equip and maintain such a hospital and contribute to the medical services as directed by the Minister of Pensions and National Health.

12. In the event of any person employed by the company or by the contractor for the work or any part thereof being suspected of having a communicable disease, it shall be the duty of the district medical officer in charge, the company and also of the contractor in whose camp such patient is employed to immediately isolate such person in suitable quarters at least two hundred yards from the nearest house, tent or camp and to supply him with proper food and attendance (medical or otherwise) until removed.

- (a) It shall be the duty of the district medical officer in charge to take prompt and effectual means for the complete isolation of such patient, to remove him, where possible, to the isolation tent or building adjacent to the nearest temporary hospital and to use all possible means to prevent the communicable disease from spreading, and forthwith to notify the Government Engineer in charge of the work who shall forthwith notify the Inspector.
- (b) It shall be the duty of the company and also of such contractor to convey the patient to the temporary hospital without charge and it shall be the duty of the company and also of such contractor to provide the patient with such medical attendance, medicine, board and lodging whether at a temporary or other hospital as may be requisite and necessary until the patient is discharged.

13. In the event of any person employed on such work dying from any cause whatsoever, it shall be the duty of the company and also of the contractor in whose camp the person has been employed to at once notify the Inspector or the Government Engineer in charge or other professional engineer acting in his place. And the said Inspector or Government Engineer or other professional Engineer acting in his place shall, through the Health Board or the medical officer where such shall have been appointed (or himself where there is neither Health Board nor medical officer), cause such precautionary measures to be taken in connection therewith as may seem expedient for the protection of the health of the remainder of the employees.

- (a) No person shall serve as a cook, waiter, or in any other capacity in the preparation or serving of food who is known to have any communicable disease.
- (b) Under no circumstances shall the kitchens or dining-rooms be used as sleeping quarters.
- (c) Kitchens and dining-rooms shall be separate and distinct from sleeping quarters and shall be located to the satisfaction of the Inspectors.

14. It shall be the duty of such medical officer to promptly notify the Inspector and the Government Engineer in charge or other professional engineer acting in his place, the Chief Engineer of the company or the contractor on the works of all matters that require the attention of the Board, and the Board shall meet without delay and promptly deal with all matters requiring such attention.

Public Works Health Act—concluded

- (a) It shall be the duty of every medical officer employed on any such work and every Government Engineer in charge of the work to assist the Inspector in carrying out the regulations in force for the time being under said Act and to report to him promptly every breach and non-observance of the same.

15. For every breach or non-observance of any of the foregoing regulations the persons so offending shall, on summary conviction before a Justice, be liable to a fine not to exceed \$500, or to imprisonment for any term not to exceed three months, or both, and the procedure provided by Part XVIII of the Criminal Code as amended shall be applicable to all cases of prosecution for breach or non-observance of these regulations.

- (a) The conviction of any person for breach or non-observance of the regulations in force under said Act shall not be a bar to any action or suit which may be brought against such person for neglect of duty under said regulations or where otherwise maintainable.

16. In every contract for any work coming under the application of the above mentioned Act, it shall be stated that such contract is subject to these regulations.

17. Any person or persons aggrieved through the non-fulfilment of these regulations may make a complaint in writing to the Minister of Pensions and National Health, but such writing must define clearly the nature of the complaint, the location of the work and give the names of the medical officer and company or contractor in charge.

18. These regulations shall apply to every "public work" or "work" as defined in clause 2 of the said Act, whether carried on by a company or contractor or under the direct charge of the Government.

19. The Health Board may give any order deemed necessary for carrying out the provisions of the Act.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

QUARANTINE ACT. (R.S.C., 1927, c. 168)

1. *The Quarantine Regulations.*
2. *U.S. ports for duplicate pratique.*
3. *Canadian ports for radio pratique.*

1. The Quarantine Regulations

T. RINFRET,
Deputy Governor General.
[L.S.]

CANADA

GEORGE THE SIXTH, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas KING, Defender of the Faith.

To ALL TO WHOM these Presents shall come or whom the same may in anywise concern,—GREETING:

Quarantine Act—continued

A PROCLAMATION

F. P. VARCOE, } WHEREAS, under the authority of the
Deputy Minister of Justice, } Quarantine Act, Chapter 168 of the Revised
 Canada } Statutes of Canada, 1927, the regulations
 annexed hereto were made and established by Our Governor in Council
 by Order, P.C. 3931, made on the second day of September, 1948.

AND WHEREAS section nine of the said Act provides that every regulation made under that Act shall have the force of law, and shall be published by proclamation inserted at least twice in the *Canada Gazette*.

NOW KNOW YE that We do hereby proclaim the regulations annexed hereto.

OF ALL WHICH Our Loving Subjects and all others whom these Presents may concern are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellor the Right Honourable THIBAudeau RINFRET, a Member of Our Most Honourable Privy Council, Chief Justice of Canada and Deputy of Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Cousin, Harold Rupert Leofric George, Viscount Alexander of Tunis, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of Our Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Companion of Our Distinguished Service Order, upon whom has been conferred the Decoration of the Military Cross, Field Marshal in Our Army, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of Ottawa, this Second day of September in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and forty-eight and in the Twelfth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

E. H. COLEMAN

Under Secretary of State.

THE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

1. (1) For the purposes of these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (a) "Department" means the Department of National Health and Welfare.
- (b) "organized quarantine station" means a quarantine station in charge of a medical quarantine officer. The organized quarantine stations of Canada are as follows:

Province of Quebec—

Quebec as the chief inspecting and the detention base, with Rimouski, Port Alfred, Trois Rivières, Sorel and Montreal as sub-stations.

Quarantine Act—continued

Province of Nova Scotia—

Halifax, the Harbour and Rockhead Hospital.

Province of New Brunswick—

Saint John, the Harbour and Quarantine Hospital.

Province of British Columbia—

William Head, with Victoria, Esquimalt, Vancouver, (including all of Burrard Inlet), New Westminster, and their respective harbours, as sub-stations.

- (c) “sub-station” means a port of final destination, in charge of the chief or senior immigration medical officer unless otherwise provided, to which, after procuring pratique at an organized quarantine station, vessels may proceed for fumigation, disinfection and other quarantine requirements.
- (d) “unorganized maritime quarantine station” means every maritime port in Canada other than an organized quarantine station or sub-station.
- (e) “unorganized inland quarantine station” means every port on the inland boundaries of Canada.
- (f) “quarantine officer” means every person appointed as a medical or other officer under the provisions of the Quarantine Act, and includes every Customs officer acting as the quarantine officer of an unorganized maritime or inland quarantine station.
- (g) “infected port”, “infected area” means a port or area where any one or more of the quarantinable diseases designated in subsection (2) hereof has occurred outside the immediate surroundings of the first case or cases, thereby indicating that the spread of the disease has become epidemic and has not been limited to the place where it began.

(2) For the purposes of these Regulations the “quarantinable diseases” are

- (a) Cholera (Asiatic).
- (b) Plague.
- (c) Smallpox.
- (d) Typhus Fever.
- (e) Yellow Fever.

OTHER CONTAGIOUS OR INFECTIOUS DISEASES

2. Persons sick with other infectious or contagious disease such as chickenpox, diphtheria, enteric fever, erysipelas, influenza, measles and scarlet fever, shall be taken care of at quarantine stations only when proper facilities do not exist for their treatment at the port where such cases are to be landed.

LEPROSY

3. It is the duty of every quarantine officer to satisfy himself by the presence or absence of obvious signs, whether or not leprosy exists among the passengers or crew. In the event of this disease being found, the person affected shall not be allowed to enter Canada, but shall be detained in quarantine at the vessel's expense until taken aboard by the same

Quarantine Act—continued

vessel when next outwardbound, unless satisfactory reasons be given for further delay. In the event of the vessel failing to take back the said leper, he or she shall be deported by the Department at the expense of the owners of such vessel.

QUARANTINE GROUNDS AND WHARVES

4. (a) All quarantine station grounds or wharves shall be reserved for quarantine purposes only, and no one shall use the same for any other purpose except with the permission of the quarantine officer in charge of such station, approved by the Department.
- (b) Any case of trespassing upon the said grounds or wharves shall be reported immediately by the quarantine officer in charge, with full particulars, to the Department, which will take whatever action is deemed necessary.

QUARANTINE OFFICERS JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

5. Every quarantine officer at a quarantine station in Canada, and every Customs officer in his capacity of quarantine officer, shall for the purpose of these Regulations, be a Justice of the Peace in virtue of the provisions of Section 8 of the Quarantine Act.

PERSONS ENTERING CANADA

6. Every person entering Canada, whether through a Customs port or otherwise, shall be held to be subject to these Regulations.

VESSELS FROM OUTSIDE CANADA

7. (a) Every vessel arriving from a port outside of Canada, other than those coming within the category enumerated in Section 13 of these Regulations, bound for a port of Canada having an organized quarantine station, shall be inspected by the quarantine officer at the place duly appointed for such inspection, and shall not be allowed to make Customs entry at any port in Canada until it has received pratique.
- (b) Vessels bound for such ports as may from time to time be designated by the Department and published in the *Canada Gazette*, may submit to the quarantine officer, by wireless during normal office hours and at the vessel's cost, information called for in such cases by the Department. The quarantine officer shall upon every such submission instruct the vessel to proceed to its port of destination or state to such vessel the place and time where and when it shall be subject to quarantine inspection. Any vessel proceeding without inspection or such instructions to proceed shall be held to have contravened these Regulations.
- (c) The quarantine officer shall, in every case of instructing a vessel to proceed without inspection, immediately notify the Customs officer at the port of destination of such instruction. Such notification shall be either in writing or by telegram but if by telegram shall be duly confirmed to the Customs officer by the quarantine officer in writing. The Customs officer shall allow any vessel, the subject of such notification, to make customs entry without written pratique.

Quarantine Act—continued

VESSELS FROM INFECTED PORTS

8. (a) If a vessel from an infected foreign port bound for a port in Canada which is an unorganized quarantine station, has first to pass an organized quarantine station, it is required to obtain pratique at such station before proceeding to its destination.
- (b) The Department, by notification to its quarantine officers, may declare any port or area to be infected which is considered to come within the category described herein or concerning which official information comes to it from any Government signatory to the International Sanitary Convention. In addition, any quarantine officer may declare a port or area to be infected subject to the decision of the Department, which, from information on the bill of health, he suspects comes within the category herein described. Any port or area declared to be infected shall so remain until declared free from infection by the proper health authority of such port.

BREACH OF REGULATIONS BY VESSELS UNLAWFUL

9. It shall be unlawful for a vessel from a port outside of Canada to enter any port in Canada except in accordance with these Regulations. Any such vessel which shall enter or attempt to enter in violation thereof shall be liable to the penalty hereinafter provided, and may, moreover, be required to return to the nearest quarantine station and obtain the necessary pratique.

PORT BILLS OF HEALTH

10. The Department may from time to time, by a notice published in the *Canada Gazette*, designate any place outside of Canada as a place from which every vessel clearing for any port in Canada shall be required to obtain a bill of health endorsed by the official health authority for the place, setting forth the health conditions at such place, including a detailed statement covering the quarantinable diseases, and showing the number of cases of each such disease occurring during the fourteen days immediately preceding the day of sailing.

SHIPS' MASTERS TO NOTIFY QUARANTINE OFFICERS BY WIRELESS

11. The master of each passenger vessel shall notify the quarantine officer by wireless at least twelve hours previous to arrival at quarantine of the condition of health of all on board, stating disease, if any, also his expected time of arrival. Should disease break out subsequent to this notification and before the vessel reaches the quarantine station, a further notification shall be sent covering the situation.

QUARANTINE OFFICER TO BE GIVEN EASE OF ACCESS TO VESSEL

12. Every vessel arriving at a quarantine station not having a port convenient to the level of the quarantine boat, shall have an accommodation ladder, or in lieu thereof a suitable gangway, rigged for the use of the quarantine officer. Moreover, the vessel to be cleared shall be required to give the boarding officer and his boat a proper shelter or lee in stormy weather while he is boarding and leaving. The quarantine officer has authority to detain a vessel until these conditions are fulfilled.

Quarantine Act—continued

EXEMPTION OF COASTWISE VESSELS

- 13.** (a) Vessels enumerated below, except when coming from an infected port, and provided they are free from disease, shall be regarded as coastwise vessels, and as such exempted from quarantine inspection:
- (i) Vessels operating *exclusively* between Newfoundland ports or the French ports of St. Pierre and Miquelon and ports of Canada.
 - (ii) Vessels operating *exclusively* between ports of the United States and ports of Canada.

COASTWISE VESSELS PASSING THROUGH PANAMA CANAL

- (b) Vessels referred to in the preceding paragraphs of this Section, which pass through the Panama Canal, do not thereby lose their coastwise status, provided they have not touched at any foreign port other than way-ports on the Panama Canal en route, and have not taken on or discharged passengers or cargo at these Panama ports.

VESSELS MAY LOSE COASTWISE STATUS

- (c) Vessels qualifying as coastwise under this Section, if they at any time go foreign, shall thereby lose their coastwise status and be subject to quarantine inspection on their next arrival at any Canadian port.

DUPLICATE PRATIQUE

- (d) Vessels in possession of a duplicate written pratique issued by the Quarantine Service of the United States of America at such American ports as may be designated from time to time by the Department and published in the *Canada Gazette*, may be deemed to be coastwise vessels and exempted from quarantine inspection, provided that, after receipt of such pratique, they have not touched at any foreign port other than those designated.

COASTWISE AFTER CLEARANCE

14. After having been given pratique by a quarantine officer, and having made Customs entry at any port in Canada, a vessel, if it proceeds to any other port in Canada without in the meantime going foreign, shall be regarded as a coastwise vessel under Section 13 of these Regulations, and so not subject to further quarantine inspection at such subsequent Canadian port, provided that no disease has developed among the personnel on board subsequent to obtaining pratique, in which case the vessel shall stop at a quarantine station for further inspection and pratique, if there be such station between first port of entry and final port.

H. M. SHIPS OF WAR

15. His Majesty's ships of war and transports having medical officers on board, arriving at any port in Canada in a healthy condition are exempted from quarantine inspection and detention. In the event, however, of the presence on board any such vessel of any of the quarantinable diseases designated in Section 1, these Regulations shall apply as in the case of other vessels arriving from outside of Canada.

Quarantine Act—continued

PILOTS

16. It shall be the duty of every pilot on boarding a vessel bound for any port in Canada, to satisfy himself that the master of such vessel has a copy of these Regulations on board. If not, he is required to furnish said master with a copy of same. Failure to do so renders him liable to the penalty provided in Section 76(a).

QUARANTINE SIGNALS AT ORGANIZED STATIONS

17. Subject to the exceptions set out in Sections 7 (b), 13, 14 and 15, every vessel bound for any port in Canada having an organized quarantine station shall on approaching such station display a yellow flag at the fore by day, and by night a red light at the fore (or where it may be seen easily) as a distinctive quarantine signal. Such flag or light shall not be removed until such vessel has been visited and released by the quarantine officer. (For quarantine signals at unorganized quarantine stations, see Section 58.)

HOURS OF INSPECTION

18. (a) Every vessel shall be inspected as soon as practicable after arrival and in order of arrival, except in such instances as the Department may direct.

INSPECTION MAY BE PERMITTED BY DAYLIGHT ONLY

(b) When a vessel with a number of cases of infectious diseases on board arrives at a quarantine station after sunset (which for the purpose of these Regulations shall not be earlier than 6 p.m.) the said vessel shall not be given her clearance until after inspection of her personnel by daylight.

Q.O. TO SATISFY HIMSELF AS TO HEALTH OF VESSEL

19. The quarantine officer shall satisfy himself as to the presence or absence of infectious diseases by personal inspection of those on board or by the sworn statement of the Officer in charge of the vessel, on Form Q.S. 1, or by both, or from information obtained by wireless from the Officer in charge of the vessel, who shall duly confirm this information in writing on Form Q.S. 1.

NO PERSON TO LEAVE VESSEL UNTIL GIVEN PRATIQUE

20. Every person on board a vessel arriving from any foreign port at any organized quarantine station, or who shall have gone on board after its arrival and before it has been inspected by a duly appointed quarantine officer, including Customs officials or other servants of the Crown, shall be subject to the provisions of Sections 21 and 24, and no one shall leave such vessel without the permission of the said quarantine officer until it has been declared by him to be free from quarantinable disease. Anyone violating this Regulation shall be liable to the penalty provided in Section 81.

Quarantine Act—continued

DETENTION OF VESSELS AND PERSONNEL

21. (a) A vessel with quarantinable or other infectious disease on board, or coming from an infected port or area, may be detained at a quarantine station during the time necessary for its disinfection or disinfestation, including its personnel, luggage and cargo, in whole or in part, when in the judgment of the quarantine officer this is deemed necessary.

PERIOD OF DETENTION

- (b) Every person on board such vessel who in the judgment of the quarantine officer has been exposed to infection shall be detained at the quarantine station, or other place designated for the purpose, for the recognized period of incubation of the disease, from the ascertained date of the last possible exposure. The recognized periods of incubation of the quarantinable diseases are as follows:—

Cholera	5 days
Plague	7 days
Smallpox	14 days
Typhus Fever	12 days
Yellow Fever	6 days

SHIP WHOSE FINAL DESTINATION IS A FOREIGN PORT

22. When any vessel calls at any port in Canada with quarantinable disease on board, but whose final destination is a foreign port, such vessel will be permitted to land its Canada-bound passengers subject to these Regulations, and be permitted to put to sea again. In this event, the quarantine officer shall return the bill of health after having mentioned thereon the length and circumstances of the detention and the condition of the said vessel on her putting to sea. If, among the passengers or crew remaining on board such vessel, there exists contagious or infectious disease, the quarantine officer shall, before granting such permission, first satisfy himself that such sick case or cases will be properly taken care of during the remainder of the voyage.

ISOLATION ON BOARD

23. (a) Every case of quarantinable or other infectious disease occurring during the voyage shall be isolated immediately the disease is discovered.

SHIP'S ISOLATION HOSPITALS

- (b) Ships' isolation hospitals must not be used as living quarters for any of the personnel of the ship during the voyage.

MOVING OF VESSELS

24. (a) Any vessel ordered detained shall forthwith be anchored or moved in such position, and its passengers, crew, pilot and any other persons shall be detained on board or be landed at quarantine, as the quarantine officer may direct.

Quarantine Act—continued

NO PERSON TO LEAVE

- (b) While such ship is so detained, no person shall leave the same, nor shall communication be allowed with such vessel, without permission from the quarantine officer, subject to the penalty provided by Section 81.

QUARANTINE OFFICER TO NOTIFY DEPARTMENT

- (c) The quarantine officer detaining any ship as aforesaid shall notify the Department immediately, stating the cause of such detention.

VESSELS ARRIVING BY THE ST. LAWRENCE

25. (a) In the case of a vessel arriving by the St. Lawrence river, clearance certificate shall be from the quarantine officer at Quebec (or at any other port designated by the Department), provided there is no quarantinable disease on board.

PRATIQUE MAY BE WITHHELD

- (b) In the event of his finding a quarantinable disease on board, the quarantine officer at any of the sub-stations (or other port designated by the Department) shall withhold the full clearance for Customs entry. This shall be given to the vessel when it has been released, after landing patients and contacts at Quebec.

PERMISSION TO LAND AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS

- (c) Passengers having special permission from the Department of National Revenue, and from an immigration officer, to land at Father Point (or other intermediate port on the St. Lawrence which may be designated by the Department) may be allowed to do so by the quarantine officer if from a healthy ship; or from a ship having infectious disease on board if in his opinion such passengers have not been exposed to infection.
- (d) During a time of epidemic quarantinable disease, permission to a vessel from an infected port or country to land passengers at Father Point (or other intermediate port) may be suspended by direction of the Department.

VESSELS AT HALIFAX, N.S., PROCEEDING TO SAINT JOHN, N.B., WITH
QUARANTINABLE DISEASE ON BOARD

26. (a) With regard to vessels touching at Halifax, N.S., on their way to Saint John, N.B., when the quarantine officer finds a quarantinable disease on board, said officer, if in his judgment such action is considered safe, may allow Halifax passengers and their effects to land at that port, and issue to the vessel a partial clearance covering the same, leaving final action in the hands of the quarantine officer at Saint John. The quarantine officer at Halifax shall telegraph a statement of action taken and the disease for which the full clearance is withheld to the quarantine officer at the port of Saint John.

Quarantine Act—continued

- (b) The provisions of this Regulation apply equally in the case of vessels touching at Saint John, N.B., on their way to Halifax, N.S.

VESSELS APPROACHING BY THE STRAIT OF JUAN DE FUCA

27. All vessels other than coast-wise travelling to a Canadian port on the Pacific coast by way of the Strait of Juan de Fuca shall obtain pratique at William Head.

COMMUNICATING WITH VESSELS SUBJECT TO QUARANTINE

28. Any steam tug or other vessel which shall have towed or otherwise communicated with any vessel of the class subject to quarantine inspection or detention, except when such communication is confined to attachment of a rope, afterwards loosed, shall thereby be held to the same regulations and requirements as apply to the vessel communicated with.

GOODS OR THINGS

- 29.** (a) The Department may at any time prohibit entry of a shipment of any goods or things whatsoever infected or suspected of being infected with any disease or infested with vermin.
- (b) In the absence of such prohibition, any shipment of goods or things, as aforesaid, on arriving at any organized or unorganized quarantine station, whether maritime or inland, shall be refused entry by the proper customs officer on instructions from the Department pending the examination of such goods or things by officials of the Department, or by such other individuals as may from time to time be designated by the Department for this purpose, and if reported by such officials or individuals as infected or suspected of being infected with any disease or infested with vermin shall in compliance with instructions from the Department, be refused entry and removed by the owner or importer from the country, or be disinfected by the owner or importer at his expense, to the satisfaction of the Department.
- (c) Should any goods or things have arrived at any organized or unorganized quarantine station, whether maritime or inland, from an infected port or area, the Department may, notwithstanding the provisions of the two last preceding paragraphs, either direct that such goods or things be disinfected at a quarantine station, at the expense of the owner, before entry, or accept a certificate signed by the responsible health authority of the country of origin that such goods or things had been disinfected before shipment.
- (d) Should any owner or importer fail to remove such goods or things, hereinbefore described, from the country on refusal of entry or have them satisfactorily disinfected in compliance with the provisions of paragraph (b) of this Section, such goods or things shall be forfeited to His Majesty and may be disposed of as directed by the Department.
- (e) No indemnity shall be allowed for any injury, loss or forfeiture sustained in connection with any goods or things dealt with under the provisions of this Section.

Quarantine Act—continued**REGULATIONS GOVERNING SPECIFIC QUARANTINABLE DISEASES
SMALLPOX—VESSELS HAVING SMALLPOX ON BOARD**

- 30.** (a) Should a vessel arrive at a Canadian port with smallpox on board, the sick shall be removed to the quarantine hospital, together with their personal effects. The portions of the vessel which in the judgment of the quarantine officer require it shall be disinfected, after which the vessel and those of its personnel who are considered by the quarantine officer as not having been exposed to the disease, shall be permitted to proceed.

VACCINATION OF EXPOSED PERSONS

- (b) Every person on such vessel who in the judgment of the quarantine officer has been exposed to infection, excepting those who have acquired immunity from smallpox by a previous attack or have been vaccinated successfully within one year, must be vaccinated by the quarantine officer, where such vaccination has not already been performed by the ship's medical officer.

DETENTION AT QUARANTINE STATION

- (c) Those newly vaccinated persons, who, in the judgment of the quarantine officer, have been exposed to infection shall be detained at the quarantine station until such time as the quarantine officer is satisfied that there has been a positive immunity reaction. He will then issue a certificate to this effect and release them after they and their effects have been disinfected.

All persons so vaccinated and not showing any immunity reaction shall be detained 14 days from the date they are landed at the quarantine station.

Should smallpox break out at the station among those detained, all those showing a successful vaccination "take" shall be released after fourteen days, dating from the day of their landing at the quarantine station, after they and their personal effects have been again disinfected. All those showing no reaction shall be detained for fourteen days dating from the time of their last exposure to smallpox.

PERSONS FROM SMALLPOX-INFECTED AREAS

31. Passengers coming from districts where smallpox has prevailed in epidemic form within fourteen days prior to sailing must be vaccinated before being permitted to enter Canada, either by the ship's medical officer or by the quarantine officer, unless they have acquired immunity from smallpox by a previous attack or have been vaccinated successfully within one year. Persons so vaccinated (excepting those who show a positive immunity reaction, who may be released forthwith) shall be detained at quarantine, until the completion of the fourteen-day period of incubation, dating from the time the vessel sailed, or from the date of their exposure to smallpox, should this disease develop among them during their quarantine detention.

PERSONS REFUSING VACCINATION

32. Persons requiring vaccination under Sections 30 and 31 who refuse to submit to it shall be detained at the quarantine station. Where

Quarantine Act—continued

such persons are from a smallpox-infected district, they shall be held until the completion of a fourteen-day period from the time the vessel sailed. Where such persons are from a vessel on which smallpox has occurred during the voyage, the fourteen-day period shall commence from the day they are landed at quarantine, or from the date of subsequent exposure, should smallpox develop among them during their quarantine detention.

CHOLERA (ASIATIC)

Vessels from Cholera-Infested Ports

33. (a) On vessels arriving from ports or places where cholera prevails, all passengers may be subjected to bacteriological examination for a period not exceeding five days and may not be allowed to pass quarantine until such period has expired, unless in the meantime they have been demonstrated free from cholera vibrio.
- (b) Water ballast shall not be emptied out in port without previous disinfection if it has been taken in at an infected port.

Vessels Having Cholera on Board

34. (a) On vessels arriving upon which cholera has occurred during the voyage or is actually present, the patients shall be removed to the quarantine hospital.
- (b) All persons on board shall be landed and detained under observation for a period of five days from the time of possible infection, unless they have been proved by bacteriological examination on three consecutive days after removal from possible infection to be free from cholera vibrio, in which case they may be allowed to proceed without further detention.
- (c) Cases presenting clinical symptoms of cholera, but in which no cholera vibrio are found, will be subject to all the measures required in the case of cholera.
- (d) In landing stores from ship for detained passengers and crews, care must be taken that such articles shall not contain anything capable of conveying infection, such as private food supplies. These must be destroyed.
- (e) In treating the vessel itself the water supplies shall be examined for the presence of cholera vibrio or bacillus coli, and unless free from same the tanks shall be disinfected, pumped out, and thoroughly cleansed.
- (f) All portions of vessel contaminated by excreta from a cholera case or carrier or by those suspected of being infected shall be flushed with a solution of carbolic acid or bichloride of mercury.
- (g) All contaminated bedding, carpets, personal or other effects, shall be steam disinfected if possible, if not, soaked in one of the above solutions, or burnt.
- (h) Cholera carriers or convalescents shall not be released until bacteriological examinations on three consecutive days have been negative.

Quarantine Act—continued

PLAGUE

Vessels From Plague-Infected Ports

35. (a) Vessels coming from a plague-infected port shall produce evidence satisfactory to the quarantine officer that every precaution has been taken to prevent rats from getting aboard by the use of mooring line guards, breasting out from wharf, guarding gangways when in use and removing same at night, inspection of cargo that might harbour rats, and other rodents; otherwise such vessels shall be fumigated.
- (b) The evidence referred to in paragraph (a) of this Section shall be a detailed statement setting forth what precautions were taken at the infected port, signed by the British consul at said port, or in the absence of a British consul, by the official health authority for the port.
- (c) Such vessels on arrival at a Canadian port shall exercise every precaution to prevent the migration of rats between ship and shore by use of the methods indicated in paragraph (a) of this Section.

Vessels Having Plague on Board

36. (a) Vessels arriving on which plague has occurred during the voyage or is present on arrival shall be detained in quarantine. The sick shall be landed and placed in hospital. The parts of the ship that have been occupied by persons ill with plague, or that in the opinion of the quarantine officer are infected, must be disinfected. The personnel of the ship, other than the sick, and those who have been in contact with them or who in the judgment of the quarantine officer are suspect, shall be allowed to proceed.
- (b) The vessel shall be fumigated for the destruction of rats. If at that time loaded, it shall later be again fumigated throughout after discharge of cargo. The cargo shall be discharged under the supervision of a duly appointed officer who will see that every precaution is taken to prevent the migration of rats between ship and dock both by use of the usual rat-guarding methods and by inspection of such cargo as might harbour rats. The vessel may be ordered to discharge by lighters if thought best.

PNEUMONIC PLAGUE

Vessels having Pneumonic Plague on Board

37. (a) In the case of pneumonic plague on a vessel, the sick shall be landed and hospitalized, and all the personnel whom the quarantine officer considers have been exposed to infection shall be landed and detained under observation for the recognized period of incubation of the disease (seven days). The personal effects and baggage of those detained shall be disinfected. The parts of the ship that have been occupied by persons ill with this disease, or that in the opinion of the quarantine officer are infected, must be disinfected.
- (b) The vessel shall be fumigated for the destruction of rats, and shall be subject in all respects to the provisions of Section 36 (b).

Quarantine Act—continued

TYPHUS FEVER

Vessels from Typhus-Infected Ports

38. In the case of vessels from ports infected with typhus, the personnel shall be examined for vermin and those not definitely free from same shall be landed and disinfested. Their baggage and personal effects shall be disinfested.

VESSELS HAVING TYPHUS ON BOARD

39. Vessels at quarantine on which typhus fever has occurred shall be detained. The sick shall be landed and hospitalized. The personnel shall be examined for vermin. Those found infested shall be landed at quarantine with their effects, for disinfestation. They shall be detained under observation for a period of twelve days. Individuals refusing to submit to such examination will be isolated on board the vessel and detained there, pending deportation at its next departure. All those on board who are vermin-free and who have not been exposed to infection shall be allowed to proceed with the vessel without taking measures for disinfestation. The vessel shall be fumigated for the destruction of vermin. It will not be necessary to disinfect cargo compartments unless there be some special reason for doing so.

YELLOW FEVER

Preventive Measures at Infested Ports

40. Special preventive measures shall be taken by masters of vessels at ports which have been declared infected or where yellow fever is present. These refer to the protection of water tanks and water vessels so that they may not become breeding places for mosquitoes; to the anchoring of the vessel at a safe distance from the shore so as to be inaccessible to the *Stegomyia* mosquitoes (*Aedes Egypti*); to the fumigation of the vessel immediately before sailing, and to not allowing any of the personnel of the vessel ashore or the embarkation of passengers or crew who may have been definitely exposed to this disease.

Vessels From Yellow Fever Infected Ports

- 41.** (a) A vessel from a port infected with yellow fever that cannot produce evidence satisfactory to the quarantine officer that the preventive measures referred to above have been carried out, or that moored in such proximity to the shore as to render it liable to the access of *Stegomyia* mosquitoes (*Aedes Egypti*), shall be fumigated and the personnel held for quarantine and observation for six days.
- (b) The satisfactory evidence referred to in paragraph (a) of this section shall be a detailed statement signed by the British consul at said port, or in the absence of a British consul, by the official health authority for the port.
- (c) A vessel arriving from ports infected with yellow fever with no history of any case of yellow fever aboard during the voyage and that has used these special measures, if arriving in less than six days, shall be fumigated and held with her personnel to complete six days. If arriving after six days, the vessel shall be fumigated and allowed to proceed.

Quarantine Act—continued*Vessels Having Yellow Fever on Board*

42. Vessels aboard which a case of yellow fever has occurred at any time during the voyage shall be detained and the sick immediately disembarked, protected from mosquitoes by netting, and hospitalized. The vessel shall be anchored at least one-eighth of a mile from wharf or shore. Other personnel shall be disembarked and detained under observation for the full period of incubation. An inspection of all detained persons shall be made twice daily both visually and by using the thermometer. All detained persons with a temperature of 99.5° or more shall be isolated in a screened room until diagnosis is complete.

The vessel shall be fumigated for the destruction of mosquitoes before discharging cargo; fumigation to be by sulphur dioxide gas 2 per cent volume, two hours exposure, or by cyanide gas of one-half ounce per 1,000 cubic feet, one-half hour exposure.

DISINFECTANTS AND FUMIGANTS

Disinfecting Agents

43. Disinfection shall be carried out by one or more of the following means:—

Physical Agents—Burning, boiling steam;

Chemical Solutions—Bichloride of mercury; carbolic acid, formalin, or other preparation approved by the Department.

Gaseous Agents—Sulphur dioxide, formaldehyde gas, hydrocyanic-acid gas.

Burning—Thoroughly efficient, but seldom necessary as practically everything can be disinfected by less destructive means.

Boiling—Articles to be wholly immersed in water actually boiling (100° C., 212° Fahr.) for not less than thirty minutes.

Steam under pressure with vacuum—This method may be used in special chambers for the disinfection of all clothing and effects that will not be injured thereby; exposure to be for not less than 20 minutes, at a temperature of not less than 100° C., 212° Fahr., or greater than 115° C., 239° Fahr., with a pressure of 10 pounds to the square inch.

Flowing steam—This method may be used for disinfecting purposes where the special chambers do not exist for using steam under pressure with vacuum. The exposure must be for 30 minutes after the temperature has reached 100° C.

Articles injured by steam, such as leather, furs, skins, rubber, trunks, valises, hats and caps, boots and shoes, bound books, silks, fine woollens, and glued articles should not be disinfected by steam. For such articles washing with a disinfecting solution of mercuric bichloride, carbolic acid or formalin should be used. And for those which would be injured by wetting, disinfection by a gaseous agent—formaldehyde, sulphur dioxide, or hydrocyanic acid gas.

Chemical Solutions

Bichloride of mercury.—This disinfectant is used in solutions not weaker than 1 to 1,000 of water. Its solubility is increased by using salt water, or by adding 2 parts per 1,000 of sodium or ammonium chloride. It is of use for the spraying, washing, and drenching of free surfaces, alley-

Quarantine Act—continued

ways, walls, floors, and other surfaces where steam or gaseous disinfection cannot be used. It injuriously affects polished metals. It cannot be depended upon to penetrate substances in the presence of albuminous matter such as dejecta, sputa and others. These are best disinfected by burning.

Carbolic Acid.—In solution of 5 per cent this may be used instead of the mercuric bichloride solution for the disinfection of ships' cabins, as it has no injurious action on polished metals.

Formalin (a 40 per cent aqueous solution of formaldehyde gas)—This in a 5 per cent solution may also be used as a substitute for the mercuric bichloride solution or carbolic acid, and is useful for the disinfection of surfaces, dejecta, fabrics and a great variety of objects, owing to its non-injurious character.

Gaseous Agents

Sulphur Dioxide.—Fumigation by sulphur dioxide is specially applicable to holds, steerages, and other compartments too large for steam or formaldehyde, and which do not contain objects injured by it. It bleaches fabrics or materials dyed with vegetable or aniline dyes. It injures linen or cotton goods by rotting the fibre through the agency of the acids formed. It injures most metals. It is promptly destructive to all forms of animal life, and is therefore specially valuable for the destruction of rats and other disease-carrying vermin.

The time of exposure should be not less than 12 hours.

Sulphur Dioxide Gas may be generated:

- (a) By burning three pounds of finely broken rolled sulphur per 1,000 cubic feet of space in the presence of sufficient moisture. The sulphur, finely divided, may be burned in iron pots standing in vessels of water. Ignition is best accomplished by alcohol, special care to be taken to prevent damage by fire.
- (b) Or liquefied sulphur dioxide may be used, this method requiring six pounds of liquefied gas for each 1,000 cubic feet of space.
- (c) Or the sulphur may be burned in a special furnace and the sulphur dioxide blown in by a power fan.

Formaldehyde.—This gas may be used for the disinfection of such ships' cabins and saloons as would be injured by steam; also for clothing, textiles and luggage. It does not injure fabrics or most colours. It cannot, however, be depended upon to kill rats or other disease-carrying vermin.

Where desired the smell of formaldehyde may be subsequently neutralized by the use of ammonia in liquid or gaseous form.

Formaldehyde gas may be evolved by any of the three following methods:—

- (a) The free sprinkling or spraying of formalin (40 per cent solution of formaldehyde) on sheets suspended in small closed compartments, 10 ounces per 1,000 cubic feet. One sheet will hold about 5 ounces without dripping. Temperature of room should be at least 75° Fahr. and the room should be tightly closed for 12 hours.
- (b) The formalin-permanganate method—Eight ounces of potassium permanganate, powdered or in fine needles, and one pint of formalin for each 1,000 cubic feet of room space to be disinfected.

Quarantine Act—continued

The permanganate must be put in before the formaldehyde solution. The vessel in which the mixture is made should be of considerable size else the vigorous foaming will overflow. A flaring 10-quart tin pail may be used, or if a wide-bottom vessel be used, it need not be high. If the bottom of the dish be so wide that the requisite amount of permanganate just conceals it and the sides be eight inches high, there will be no overflow from foaming or spattering. The room in this method should be closed up tightly for six hours.

- (c) With dry heat from the jacket and partial vacuum where formaldehyde appliances are attached to the chambers for steam disinfection, one hour's exposure. This method has great penetrating power, and is specially applicable to clothing, luggage and other such materials that cannot be steamed.

Hydrocyanic-acid gas—This gas is the most penetrating and toxic of all fumigants. It is generated by the mixture of water, sulphuric acid and sodium cyanide in the following proportions:—

With each ounce of sodium cyanide $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of commercial sulphuric acid 66B and 2 fluid ounces of water shall be used. All ingredients shall be weighed and mixed immediately prior to each fumigation.

The strength of cyanide gas and the duration of exposure vary according to the object sought. The following instructions to be followed are based on the service standards of the United States Public Health Service:—

- (a) For destruction of rats and mice—5 ounces of sodium cyanide per thousand cubic feet of space, exposure for two hours.
- (b) For destruction of lice—10 ounces of sodium cyanide per thousand cubic feet of space, exposure for two hours.

The standards above set out apply to empty holds and superstructures, except storerooms that have a large quantity of stores. In cargo-laden holds or in well-packed storerooms, the length of exposure should be doubled. All apartments to be fumigated shall be tightly sealed.

- (c) Cyanogen preparations may be used instead of the method described above. The proportional quantities used, in order to generate the requisite amount of H.C.N. as gas in harmony with the above, shall be as set forth by the respective manufacturers.

FUMIGATION OF VESSELS

Deratization fumigation at least every six months

44. (a) All vessels arriving at Canadian ports, excepting coastwise vessels referred to in Section 13 of these Regulations, shall be fumigated, for deratization at least once every six months, or oftener when epidemic conditions prevailing at port of departure or way ports may call for it.

Vessels requiring more frequent fumigation

- (b) A vessel from an area not definitely declared infected, or whose six months' interval has not expired, which is found to be in a filthy condition, or rat infested, or, since last fumigation, has handled cargo which the quarantine officer may consider to have been derived from potentially infected areas, or to have favoured the propagation of rats on such vessel, may be ordered fumigated by the quarantine officer.

Quarantine Act—continued

Supervision by Quarantine Officer

- (c) All fumigations carried out at Canadian ports when required under these Regulations, shall be made under the direct supervision of a quarantine officer of the Department.

Production of Deratization Certificate

- (d) The production by the master of a vessel of a deratization certificate giving details of fumigation and signed by an accredited medical officer of the port where the vessel was last fumigated, or by the accredited authority of the port if there be no accredited medical officer, shall be the evidence accepted by the quarantine officer in connection with the enforcement of this section. If such certificate does not show details of fumigation, the quarantine officer may inspect the vessel and if he finds evidence of rat infestation may order it to be fumigated. The quarantine officer has authority to detain a vessel for the length of time necessary for such inspection.

Deratization Exemption Certificates

- (e) Special deratization exemption certificates setting forth in detail the examination and condition of all parts of a vessel and issued by the proper health authority of the port may be accepted by the quarantine officer in lieu of a deratization certificate, subject to subsection (b) of this section. Further, such deratization exemption certificates will be issued by the Department under such conditions of structural and administrative rat-proofing as may be required.

Vessel may be refused Customs Clearance

- (f) Should a vessel neglect or refuse fumigation when ordered, the Customs officer of the port, on notification thereof by the quarantine officer, will refuse clearance, until the fumigation order has been complied with and the proper certificate obtained.

Disinfection and Fumigation—General

- 45. (a) For computing air space in holds of a vessel, a registered ton is equivalent to 100 cubic feet. The cubic capacity of crews' apartments, cabins, and other compartments, will have to be computed separately. In the fumigation of vessels, each case has to be considered on its requirements, but the following general rules will apply to nearly all cases.
- (b) All dead spaces and any planked over space between the outer and inner sheeting of vessel should be opened up. All dunnage and loose material in holds of vessel should be collected on a raised platform. If sulphur dioxide is generated in a furnace it should be introduced at as low a point as possible. Pipe casing should be opened up, and from one end of the vessel to the other, there should be a certain number of limber boards removed so as to permit of penetration of gas into the bilges. Life boats should be filled with water.

Quarantine Act—continued*Mail not subject to Disinfection*

- (c) Letters and correspondence, printed matter, books, newspapers, business documents, and other papers shall not be subjected to disinfection or to any restriction. Parcels conveyed by post shall be subject to restriction only if there is reason to believe their contents include articles in regard to which disinfection may be required under these Regulations.

Soiled Textiles

- (d) Textiles which are soiled with discharges of the sick or are in any way presumably deeply infected must be disinfected by steam, or by boiling, or by steeping in one of the disinfecting solutions referred to herein.

Utensils

- (e) Cooking and eating utensils are to be disinfected by immersing in boiling water or by steam.

Bilges

- (f) In generally infected vessels, the bilges shall be flushed out with sea or river water and then treated with one of the disinfecting solutions in large quantity.

Advice to Passengers

46. During a period of the prevalence in epidemic form of any of the quarantinable diseases, passengers shall be notified by steamship agents to dispense as far as possible with luggage that may be injured by wetting, in case of having to undergo disinfection, such as fabrics of which the dyes are likely to run, as the owners will be compelled to assume all risk of injury.

Advice to Owners of Vessels

47. During a period of the prevalence in epidemic form of any of the quarantinable diseases, vessels should dispense as far as possible with woollen hangings, curtains, carpets, and upholstering, substituting non-absorbing coverings.

DISPOSAL OF BODIES OF PERSONS DEAD FROM QUARANTINABLE DISEASE

48. (a) The body of a person dead from cholera or smallpox shall not be allowed to pass through quarantine until one year has elapsed since death. The body of a person dead from typhus or plague may be permitted to pass through quarantine if free from vermin. If dead from yellow fever, no precautions are required. Bodies of persons dying at quarantine stations from quarantinable disease should preferably be buried at the station.
- (b) The expense incurred in connection with the burial at quarantine stations of bodies removed from a vessel shall be a charge upon such vessel.

Quarantine Act—continued

COSTS AND CHARGES

Quarantine Inspections Free

49. All quarantine inspections, except those mentioned in Section 63 (b), shall be made without any charge against the vessel.

Hospital Costs to be Charged to Vessels

50. All costs incurred in the maintenance of and attendance upon all persons (other than crews) who are ill with any infectious disease, as well as upon all healthy persons and those under observation (whether passengers or members of crew) who may have been exposed to infection or who have refused vaccination, detained at a quarantine station, will be a charge upon the vessel from which such persons are removed, according to a scale of fees approved by the Department.

Sick Mariners Covered by Shipping Act

51. No charge will be made against a vessel for the treatment and maintenance at quarantine of any sick member of a vessel's crew, such cost being already provided for by the payment by the owners of the vessel of the duties levied under the Canada Shipping Act.

Vessel to Provide Provisions and Attendants

52. Where in the case of a quarantinable disease on board the number of contacts from such vessel is of such proportion as in the judgment of the quarantine officer to justify it, the ship's master shall make arrangements for the landing from his vessel or transportation from the mainland of the necessary provisions and equipment and for the attendance of stewards from the vessel to serve the persons so landed, which stewards shall leave the buildings in the same condition as to cleanliness and repair as when handed over to them.

Transfer of Persons from Quarantine Station to Port

53. In the event of a vessel being allowed to proceed, leaving passengers or crew in quarantine, their subsequent transfer to the port of landing shall be a charge upon the vessel from which they were removed.

Use of Quarantine Property

54. Where persons are landed at quarantine stations the use of the buildings and furniture shall be free of cost, it being understood, however, that all damage to quarantine property and cost of replacement of articles destroyed by said persons shall be a charge against the vessel.

Disinfection Costs

55. The cost of all disinfection, disinfestation and fumigation of ships shall be a charge against such vessels, according to a scale of fees approved by the Department. The collection of these fees shall be made by the Customs officer of the port at which the vessel is fumigated.

Quarantine Act—continued

UNORGANIZED MARITIME QUARANTINE STATIONS

Customs Officer the Quarantine Officer

56. For the purpose of these Regulations the local Customs office and Customs officer at every unorganized maritime quarantine station shall respectively be deemed to be an unorganized maritime quarantine station and the quarantine officer thereof.

Ships' Masters to Furnish Particulars

57. All masters of vessels from foreign or overseas ports arriving at any unorganized maritime quarantine station of Canada are required to furnish under oath to the Customs officer the particulars asked on Form Q.S. 25.

Quarantine Signals at Unorganized Quarantine Stations

58. The quarantine signals referred to in Section 17 of these Regulations are not applicable to unorganized quarantine stations except when a vessel has sickness on board, in which event it will be governed by said Section 17.

When Medical Inspection to be Ordered

59. (a) If the Customs officer at any unorganized quarantine station in Canada, from information furnished by the master or otherwise, has reason to suspect the presence on any vessel of any of the quarantinable or other infectious diseases referred to in Sections 1 and 2 of these Regulations, he shall order a medical inspection to be made of the said vessel, including its personnel.

Medical Doctor the Quarantine Officer

(b) The medical doctor selected by the Customs officer to make such inspection shall, when such official exists, be the port physician appointed to attend to sick mariners. Such medical doctor, while engaged in such service, shall be the quarantine medical officer.

Vessels from Infected Ports

60. Every vessel arriving at an unorganized quarantine station of Canada from an infected foreign port or on board of which death from quarantinable or other infectious disease or any outbreak of same has occurred during the voyage, shall remain outside until it receives permission to enter from the quarantine medical officer.

Regulations Generally Applicable

61. All the Regulations applicable to organized maritime quarantine stations shall also apply to unorganized quarantine stations, so far as circumstances permit.

Fee for Medical Inspection of Vessel

62. The fee payable to a quarantine medical officer for the medical inspection of a vessel and its personnel shall be \$10. Account for same shall be rendered in triplicate to the Customs officer, who will duly certify same and forward it to the Department.

Quarantine Act—continued

Medical Inspection at Charge of Government

63. (a) In the event of a vessel arriving at an unorganized quarantine station with quarantinable or other infectious disease on board which has been declared by the master of such vessel, the medical inspection ordered by the Customs officer shall be made without charge to the vessel.

Vessel may be Charged Fee for Medical Inspection

- (b) When, however, a case of infectious disease is discovered which has not been declared by the master of the vessel, such master shall pay a fee of \$10 for each medical inspection ordered by the the Customs officer, which fee must be paid before clearance is granted. This money shall be forwarded to the Department by the Customs officer, with explanation of the circumstances.

Submitting of Account

- (c) In submitting the doctor's account for a medical inspection ordered by him, the Customs officer shall forward with the same a certificate setting forth the reasons for his action, using Form Q.S. 28.

Vessel may be Sent to Organized Station

64. If the disease found on board a vessel or the circumstances connected therewith be such as may seem to the Customs officer, after consultation with the medical officer, to be beyond the capabilities for isolation or disinfection existing at his port, he shall at once report the same to the Department, which may order that the vessel proceed to an organized quarantine station for clearance before being allowed to make Customs entry. In such case the expense of the transfer shall be a charge against the vessel.

UNORGANIZED INLAND QUARANTINE STATIONS

Customs Officer the Quarantine Officer

65. For the purpose of these Regulations the local Customs office and Customs officer at every unorganized inland quarantine station shall respectively be deemed to be an unorganized inland quarantine station and the quarantine officer thereof.

When Medical Inspection to be Ordered

66. (a) If the Customs officer of such unorganized inland quarantine station is informed of or has reason to suspect the presence of any of the quarantinable or other infectious diseases referred to in Sections 1 and 2 of these Regulations, he shall order a medical inspection to be made of the car, carriage, vehicle, boat or thing bringing or suspected of bringing such disease, and report the circumstances of the case immediately to the nearest provincial or city health officer, who will confer with the Department as to what steps shall be taken to deal with the situation.

Customs Officer Empowered to Detain

- (b) The Customs officer is empowered to detain such car, carriage, vehicle, boat or thing until such medical inspection shall have been made to his satisfaction.

Quarantine Act—continued*Medical Doctor the Quarantine Officer*

- (c) A medical doctor making such inspection by order of the Customs Officer, shall, while engaged in such service, be the quarantine medical officer.

Vaccination of Smallpox Contacts

67. Such quarantine medical officer, if he has reason to suspect the presence of smallpox, shall have the power to cause vaccination of such persons as he may judge to require it, or, in the event of their refusing to be vaccinated, to prevent their entry into Canada.

Fee for Medical Inspection

68. (a) The fee payable to such quarantine medical officer for his services shall not exceed \$25 for the first inspection, and \$10 for each necessary subsequent inspection.

Submitting Account

- (b) In submitting an account for a medical inspection ordered by him, the Customs officer shall forward with the same a certificate setting forth the reasons for his action, on Form Q.S. 29.

Detention of Infected Conveyance

69. (a) In the event of any of the quarantinable diseases being found, the Customs officer shall, on the report of the quarantine medical officer, cause the detention of the car, carriage, vehicle, boat or thing bringing any person ill with such infectious disease until the requirements of these Regulations are in his judgment satisfied.

Infected Persons shall not enter Canada

- (b) Any such person shall not be allowed to enter Canada until in the opinion of the quarantine medical officer he or she can safely do so.

Conveyance has Option of Returning

- (c) Any car, carriage, vehicle, boat or thing bringing such person to the frontier shall have the option of returning as an alternative to quarantine detention.

Isolation of Infected Persons

- (d) The Customs officer shall in his discretion, on the report of the quarantine medical officer, cause the removal and isolation of such person in any car or boat, set apart for the purpose, or in any suitable building sufficiently separated from other buildings to prevent contact or infection.

Disinfection of Conveyance

- (e) The quarantine medical officer may cause the disinfection of the car, carriage, vehicle, boat or thing bringing such person, by means of formaldehyde, sulphur dioxide, or any other mode of disinfection prescribed in these Regulations adapted to the circumstances of the particular case.

Quarantine Act—continued

Regulations Generally Applicable

70. All the regulations applicable to organized maritime quarantine stations shall also apply to every unorganized inland quarantine station in so far as circumstances permit.

Traffic across Frontier may be Stopped

71. In the event of an epidemic of one of the quarantinable diseases prevailing in any part of the United States near the frontier of Canada, and where there may not exist adequate quarantine facilities to cope with a possible spread of such epidemic disease, the Department may direct the complete cessation of passenger traffic at such point or such restriction thereof as may in the circumstances be deemed advisable.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Quarantine Officers have Power to Enforce Regulations

72. A quarantine officer is empowered to give any necessary order, or to do any necessary act to enforce these Regulations, and it is his duty to report immediately to the Department any breach or attempted breach thereof.

Fees and Gratuities Forbidden

73. No quarantine officer or other person employed in the Quarantine Service of Canada shall directly or indirectly receive or take any private fee, gratuity or reward for any service rendered to any company, owner, master, crew, passenger, or other person at or detained in quarantine, maritime or inland. (See also Section 80).

Breaches of the Regulations

74. Any person to whom the knowledge of a breach of any of these Regulations may come shall forthwith report the same to the Department.

PENALTIES

Trespassing upon Quarantine Property

75. Any person trespassing upon quarantine station grounds or wharves shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$200.

Responsibility of Pilots (New 76)

- 76.** (a) Every pilot shall be furnished with printed copies of these Regulations and his failure to furnish the master of a vessel with same as required by Section 16 will render him liable to a penalty not exceeding \$50.
- (b) A pilot who knowingly contributes to, or is responsible for a breach of these Regulations by ship masters, or other officials of the ship on which he is engaged, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$400.

Quarantine Act—continued*Responsibility of Customs Officers*

77. A Customs officer shall not allow entry of any vessel in the absence of production of a Quarantine clearance in accordance with these Regulations.

Responsibility of Ships' Masters

78. Ships' masters or other ships' officials shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$400 for any contravention of the foregoing Regulations, in respect of which no specific penalty is otherwise provided. A vessel shall be held liable for any pecuniary penalty imposed on its master or other officer.

Responsibility of Ships' Officers in Submitting Information

79. An officer in charge of a vessel or other official failing to answer with exact truth all questions, an answer to which is required by these Regulations or by any form presented by the Department for completion by such officer or official, or submitting false information by wireless, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$200.

Acceptance of Gratuities, punishable by Dismissal

80. Any breach of Section 73 of these Regulations on the part of any person employed in the Quarantine Service of Canada shall be held to be an offence punishable by dismissal.

Persons leaving vessel without Permission

81. Any person violating Section 20 or Section 24 (b) of these Regulations shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$200.

Imprisonment for Default of Penalty

82. Default of payment of any penalty prescribed under these Regulations renders an offender liable under Section 8 (b) of the Quarantine Act to imprisonment until such penalty is paid.

Aircraft Subject to Quarantine Inspection

83. Aircraft arriving in Canada from foreign or overseas countries, subject to the same exemptions as are set forth in Section 13 of these Regulations regarding ocean-going vessels, are required to undergo quarantine inspection on arrival, before being allowed to make Customs entry.

Aircraft from Infected Ports Required to Furnish Bills of Health

84. All aircraft arriving in Canada from ports or places infected with quarantinable disease are required at time of quarantine inspection to present bills of health in accordance with the requirements of Section 10 of these Regulations.

2. United States Ports from which duplicate pratique may be accepted

THE DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

Pursuant to the provisions of section 13 (d) of the Quarantine Regulations, made and established under the Quarantine Act by Order in Council P.C. 3931 of September 2, 1948, notice is hereby given that vessels in

Quarantine Act—continued

possession of a duplicate written pratique issued on or after the first day of May, 1949, at the following ports, by the Quarantine Service of the United States of America, may be deemed to be coast-wise vessels and exempted from quarantine inspection, provided that, after receipt of such pratique, they have not touched at any foreign port other than those designated:

All Continental Ports in the United States of America including Alaska.

Dated at Ottawa this 7th day of March, 1949.

G. W. CAMERON,
Deputy Minister of National Health.

3. Ports in Canada where radio pratique may be obtained

THE DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

Pursuant to the provisions of section 7 (b) of the Quarantine Regulations, made and established under the Quarantine Act by Order in Council P.C. 3931 of September 2, 1948, notice is hereby given that vessels bound for the following ports may submit to the Quarantine Officer as hereunder indicated, by wireless, during normal office hours (9 a.m. to 5 p.m.), and at the vessel's expense, the necessary quarantine information, and ask for appropriate instructions—

- (a) Vessels bound for Halifax, N.S., may report by wireless to "Quarantine Halifax";
- (b) Vessels bound for Saint John, N.B., may report by wireless to "Quarantine Saint John";
- (c) Vessels approaching Canadian ports via the St. Lawrence River, may report by wireless to "Quarantine Quebec";
- (d) Vessels from ports other than the Orient bound for ports in British Columbia, via the straits of Juan de Fuca, may report by wireless to "Quarantine Victoria".

When reporting, the following information shall be submitted:

- (1) Name and nationality of vessel;
- (2) Ports called at during voyage;
- (3) Nature of cargo;
- (4) Number of crew;
- (5) Number of passengers;
- (6) Port of destination and name of agent;
- (7) Conditions of health of all on board with details of any sickness or death occurring during the voyage; and
- (8) Any other information which might be required by the quarantine officer.

Quarantine Act—concluded

Any change in the port of destination of the vessel subsequent to receiving permission to proceed, shall be notified by the vessel to the quarantine officer, and a new permission obtained. Failure to so notify shall cancel the permission already obtained.

Dated at Ottawa this 7th day of March, 1949.

G. W. CAMERON,
Deputy Minister of National Health.

RADIO ACT, 1938. (1938, c. 50)

See also BROADCASTING; SHIPPING (Canada Shipping Act, 1934—Radio Regulations for Ships Stations, Part I; Radio Regulations for Ships Stations, Part II).

- 1. *Regulations under the Act, Part I.*
- 2. *Regulations under the Act, Part II.*

1. Regulations under The Radio Act, Part I

P.C. 5234

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

FRIDAY, the 14th day of October, 1949.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Transport and under the authority of section three of The Radio Act, 1938, is pleased to order as follows:

- 1. The Regulations under The Radio Act, 1938, Part I, established by Order in Council P.C. 1806 of 22nd April, 1948, as amended, are hereby revoked; and
- 2. The annexed regulations entitled "Regulations under The Radio Act, 1938, Part I", are hereby made and established in substitution for the regulations hereby revoked.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

REGULATIONS UNDER THE RADIO ACT, 1938

Part I

Fees for Licences

1. The annual fees to be paid in respect of licences issued by the Minister of Transport for the installation and operation of radio stations and private receiving stations in the Dominion of Canada, or on any aircraft registered in Canada, shall be as follows:—

- 1. Limited Coast Station..... \$50.00
- 2. Public Commercial Station..... 50.00

Radio Act—continued

3.	Private Commercial Station.....	10.00
3A.	Municipal Police Private Commercial Station.....	1.00
4.	Experimental Station.....	5.00
5.	Amateur Experimental Station.....	2.50
6.	Private Receiving Station.....	2.50
7.	Special Private Receiving Station.....	2.00
8.	Private Receiving Station employing a crystal receiver	No fee payable
9.	Technical or Training School Station.....	5.00
10.	Aircraft Station	10.00
11.	Commercial Receiving Station.....	2.00
12.	Special Commercial Receiving Station.....	No fee payable
13.	Eleemosynary or Educational Receiving Station	No fee payable
13A.	Diplomatic Private Receiving Station.....	No fee payable
14.	Private Commercial Broadcasting Station:—	

(a) *Schedule of Licence Fees*

<i>Category of Station</i>	<i>Annual Gross Revenue</i>		<i>Licence Fee</i>
A	\$ Under	\$ 25,000	\$ 100.00
B	25,000 and under	50,000	250.00
C	50,000 and under	75,000	500.00
D	75,000 and under	100,000	1,000.00
E	100,000 and under	200,000	1,500.00
F	200,000 and under	400,000	3,000.00
G	400,000 and over		6,000.00

The licence fee for a station for the period commencing on the first day of April and ending on the following thirty-first day of March shall be based on the gross revenue of the licensee for the preceding fiscal year of the station ending on or before the thirty-first day of December.

Provided, however, that the applicant for a licence for a new station shall deposit with the Minister a minimum sum of \$100 if the power of the station is less than 1,000 watts, and \$500 if the power of the station is 1,000 watts or over; and that the sum deposited shall apply on the first year's licence fee if the application is accepted, subject only to the payment of such additional amount, if any, based on the gross revenue for the period of operation of the station until March 31 next following the date of issue of the licence, in accordance with the category of stations above set out; and, furthermore, that the licence fee for the operation of new Private Commercial Broadcasting Stations for the following twelve month period, beginning on April 1 next following the date of issue of the licence, shall be computed on the basis of the period the station was in operation until March 31 next following the date of issue of the licence, prorated for a full twelve months.

For the purpose of this regulation "gross revenue" means the total revenue earned by the licensee in the operation of the station, less agency commissions, as set forth in the financial return made under oath by the licensee to the Minister covering the operation of the station for the fiscal year of the licensee.

Radio Act—continued

- (b) Where a frequency modulated or a short-wave private commercial broadcasting station is operated by the same licensee simultaneously carrying the same programs as an amplitude modulated station, one licence only shall be required to authorize the operation of both stations.
- (c) The annual licence fee to be paid in respect of stations operated by universities on a non-commercial basis shall be Fifty Dollars (\$50).

Fees for Examinations

2. (1) The fees to be paid in respect of examinations for "Certificate of Proficiency in Radiotelegraphy and Radiotelephony" shall be as follows, for each examination or re-examination:

1. First Class Radiotelegraph Operator's Certificate....	\$2.50
2. Second Class Radiotelegraph Operator's Certificate...	1.00
3. Radiotelegraph Operator's Land Station Certificate...	1.00
4. Radiotelegraph Watcher's Certificate.....	1.00
5. Radiotelephone Operator's General Certificate.....	1.00
6. Radiotelephone Operator's Restricted Certificate.....	1.00
7. Emergency Radio Certificate	5.00
8. Experimental Radio Certificate	1.00
9. Amateur Radio Certificate.....	.50

(2) The Minister may issue duplicate Certificates of Proficiency in Radiotelegraphy and Radiotelephony upon the production of satisfactory evidence, under oath, that the originals have been lost or destroyed and the following scale of fees is established therefor:

1. Amateur	\$0.50
2. All other classes.....	1.00

International Telecommunication Convention

3. (1) The provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention for the time being in effect in Canada, and of such regulations made in accordance therewith as the Government of Canada may subscribe to, shall be observed by all radio stations established in Canada.

(2) *Penalty.*—Any person who installs or works any radio apparatus at any of the above-mentioned stations in violation of this regulation, shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500) and costs.

Control of Radio Stations in Case of Emergency

4. (1) If, and whenever, in the opinion of the Minister an emergency shall have arisen in which it is expedient in the public interest that the Government shall have control over the transmission of messages by the apparatus of any radio station, it shall be lawful for the said Minister, by warrant under his hand, to direct and cause so much of the apparatus, as is within Canada or the territorial waters thereof, or any part of the apparatus to be taken possession of in the name and on behalf of His Majesty and to be used for His Majesty's Service and subject thereto for such ordinary services as to the said Minister may seem fit, and in that event any person, authorized by the said Minister, may enter upon the stations, offices and works of any radio station or any of them and take possession thereof, and use the same as aforesaid.

Radio Act—continued

(2) The Minister may, when he considers such an emergency as aforesaid to have arisen, instead of taking possession of such radio station, direct and authorize such persons as he may think fit on behalf of His Majesty to assume the control of the transmission of messages by the apparatus of such station, either wholly or partly and in such manner as he may direct, and such persons may enter upon the station premises accordingly, or the said Minister may direct the owner or his representative to submit to him or any person authorized by him all messages tendered for transmission or arriving by the apparatus or any class or classes of such messages to stop or delay the transmission of any messages or deliver the same to him or his agent, and generally to obey all such directions with reference to the transmission of messages as the said Minister may prescribe, and the owner or his representative shall obey and conform to all such directions.

(3) The Minister may, when he considers such emergency as aforesaid to have arisen, close any radio station and cause the removal therefrom of the apparatus or any part thereof.

2. Regulations under The Radio Act, Part II

Made by the Minister of Transport under the authority of section 4 of The Radio Act 1938

PART II

INTERPRETATION

1. In the following Regulations, unless the context requires a different meaning,

- (a) "Minister" means the Minister of Transport, or his Deputy, or Acting Deputy, or any Minister acting for, or in the place of, the Minister of Transport.
- (b) "Radio" means any system of radiotelegraphy or radiotelephony used for the transmission, reception, or conveying of writing, signs, signals, pictures and sounds of all kinds by means of Hertzian waves.

LICENCES

2. *Nationality of Licensees*—(1) Licences for radio stations may be issued only to British subjects or to companies or corporations created or incorporated under the laws of the Dominion of Canada or any of the provinces thereof or any country of the British Commonwealth.

(2) Licences for private receiving stations may be issued to any person in Canada, irrespective of nationality.

3. *Issue of Licences*—(1) Licences for "Private Receiving Stations" may be obtained from the Department of Transport at Ottawa, from Departmental Radio Inspectors, from Postmasters of cities and larger towns, or from any person authorized by the Minister to issue such licences.

(2) *Licences for all other classes of stations are issued by the Department of Transport at Ottawa only.

* Application for licences for other than "Private Receiving Stations" shall be made on the form "Application for Licence" provided for that purpose, copies of which may be obtained directly from the Department or from any Departmental Radio Inspector.

Radio Act—continued

4. *Classes of Licence.*—Licences for the following classes of stations may be issued:—

- Limited Coast Station
- Public Commercial Station
- Private Commercial Station
- Municipal Police Private Commercial Station
- Experimental Station
- Amateur Experimental Station
- Private Receiving Station
- Special Private Receiving Station
- Private Receiving Station employing a crystal receiver
- Technical or Training School Station
- Aircraft Station
- Commercial Receiving Station
- Special Commercial Receiving Station
- Diplomatic Private Receiving Station
- Eleemosynary or Educational Receiving Station
- Private Commercial Broadcasting Station

5. *Duration of Licences.*—(1) Subject to the provisions of these regulations, all licences, excepting Private Commercial Broadcasting Station Licences, shall continue in force for the period commencing on the date of issue thereof and ending on the following 31st day of March; provided that licences for all stations excepting Private Commercial Broadcasting Stations and Private Receiving Stations, may be continued in force from year to year upon payment of appropriate annual licence fees, subject to termination by the Minister at the end of any fiscal year without notice and without payment of compensation.

(2) Subject to the provisions of these regulations, licences for Private Commercial Broadcasting Stations shall continue in force for a period of three years commencing on the date of issue thereof and ending on the 31st day of March, but in the case of a licence issued after the 1st day of April in any fiscal year the licence shall terminate on the 31st day of March following the expiration of the three-year period, provided that for such stations a licence may be continued in force for further periods of three years on payment of annual licence fees, subject to termination by the Minister at the end of any fiscal year without notice and without payment of compensation.

GENERAL REGULATIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL RADIO STATIONS

6. Licences for radio stations shall be issued in accordance with the provisions of The Radio Act, 1938, and the Regulations issued thereunder.

7. Licences must be posted in a conspicuous place in the station.

8. The licensee shall observe the provisions of The Radio Act, 1938, the International Telecommunication Convention and Regional Agreements for the time being in force, and, where applicable, the Aeronautics Act, The Canadian Broadcasting Act, 1936, and the Regulations issued under the said Acts or Convention.

9. Before a licence is granted for the installation and operation of a radio station, the applicant shall first obtain approval by the Minister of the proposed site and for the erection thereon of masts, towers and other vertical structures related to the antenna system of the station; the licensee shall, when required, paint and light any such structures in accordance with the specifications approved by the Minister.

Radio Act—continued

10. No licence granted by the Minister under the provisions of The Radio Act, 1938, and these Regulations, shall be transferred or assigned.

11. The licensee shall agree at all times to indemnify the Minister against all actions, claims and demands which may be brought or made by any corporation or other person in respect of any injury arising from any act authorized or permitted under the licence issued for such station.

12. No licence granted in respect to any station shall prejudice or affect the right of the Minister to establish, extend, maintain, and work any system or systems of radio in such manner as he shall in his discretion think fit, neither shall anything contained in any licence prejudice or affect the right of the Minister from time to time to enter into agreements or to grant licences relative to the working and use of radio for the transmission of messages, writing, signs, signals, pictures and sounds of all kinds by means of Hertzian waves with or to any person or persons whomsoever upon such terms as he shall in his discretion think fit.

13. (1) No person shall act as a Radio Operator on any station in Canada without a Canadian Certificate of Proficiency in Radio of such class as may be specified in the licence.

(2) Nevertheless, the Minister may at his discretion permit certain stations or classes of stations to be operated by persons who are not the holders of Certificates of Proficiency in Radio, provided such persons are British subjects and capable of demonstrating to a Departmental Radio Inspector that they are proficient in the operation and maintenance of the equipment at the station on which they are employed.

(3) Operators who are not the holders of a Certificate of Proficiency in Radio must submit proof of their nationality status and a Declaration of Secrecy on Form 2036.*

14. No licensee shall, except with the authority of the Minister, establish, instal or work any radio apparatus, other than such as is specified in the application for the licence.

15. The allotment of a frequency or frequencies to any station does not confer a monopoly of the use of such frequency or frequencies, nor shall a licence be construed as conferring any right or privilege in respect of such frequency or frequencies.

16. The frequencies and types of emission to be used, the watches to be maintained and the number and class of operators to be carried shall be as specified in the licence.

17. The emitted wave shall be as free from harmonics, key clicks and all forms of spurious emissions as technically and economically possible.

18. The licensed station shall maintain its frequency within the tolerance limits specified in the licence and shall be equipped with an approved means for checking the frequency of the emitted wave.

19. The licensee shall so work the licensed apparatus as not to interfere with the working of any radio station or private receiving station.

20. The licensed station shall be provided with a connection with the local telephone system where such facilities are available.

* Obtainable from Radio Inspectors, or from the Controller of Radio, Department of Transport, at Ottawa.

Radio Act—continued

21. The working of the licensed station shall be limited to the exchange of messages with such stations as are specified in the licence.

22. (1) The hours of service of all stations shall, when required, be subject to the approval of the Minister.

(2) Stations authorized by the Minister to operate "day" or "night" only on specified frequencies or with differences in power or mode of operation between day and night operation shall be so operated in accordance with the schedule of times of sunset and sunrise endorsed on the licence. For the purpose of this regulation "day" is defined as comprising the hours from sunrise to sunset and "night" is defined as comprising the hours from sunset to sunrise.

23. A licensee shall commence construction of the station within three months, and complete and have the same in operation within nine months from the date of the issue of the first licence, otherwise the licence for such station shall be subject to cancellation.

24. No tolls, fees or any other consideration shall be received, levied or collected by the licensee of any station authorized to handle commercial messages for the public until the same shall have been approved by the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada.

25. If and whenever any Department of the Government of Canada shall require the licensee, his or its servants or agents to transmit, by means of the licensed apparatus, any message on His Majesty's Service, such messages shall have priority over all other messages, and the licensee, his or its servants and agents, shall, as soon as reasonably may be, transmit the same, and shall, until transmission thereof, suspend transmission of all other messages. The licensee shall not be entitled to claim any compensation in respect of the suspension of the transmission of such messages.

26. The licensee shall not divulge to any person (other than properly authorized officials of the Government or a competent legal tribunal) or make any use whatever of any message coming to the knowledge of the licensee and not intended for receipt by means of the licensed apparatus, nor shall the licensee divulge to any person other than the addressee or his accredited agent the contents of any message coming to his knowledge intended for receipt by means of the licensed apparatus.

27. A proces verbal of all messages and signals transmitted, giving date, time and nature of such messages and signals shall be kept by the licensee, also such further particulars as the Minister shall from time to time reasonably require. The licensee shall preserve all proces verbaux for such period as is from time to time prescribed by the Minister, and such papers shall be open to the inspection of the Minister or his officers thereto authorized at the office of the licensee at all reasonable times.

28. The Minister may by notice in writing to the licensee revoke the licence issued in respect of any station if in his opinion there has occurred any breach, non-observance or non-performance by or on the part of the licensee, his servants or agents, of any of the terms or conditions contained therein or of these Regulations and thereupon the powers and authority granted in the licence shall be determined and ended.

29. Limited Coast Station Licence.—Limited Coast Station Licences (Form 2056) may be granted with respect to stations in localities not served by a regular Government coast station. Such stations will be allowed to

Radio Act—continued

undertake a limited correspondence with ships at sea determined by the object of such correspondence until such time as a Department of the Government of Canada may provide permanent communication facilities for ships in the same area. They must exchange public messages with such ships, coast or land stations as are designated in the licence, but with no other stations whatsoever.

30. Public Commercial Station Licence.—Public Commercial Station Licences (Form 2046) may be granted to land stations open for public correspondence with certain other land stations designated in the licence. The licensee shall transmit all messages in the order in which they are received.

31. Private Commercial Broadcasting Station Licence.—(1) Private Commercial Broadcasting Station Licences (Form 2076) may be granted by the Minister to land stations to be operated for the broadcasting of news, information, entertainment, or other services.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in Regulation 23, an applicant for a licence for a new Private Commercial Broadcasting Station, or for permission to make any change in an existing Private Commercial Broadcasting Station, shall commence construction or alteration of the station within three months, and complete and have the same in operation within nine months from the date of the first written advice given by the Minister to the applicant that his application has been approved, failing which the authorization shall become void;

Provided, however that the Minister may, at his discretion, and for such time as he may deem necessary, suspend the application of the foregoing paragraph upon being satisfied that failure to implement such authorization is due to lack of available equipment owing to wartime conditions and restrictions.

31A. (1) Private Commercial Broadcasting Station Licences shall be subject to the following conditions respecting ownership and operation:

- (a) The licence shall be conditional upon the licensee being the owner of the station licensed, and upon the ownership of the station licensed not being transferred without the permission of the Minister having been first obtained upon the recommendation of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation;
- (b) Where the licensee is incorporated as a private company the licence shall be conditional upon the ownership or control of any share of the capital stock of the company not being transferred either directly or indirectly without the permission of the Minister having been first obtained, upon the recommendation of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, and upon the control of the station licensed not being transferred in any manner whatsoever without the permission of the Minister having been first obtained, upon the recommendation of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation;
- (c) Where the licensee is a company other than a company incorporated as a private company the licence shall be conditional upon the control of the station licensed not being transferred in any manner whatsoever, to any person without the permission of the Minister having been first obtained upon the recommendation of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation;

Radio Act—continued

- (d) Except with the permission of the Minister given upon the recommendation of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, no person shall be licensed to operate more than one station and no licence shall be issued to or held by a company owned or controlled by a company holding a licence or to a company owning or controlling a company holding a licence;
- (e) The licence shall be conditional upon the station being operated in fact by the licensee in person or by *bona fide* employees of the licensee; provided, however, that this condition may be omitted or rescinded by the Minister acting upon the recommendation of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation;
- (f) The Minister may require periodic or other returns to be made by the licensee of the revenues, profits and expenditures of the station, and any other information required by the Minister for the purpose of this Regulation and to ensure that such station is operated in the national interest and for the benefit of the community in which it is located.

(2) The expression "private company" in this section has the meaning provided by paragraph (j) of Section 3 of The Companies Act, 1934.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS FOR PRIVATE COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATIONS**32. Interpretation:**

- (a) "maximum rated carrier power", means the power determined by the type and number of vacuum tubes used in the last radio stage and by the design of the transmitter. This power is to be distinguished from the operating power and in general is the maximum power at which the transmitter may be operated satisfactorily.
- (b) "high-level modulation" means that the plate circuit of the last radio stage is modulated.
- (c) "low-level modulation" means that a radio stage before the last one is modulated.

EQUIPMENT

33. The transmitter and associated equipment shall be of standard design and shall conform to the best current engineering practice. The transmitter, the location of the transmitter, the location, type, height, painting and lighting of the antenna structure shall conform to the requirements prescribed by the Minister from time to time.

34. The maximum rated carrier power of a transmitter employing high level modulation or grid bias modulation in the last radio stage shall be taken as equal to the total installed tube capacity of the last radio stage as specified by the tube manufacturers. In the case of a transmitter employing low level modulation, the maximum rated carrier power shall be taken as one-fourth of the total tube capacity of the last radio stage.

35. The transmitter shall be equipped with suitable indicating instruments of accepted accuracy to measure the antenna current, the plate voltage and plate current of the last radio stage.

36. The transmitter shall be equipped with an approved apparatus for the continuous visual indication of the percentage modulation of the carrier.

37. The transmitter shall be equipped with an approved automatic means to control and maintain its frequency at the value assigned in the licence, and within the required tolerance limits specified.

Radio Act—continued

38. The station shall be equipped with means for checking the frequency of the emitted wave independent of the automatic frequency control of the transmitter and capable of the same degree of accuracy.

39. The transmitter shall be capable of delivering the authorized power with a modulation of seventy-five per cent or more, without generating more than ten per cent combined audio frequency harmonics.

40. The hum modulation component shall not exceed one per cent of the normal program signal when rectified alternating current is employed as a power source in any part of the transmitter.

41. The licensee shall take all the necessary precautions to ensure that in the construction of the transmitter and in the manner of the installation no live parts are exposed which in the normal operation of the transmitter may constitute a danger to life.

OPERATION

42. The licensee shall operate the station at all times at the power specified in the licence and shall at no time exceed that power.

43. The operating power shall be computed from the plate input power of the last radio stage supplying power to the antenna and shall be determined according to standard practice for the type of emission employed.

44. The station shall not be operated at a power greater than the maximum rated carrier power of the transmitter.

45. The modulation amplitude shall not at any time during the operation of the transmitter exceed 100 per cent of the carrier amplitude.

46. The transmitter and antenna system shall be so designed and operated that no emission shall be radiated which is not essential to the type of communication carried on.

47. The transmitter and antenna system shall be so designed and operated that no harmonic of the carrier frequency shall have an amplitude greater than one millivolt per metre at a distance of one mile from the antenna.

48. The programmes and periods of operation shall conform with the regulations made by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation under the provisions of The Canadian Broadcasting Act, 1936.

49. *Private Commercial Station Licence.*—(1) Private Commercial Station Licences (Form 2057) may be granted for stations to be operated in connection with the private correspondence of the licensee. Such stations will be limited to certain specific services which will be defined in the licence. Such stations shall not exchange messages with stations other than those specified in the licence, and, except in the special case provided for hereunder, no tolls shall be levied or collected on account of any business transacted, or messages sent to or from the station.

(2) In the case of private commercial stations established at points not provided with any other means of rapid communication, such as telegraph or telephone, or in the case of interruption to such service, the Minister may, as the case may be, require or permit the licensed station to accept

Radio Act—continued

messages to and from the public, and communicate with such stations as may be designated. In this event, the licensee shall be entitled to collect tolls for the handling of such messages, the amount of such tolls to be as approved by the Board of Transport Commissioners and as specified in the licence.

(3) The Minister may at his discretion authorize the licensed station to communicate with certain specified ship stations when such ship stations are within certain areas or localities to be specified in the licence. Messages handled with such ships must be limited exclusively to the business of the licensee.

49A. Municipal Police Private Commercial Station Licence.—Municipal Police Private Commercial Station Licences (Form 2057P) may be granted to municipalities for the establishment and operation of police two-way radio-communication systems, each radio system so licensed to comprise one or more stations and to be limited to communications relating to enforcement of Dominion, provincial and municipal laws, and municipal fire service, provided that the Minister may at his discretion authorize communication with such other radio services as may be in the public interest. No tolls shall be levied or collected on account of any business transacted or messages transmitted or received.

50. Experimental Station Licence.—(1) Experimental Station Licences may be granted for stations intended for purely experimental purposes and operated with a view to the advancement of the art of radio, or in connection with the development of commercial equipment or of radiocommunication circuits. Such communications as may be transmitted or received must be confined to the experiments being carried out, and no tolls, fees or other consideration shall be received, levied or collected on account of such communications.

(2) Applicants for such licences must state their technical attainments and the general lines on which they propose to pursue their investigations. It should be observed that the fact that the applicant desires to conduct experiments with his equipment frequently does not justify or require a licence of this class, as most experiments can be conducted within the limitations of an Amateur Experimental Station Licence.

(3) In addition to the requirements prescribed in the regular form of Experimental Station Licence (Form 2049), the following special regulations will apply to all experimental stations.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS FOR EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS

51. Applicants for an Experimental Station Licence must state in their application the approximate frequency or frequencies they desire to use.

52. The station must be worked by a person or persons holding a Canadian Certificate of Proficiency in Radio. The class of such certificate will be specified in the licence and will depend upon the character of the experimental work to be undertaken as well as the frequencies allotted in the licence. Nevertheless, the Minister may at his discretion authorize certain experimental stations, whose operation would in his opinion be unlikely to interfere with other stations or services, to be worked by persons who are not the holders of a Certificate of Proficiency, provided that such

Radio Act—continued

persons are British subjects and capable of demonstrating to a Department Radio Inspector that they are proficient in the operation and maintenance of the equipment at the station on which they are employed.

53. The power input to the antenna or radiating system will normally be limited to five hundred watts. In special cases, where the Minister is satisfied that the use of higher power is essential to the success of the proposed experiments, and that no interference will be caused thereby to other radio services, including broadcast reception, he may, at his discretion, permit the use of power in excess of five hundred watts.

54. A distinctive call signal will be allotted to each station, commencing with the characters VE9, e.g., VE9AA, etc. This signal is to be transmitted at the termination of every transmission.

55. Amateur Experimental Station Licence.—(1) Amateur Experimental Station Licences may be granted for small stations intended for experiments in the development of radio technique or communication to persons whose aim in establishing and working such stations is solely personal and without pecuniary interest.

(2) In addition to the provisions contained in the regular form of Amateur Experimental Station Licence (Form 2058), the following special regulations will apply to all amateur experimental stations.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS FOR AMATEUR EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS

56. The transmitting frequencies or bands of frequencies for Amateur Experimental Stations will be allotted from the bands appropriate for such stations.

57. The power input to the antenna or radiating system shall not exceed five hundred watts.

58. Amateur Experimental Stations must be so operated as not to interfere with the working of any government or commercial coast, land, ship or aircraft station, or with the reception of broadcasting.

59. In the event of interference by an Amateur Experimental Station, the Department will take such steps as it may deem expedient for the prevention of further interference, either by limiting the power or the working hours of the station, or if necessary by suspending its operation pending a satisfactory adjustment of the equipment. In the event of continued interference, the Minister may cancel the licence.

60. (1) The station must be worked by a person holding a Canadian Certificate of Proficiency in Radio of at least amateur grade.

(2) Nevertheless, the Minister may, at his discretion, authorize the station to be worked by a person who is not a holder of a Certificate of Proficiency in Radio, but who, in his opinion, is otherwise qualified and who is not situated at a point convenient to an examination centre, provided the applicant submits an affidavit duly executed to the effect that to the best of his belief he is well versed in the operation and adjustment of amateur radio equipment; that he has a good knowledge of the national and international regulations applicable to the working of stations generally, as well as those relating to amateur stations; and that he is qualified to send and receive in the International Morse Code at a speed of not less than ten words per minute.

Radio Act—continued

61. An Amateur Experimental Station Licence so issued is subject to cancellation in the event of the failure of the licensee to obtain a Certificate of Proficiency when first called upon to take examination for such by a visiting official of the Department.

62. The type or types of emission which may be employed on the various frequencies or bands of frequencies will be specified in the licence, and shall be so regulated and controlled as to ensure compliance with the requirements of Regulation 58.

63. A distinctive call signal will be allotted to each station, commencing with the characters VE followed by a figure and two or more letters, e.g., VE3AA, etc., which signal must be transmitted at the termination of every transmission.

64. The working of Amateur Experimental Stations is limited to point-to-point communication with other stations similarly licensed, either by voice or in the International Morse Code. The transmission of commercial messages, or those having a commercial significance, which would ordinarily be sent over existing telecommunication facilities available to the public is strictly forbidden. Broadcasting is not permitted under this class of licence.

65. No tolls, fees or other consideration shall be received, levied or collected by the licensee on account of any service performed by the licensed station.

66. *Private Receiving Station Licence.*—(1) Private receiving station licences may be granted for stations established or to be established for reception only of broadcasting at places served by an electric distribution system or in automobiles.

Special Private Receiving Station Licence.—(2) Special private receiving station licences may be granted for stations established or to be established for reception only of broadcasting at places not served by an electric distribution system.

- (3) (a) One licence shall cover all or any radio receiving sets installed in the same residence; provided that a separate licence shall be required in respect of a receiving set or sets installed in each tenement, apartment or flat in separate occupation; and provided further that a separate licence shall be required to cover a receiving set or sets installed in any room or portion of a dwelling, hotel, house or other building sublet or occupied under a separate tenancy.
- (b) No radio receiving set shall be operated so as to emit any radiation which interferes with reception by other radio receiving sets.
- (c) Licences for private receiving stations shall be kept available on the station for inspection by any duly authorized officer of the Department of Transport.
- (d) Vendors of radio receiving sets shall, at the end of each month, send to the Controller of Radio, Department of Transport, Ottawa, a statement indicating the name and address of every purchaser of a radio receiving set, during the said month, and the date of such transaction.
- (e) No person shall repair or maintain a radio receiving set until the owner thereof produces to such person his licence to operate such set.

Radio Act—continued

- (f) Every manufacturer of radio apparatus shall affix in a prominent place on every radio receiving set before it leaves his factory a notice in the following form:

Warning.—Any person installing or operating this receiving set without first having obtained a licence from the Minister of Transport of Canada is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars, and the said receiving set may be forfeited to His Majesty by order of the Minister, for such disposition as the Minister may direct.

Eleemosynary or Educational Receiving Station Licence.—(4) Special licences for eleemosynary or educational purposes may be granted for private receiving stations to any blind person upon satisfactory evidence being given that such person is blind, or to any hospital, sanitarium or other charitable institution owning or operating a private receiving station for the gratuitous entertainment of patients or inmates, or to any patient or inmate of such institution upon satisfactory evidence being given that such person is wholly dependent upon charity, or to any school receiving a federal or provincial Government grant owning or operating a private receiving station for educational purposes.

(5) Special licences may be granted for private receiving stations employing a receiver of simple design consisting solely of tuned circuits and a crystal rectifier without vacuum tube circuits.

(6) Special licences may be granted to all persons whose names appear on the diplomatic list of the Department of External Affairs and consuls general of career as listed in the Annual Report of the Department of External Affairs owning or operating a private receiving station.

67. Technical or Training School Station Licence.—(1) Technical or training School Station Licences (Form 2074) may be granted to stations intended for educational purposes.

(2) Except in special circumstances, and unless otherwise authorized in the licence, the use of an artificial or "dummy" antenna system only is permitted.

68. Aircraft Station Licence.—Aircraft Station Licences (Form 2019) may be granted for radio stations established in aircraft registered in Canada.

69. Commercial Receiving Station Licence.—(1) Commercial Receiving Station Licences (Form 2141) may be granted for stations situated at points on land and intended for commercial reception only. Such licences may be granted also in respect of aircraft or other mobile units, except ships, which are equipped for reception only.

(2) If not the holders of Certificates of Proficiency in Radio, the operators must be British subjects approved by the Minister and competent to operate the station in an efficient manner.

Special Commercial Receiving Station Licence.—(3) Special licences for inductive interference investigation purposes may be granted to public utilities companies, power companies and manufacturers of electrical apparatus for stations operated for the sole purpose of investigating inductive interference from electrical lines and apparatus owned and operated by them.

Radio Act—continued

70. Secrecy of Messages.—(1) No message shall be delivered, or its contents divulged, to any person except the addressee, his or her accredited agent, or such properly authorized persons as are essential for the forwarding of such message to its destination.

(2) Any person who makes any use of any message or the contents thereof which has been delivered or divulged to him or her in violation of this Regulation shall be liable on summary conviction to the penalty prescribed for the violation of these Regulations.

71. Superfluous Signals.—The transmission of superfluous signals by any radio station is absolutely prohibited; trials and tests are forbidden except under such circumstances as preclude the possibility of interference with other stations.

72. Profane Language.—No person shall transmit or make a signal containing profane words or language.

OPERATORS

73. Operators.—The apparatus of all radio stations must be worked only by operators holding regular Canadian Certificates of Proficiency in Radio, unless otherwise provided under these Regulations.

74. British Subjects.—All operators must be British subjects, and the different classes of stations must be worked by operators holding Canadian Certificates of Proficiency in Radio of a class not inferior to those prescribed for the respective classes of stations.

75. Coast Stations.—All coast stations open for public correspondence and maintaining a continuous watch shall carry at least three certificated operators. The officer in charge of a coast station shall hold a Canadian First Class Radiotelegraph Operator's Certificate, and the other operators certificates of a class not inferior to a Second Class Radiotelegraph Operator's Certificate. All other coast stations shall carry such operators holding such certificates as are specified in the licence issued for the station.

76. The number and class of operators to be carried on land and mobile stations shall be as specified in the respective station licences.

CERTIFICATES OF PROFICIENCY

77. The following Certificates of Proficiency in Radio are issued by the Department:—

- (1) First Class Radiotelegraph Operator's Certificate.
- (2) Second Class Radiotelegraph Operator's Certificate.
- (3) Radiotelegraph Operator's Land Station Certificate.
- (4) Radiotelegraph Watcher's Certificate.
- (5) Radiotelephone Operator's General Certificate.
- (6) Radiotelephone Operator's Restricted Certificate.
- (7) Emergency Radio Certificate.
- (8) Experimental Radio Certificate.
- (9) Amateur Radio Certificate.

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EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATES OF PROFICIENCY IN RADIO

78. Application.—(1) Applications for permission to attend examination for any Certificate of Proficiency in Radio, except Amateur, must be made to the Controller of Radio, Department of Transport, Ottawa, on appropriate forms, which will be provided upon request to the Department.

(2) The date and place of examination will be notified to eligible candidates as soon as possible after receipt of the application.

(3) Applications for permission to attend examination for an Amateur Radio Certificate should be made to the nearest Departmental Radio Inspector.

79. Persons Eligible to Attend Examination.—(1) No person shall be permitted to attend examination for any class of Certificate of Proficiency in Radio unless

(a) such person is a natural born British subject and the child of a parent who is, or was at the time of his death, a British subject; or

(b) such person is a British subject by naturalization or by birth and whose application has been approved by the Minister.

(2) Candidates for examination for any class of Certificate of Proficiency, except Amateur, shall be not less than 18 years of age; provided that the Minister may permit any person under 18 but not less than 17 years of age to attend examination if the Minister considers such person to be otherwise qualified to be a candidate.

(3) The hearing of candidates for commercial examinations must not be less than 75 per cent of normal, as measured on the Department's standard audiometer.

80. First Class Radiotelegraph Operator's Certificate.—(1) The holder of a First Class Radiotelegraph Operator's Certificate is qualified to act as a radiotelegraph or radiotelephone operator on any class of station, or in charge of a coast, land, ship or aircraft station of any class or category.

(2) To be eligible for examination for a First Class Radiotelegraph Operator's Certificate, a candidate must have had at least one year's experience as a radiotelegraph operator on board a ship or on a coast station.

(3) Candidates will be required:

(a) To send on an ordinary radiotelegraph key for five consecutive minutes in the International Morse Code at a speed of not less than 25 words a minute, plain language, and at not less than 20 words a minute, code groups (mixed letters, figures and signs of punctuation). The accuracy of signalling, the correct formation of the characters, and the correctness of spacing will be taken into account.

(b) To receive and write legibly for not less than five consecutive minutes at a speed of not less than 25 words a minute, plain language, and at not less than 20 words a minute, code groups (mixed letters, figures and signs of punctuation), from International Morse signals received on a double headgear telephone receiver as ordinarily used for radiotelegraph reception.

(c) To enunciate clearly and transcribe correctly messages by telephone.

Radio Act—continued

- (d) To answer, in a written examination, questions on:
- (i) General principles of electricity.
 - (ii) Theory, adjustment, operation and maintenance of modern radiotelegraph and radiotelephone apparatus including D.F. and auto alarm devices.
 - (iii) Theory, adjustment, operation and maintenance of the accessory apparatus such as motor generator sets, storage batteries, etc.
 - (iv) The international regulations applying to the exchange of radio communications; the counting and computation of tolls on radio and domestic (Canadian landline practice) traffic; that part of the Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea which relates to radiotelegraphy; the general geography of the world, especially the principal navigation routes and the more important telecommunication routes.
 - (v) The radio laws and regulations of Canada.
- (e) To complete circuit diagrams of standard commercial installations ordinarily fitted in Canadian ships or stations, including main transmitter of not less than 500 watts input, with telephone attachment, emergency transmitter, receiver, direction finder, and auto alarm equipment.
- (f) In a *viva voce* and practical examination,
- (i) To connect up the apparatus.
 - (ii) To name the most common faults which may occur in the installation during normal operation and, with the equipment immediately available, the methods used to remedy such faults.
 - (iii) To trace and remedy several faults on the apparatus on which the examination is being taken.
 - (iv) To adjust the apparatus after it has been placed out of commission.
 - (v) To use direction finding apparatus to obtain bearings.

81. Second Class Radiotelegraph Operator's Certificate.—(1) The holder of a Second Class Radiotelegraph Operator's Certificate is qualified to act as a radiotelegraph or radiotelephone operator on any class of station, or as an operator on or in charge of an aircraft station, or in charge of a ship station of the third category.

(2) After the holder has completed six months' service on coast or ship stations in the International Maritime Mobile Service he is, in addition, qualified to act as an operator in charge of a ship station of the second category.

(3) Candidates for examination for a Second Class Radiotelegraph Operator's Certificate will be required:

- (a) To send on an ordinary radiotelegraph key for five consecutive minutes in the International Morse Code at a speed of not less than 20 words a minute plain language and at not less than 16 words a minute, code groups (mixed letters, figures and signs of punctuation).

Radio Act—continued

- (b) To receive and write legibly for not less than five consecutive minutes at a speed of not less than 20 words a minute plain language and at not less than 16 words a minute, code groups (mixed letters, figures and signs of punctuation) from International Morse Signals received on a double headgear telephone receiver as ordinarily used for radiotelegraph reception.
- (c) To enunciate clearly and transcribe correctly messages by telephone.
- (d) To answer, in a written examination, questions on:
 - (i) Elementary principles of electricity.
 - (ii) Elementary theory, adjustment, operation and maintenance of modern radiotelegraph and radiotelephone apparatus, including direction finding and auto alarm devices.
 - (iii) Elementary theory, adjustment, operation and maintenance of the accessory apparatus such as motor generator sets, storage batteries, etc.
 - (iv) The International regulations applying to the exchange of radiocommunications; the counting and computation of tolls on radio and domestic (Canadian landline practice) traffic; that part of the Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea which relates to radiotelegraphy; the general geography of the world, especially the principal navigation routes and the more important telecommunication routes.
 - (v) The radio laws and regulations of Canada.
- (e) To complete diagrams of connections of an installation as ordinarily fitted on Canadian ships, including main transmitter of not less than 100 watts input, emergency transmitter, receiver, direction finder and auto alarm equipment.
- (f) In a *viva voce* and practical examination,
 - (i) To connect up the apparatus.
 - (ii) To name the most common faults which may occur in the installation during a voyage and with the means available on board, the methods used to remedy them.
 - (iii) To trace and remedy several such faults on the apparatus on which the examination is being taken.
 - (iv) To adjust the apparatus after it has been placed out of commission.
 - (v) To use direction finding apparatus to obtain bearings.

82. Radiotelegraph Operator's Land Station Certificate.—(1) The holder of a Radiotelegraph Operator's Land Station Certificate is qualified to act as an operator on any land station fitted for radiotelegraphy and radiotelephony other than a coast station.

(2) Candidates for examination will be required:

- (a) To send in the International Morse Code on an ordinary radiotelegraph key for five consecutive minutes plain language, at a speed of not less than 20 words a minute, five letters or figures counting as one word.
- (b) To send in the American Morse Code on an ordinary land wire telegraph key for five consecutive minutes plain language at a speed of not less than 15 words a minute, five letters or figures counting as one word.

Radio Act—continued

- (c) To receive and write legibly for five consecutive minutes plain language at a speed of not less than 20 words a minute, five letters or figures counting as one word, from International Morse Code signals on a double headgear telephone receiver as ordinarily used for radiotelegraph reception.
- (d) To receive and write legibly for five consecutive minutes plain language at a speed of not less than 15 words a minute, five letters or figures counting as one word, from American Morse signals on an ordinary land wire telegraph sounder.
- (e) To enunciate clearly and transcribe correctly messages by telephone.
- (f) To answer in a written examination questions on—
 - (i) General principles of electricity.
 - (ii) Theory, adjustment, operation and maintenance of modern radiotelegraph and radiotelephone apparatus of not less than 50 watts.
 - (iii) Theory, adjustment, operation and maintenance of the accessory apparatus, such as motors, generators, storage batteries, etc.
- (g) To draw a schematic diagram of a standard commercial radiotelegraph and radiotelephone transmitter of not less than 50 watts.
- (h) To draw a schematic diagram of a standard commercial tube receiver.
- (i) To answer in a written examination questions on—
 - (i) National and International Regulations governing radiotelegraph and radiotelephone communications generally.
 - (ii) The counting and computation of tolls on domestic landline messages.
- (j) In a *viva voce* and practical examination,
 - (i) To connect up radiotelegraph and radiotelephone equipment.
 - (ii) To name the most common faults which may occur in the equipment and the methods used to remedy them.

83. Radiotelegraph Watcher's Certificate.—(1) The holder of a Radiotelegraph Watcher's Certificate is qualified to act as a receiving (listening only) operator on a ship carrying at least one operator holding a First or Second Class Radiotelegraph Operator's Certificate.

(2) The examination for a Radiotelegraph Watcher's Certificate will be practical and *viva voce*, and the candidate will be required:

- (a) To receive and write legibly for five consecutive minutes code groups (mixed letters, figures and signs of punctuation) at a speed of 10 groups a minute from International Morse Signals on a double headgear telephone receiver as ordinarily used for radiotelegraph reception.
- (b) To receive and understand the alarm, distress, safety and urgency signals when these signals occur among a series of other signals.
- (c) To regulate the receiver used in a ship's radiotelegraph installation.

84. Radiotelephone Operator's General Certificate.—(1) The holder of a Radiotelephone Operator's General Certificate is qualified to act as an operator on any aircraft, ship or land station fitted with radiotelephone equipment only.

Radio Act—continued

(2) The examination for a Radiotelephone Operator's General Certificate will be *viva voce* and practical, and the candidate will be required:

- (a) To possess a good practical knowledge of radiotelephony and the operation and adjustment of radiotelephone equipment of not less than 50 watts.
- (b) To possess a good general knowledge of the regulations applying to the exchange of radiotelephone communications and of that part of the Radiocommunication Regulations relating to interference and to the distress, urgency and safety services of the radiotelephone service.
- (c) To enunciate clearly and transcribe correctly messages by telephone.

85. Radiotelephone Operator's Restricted Certificate.—(1) The holder of a Radiotelephone Operator's Restricted Certificate is qualified to act as an operator on any aircraft or ship station fitted with radiotelephone equipment only, transmitting on a fixed frequency and not open to public correspondence.

(2) The examination for a Radiotelephone Operator's Restricted Certificate will be *viva voce* and practical, and the candidate will be required:

- (a) To adjust a radio receiving set to different frequencies.
- (b) To possess a good general knowledge of the regulations applying to the exchange of radiotelephone communications and of that part of the Radiocommunication Regulations relating to interference and to the distress urgency and safety services of the radiotelephone service.
- (c) To enunciate clearly and transcribe correctly messages by telephone.

86. Emergency Radio Certificate.—(1) In an emergency when a certificated operator is not available and when it is impossible for a person well versed in radio practice to attend a regular examination, the Minister may hold an emergency examination and shall have power to issue Emergency Radio Certificates of a grade not higher than a Second Class Radiotelegraph Operator's Certificate.

(2) Any person holding an Emergency Radio Certificate must attend examination for a regular Certificate of Proficiency in Radio at the first opportunity and the said Emergency Certificate shall expire and cease to be of effect on the day on which the result of such regular examination is published, or in any case not later than six months from the date of issue.

87. Experimental Radio Certificate.—(1) An Experimental Radio Certificate will authorize the holder to operate the radiotelegraph or radiotelephone apparatus on an experimental station.

(2) Candidates for an Experimental Radio Certificate will be required:

- (a) To send in the International Morse Code on an ordinary radiotelegraph key for five consecutive minutes plain language at a speed of not less than 15 words a minute.
- (b) To receive and write legibly for five consecutive minutes plain language at a speed of not less than 15 words a minute from International Morse Code signals on a double headgear telephone receiver as ordinarily used for radiotelegraph reception.

Radio Act—continued

- (c) to enunciate clearly and transcribe correctly messages by telephone.
- (d) To answer in a written examination questions on:
 - (i) General principles of electricity.
 - (ii) Theory, adjustment, operation and maintenance of radio-telegraph and radiotelephone apparatus and accessories.

88. Amateur Radio Certificate.—(1) An Amateur Radio Certificate will authorize the holder to operate the apparatus installed in an amateur experimental station.

(2) Candidates for an Amateur Radio Certificate will be examined in the adjustment and operation of the equipment they propose to operate and will be required to have a satisfactory knowledge of the Canadian regulations governing the establishment and working of amateur experimental stations and of those annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention for the time being in force, applicable to the working of stations generally, as well as of those relating to amateur experimental stations.

(3) This examination will be practical and *viva voce* and candidates will be required to send and receive in the International Morse Code at a speed of not less than 10 words a minute. They will also be required to demonstrate their knowledge of the adjustment of the equipment with a view to the prevention of interference with other radio services, including the reception of broadcasting and of the proper maintenance of a transmitter within the bands of frequencies assigned for the use of amateur experimental stations.

EXAMINATIONS GENERALLY

89. Places at Which Examination Will be Held.—Examinations will, by arrangement with the Controller of Radio, be conducted at the offices of the Radio Division, Department of Transport, at Ottawa or at certain permanent inspection offices throughout the Dominion, or at any technical or training school at which suitable apparatus is provided for the purpose. The Certificates of Proficiency will indicate the qualifications of the holders.

90. Failure to Pass.—In case of failure a candidate will not ordinarily be re-examined until after the lapse of three months. An additional fee will be payable in respect of the further examination.

91. Suspension of Certificate.—Should it be proved to the satisfaction of the Minister that the holder of a Certificate of Proficiency has wilfully or negligently failed to comply with the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention and Regulations in effect, or of these Regulations, or of any other regulations which may be issued from time to time for his guidance, or in case of misconduct, the certificate may, at the discretion of the Minister, be withdrawn for suspension or cancellation.

INSPECTION OF STATIONS

92. Inspection.—Any duly authorized officer of the Department may, from time to time, and at all reasonable times, inspect any radio station or private receiving station, within the jurisdiction of Canada, any apparatus fixed or in use in such station, for the purpose of sending or receiving by radio, and all other telegraphic instruments and apparatus fixed or being in

Radio Act—concluded

such station, also the working and use of such apparatus and telegraphic instruments, and all books and papers used in connection with the operation of such station. His credentials will be in the form of a card of authority bearing his photograph and the signature of the Deputy Minister of Transport.

PENALTY

93. Any person who violates any of the provisions of these Regulations shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars and costs or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

LIONEL CHEVRIER,

5th October, 1949.

Minister of Transport.

RAILWAY ACT. (R.S.C., 1927, c. 170)

See also GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS ACT; TRANSPORT COMMISSIONERS, BOARD OF.

Orders and regulations have been made from time to time under this statute by the Board of Transport Commissioners (formerly the Board of Railway Commissioners). The orders and rulings of the Board, which by statute is a court of record, have been excluded from this Consolidation by section 9 (b) of The Statutory Orders and Regulations Order, 1949. Copies of orders and rulings of the Board may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Transport Commissioners, Ottawa.

RAILWAY BELT ACT. (R.S.C., 1927, c. 116)

No statutory orders or regulations under this statute were in effect on December 31, 1949.

RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS, BOARD OF

See TRANSPORT COMMISSIONERS, BOARD OF

**RAPSEED AND SUNFLOWER SEED, REGULATIONS
RESPECTING**

See WHEAT AND GRAIN (Canadian Wheat Board Act).

RECLAMATION ACT. (R.S.C., 1927, c. 175)

No statutory orders or regulations under this statute were in effect on December 31, 1949.

RECORD OF PERFORMANCE POLICY—ENTRY FEES

See LIVE STOCK AND LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS ACT.

REHABILITATION

See VETERANS (Veterans Rehabilitation Act).

REINSTATEMENT IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT ACT, 1946.
(1946, c. 63)

No statutory orders or regulations have been made under this statute.

RETURNED SOLDIERS' INSURANCE ACT. (1920, c. 54)

See also VETERANS INSURANCE ACT.

Returned Soldiers' Insurance Regulations

P.C. 5233

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

FRIDAY, the 14th day of October, 1949.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Veterans Affairs and pursuant to section seventeen of The Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act, Chapter 54 of the Statutes of Canada, 1920, is pleased to order as follows:

1. The Returned Soldiers' Insurance Regulations established by Order in Council P.C. 5330 of 30th December 1947, as amended, are hereby revoked; and

2. The annexed regulations entitled "The Returned Soldiers' Insurance Regulations" are hereby made and established in substitution for the regulations hereby revoked.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

THE RETURNED SOLDIERS' INSURANCE REGULATIONS

1. These Regulations may be cited as "The Returned Soldiers Insurance Regulations."

2. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires,—

- (a) "Act" means The Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act;
- (b) "Minister" means the Minister of Veterans Affairs;
- (c) "Board" means the Canadian Pension Commission effective October 1, 1933, and also the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada existing prior to that date;
- (d) "policy" means a contract of insurance entered into by the Minister under the provisions of the said Act;

Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act—continued

- (e) "insured" means a person to whom a policy has been issued;
- (f) "reserve" means the net premium value of the policy on the basis of the British Offices Life Tables 1893 Om (5) with interest at four per cent per annum;
- (g) "net single premium" means the net single premium computed on the same basis; and

any term or expression which is defined in the Act shall have the same meaning in these Regulations.

3. The policy shall be signed by, or bear the facsimile or lithographed signature of, the Minister and countersigned by a Commissioner of the Board.

4. All payments under the policy shall be payable in the City of Ottawa in the Province of Ontario.

5. A grace of one month shall be allowed for the payment of any premium other than the first, due under the policy, without interest, during which period the policy shall continue to be in force, but, if a claim occurs during the days of grace and before the payment of the premium due, the amount of the said premium shall be deducted in the payment of the claim. The due date for all premiums shall be the first day of the month.

6. If the insured fails to pay within the days of grace any premium due under the policy, the insured shall, by applying therefor in writing within three months from the date on which the said premium fell due, be entitled to a paid-up insurance for a reduced amount. In the case of a policy with premiums payable for ten, fifteen or twenty years, the amount of such paid-up insurance shall be the proportion of the original amount of insurance which the number of premiums paid is of the total number of premiums originally payable, and, in the case of all other policies, such an amount as the reserve on the policy at the said date will provide when applied as a net single premium at the attained age of the insured. Such paid-up insurance shall be payable on the same conditions as the original insurance, except that (a) if it is \$1,000 or less, the entire amount of the paid-up insurance may be paid in one sum on the death of the insured, and that (b) when the amount remaining to purchase an annuity is less than \$500 then such payments of annuity shall be paid in any sum at the discretion of the Board, provided that the annual payment is not greater than the annuity payment on an annuity purchasable by \$500 in the class of annuity as chosen by the insured.

7. If, while the policy is in force or within three months of the falling due of any unpaid premium under the policy, written application is made to the Board by the insured and by the beneficiary or beneficiaries mentioned in the policy, or the survivor or survivors thereof, for the payment of a cash surrender value, the Board may in its discretion pay to the insured, upon surrender and discharge of the policy, the reserve on the paid-up insurance to which the insured would have been entitled under the provisions of the next preceding regulation.

8. If the insured fails to pay within the days of grace any premiums due under the policy, the policy shall, unless paid-up insurance or a cash surrender value has been applied for as hereinbefore provided, be automatically continued in force for the full amount thereof for such an extension period, disregarding fractional parts of a month, as the cash surrender value at the

Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act—continued

date on which the said premium fell due will provide when applied as a net single premium at the attained age of the insured, but if the insured dies before the expiration of three years from the said date the unpaid premiums falling due under the policy before the death of the insured shall be deducted from the amount payable under the policy.

9. If the insured makes application for the payment of the disability benefit provided for by subsection five of section three of the Act, he shall present himself for examination to a physician named for that purpose by the Board. The physician's report on such examination shall be forwarded by the physician to the Board and if the physician is satisfied that the insured is totally disabled and incapable of pursuing continuously any substantially gainful occupation, and that it is unlikely that he will at any time recover in whole or in part from such disability and incapacity, he shall so certify. If the physician does not so certify, or if his certificate is qualified, or if from a consideration of his report the Board considers it desirable so to do, the report may at the request of the insured be submitted by the Board to a medical referee in the City of Ottawa, to be named for that purpose by the Board, and the decision of the said referee shall be final. The fees of the physician shall be paid by the insured.

10. Notwithstanding that proof of total and permanent disability may have been accepted by the Board, the insured shall at any time at the request of the Board furnish satisfactory evidence of the continuance of such disability and on his failing so to do the payment of the instalments of disability benefit shall cease and premiums thereafter falling due shall be payable by the insured.

11. If the disability occurs after paid-up insurance has been applied for, the instalments of disability benefit shall be reduced in the same proportion as the death benefit.

12. If the disability occurs during the automatic extension period and one or more instalment payments are made on account of such disability, and

- (a) if the insured dies before the end of the extension period, the death benefit payable shall be reduced by the total amount paid as disability benefit;
- (b) if the insured recovers or fails to furnish proof of continued disability when requested by the Board so to do during the extension period, the instalments of disability benefit shall cease and the insurance shall continue until the end of the extension period for the reduced amount as aforesaid;
- (c) if the insured dies, or recovers, or fails to furnish proof of continued disability when requested by the Board so to do, after the end of the extension period all payments and all rights and claims under the policy shall cease.

13. If the disability is caused by the mental derangement of the insured, the disability benefit may be paid to such person or persons on his behalf as the Board may deem fit.

14. If the policy lapses for non-payment of premiums and has not been surrendered for paid-up insurance or cash surrender value, or if the automatic extension period herein provided for has not expired, the insured may with the consent of the Board, and after such medical examination and

Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act—continued

other evidence of insurability as the Board may deem necessary, reinstate the policy at any time within five years from date of lapse by payment of the arrears of premiums with interest thereon at six per cent per annum compounded annually.

15. The age of the insured at his birthday nearest to the date of the policy shall be taken as his age for the purpose of determining the premium payable under the policy.

16. Proof of age of the insured shall be furnished before any payment of the insurance money is made. If proof is furnished during the lifetime of the insured, the age may be admitted by endorsement on the policy signed by the persons authorized by the regulations to sign the policy. If the age has been understated in the policy, the amount payable thereunder shall be the amount which the premium payable would have provided at the correct age and any cash surrender value or paid-up insurance granted under the policy shall be reduced in the same proportion. If the age has been overstated, the excess premiums paid will be refunded.

17. The amount of deduction from the insurance money authorized by section ten of the said Act on account of pensions payable to persons eligible to be beneficiaries under the policy shall be computed on the bases of the British Offices Life Annuity Tables, 1893 (ultimate) male or female according to the sex of the pensioner supplemented at the earlier ages by such tables of mortality as may be deemed appropriate by the Board and a rate of interest of four per cent per annum and in the case of a pension to a spinster or widow such table showing the probabilities of marriage or remarriage as the Board may deem fit.

18. The insurance money payable under the policy shall be dealt with by the insured only to the extent authorized by the Act, and any attempted dealing by pledge, assignment or otherwise, not so authorized shall be null and void.

19. The annual payments under the several forms of annuities by which payment of the insurance money is authorized by section three of the Act shall be those shown in Tables A and B included in the form of policy issued under the Act.

20. Subject to the provision for mis-statement of age the policy shall be incontestable after one year from the date it takes effect, except for fraud and non-payment of premiums, and is free of all restrictions as to travel, residence and occupation including military, naval, and air service.

21. The policy shall include the endorsements thereon and the application therefor and shall be subject to the provisions of the Act and any amendment thereto, and regulations made thereunder. All statements made by the insured in his application for the policy shall in the absence of fraud be deemed representations and not warranties.

22. The mode of proving the age, identity and existence or death of persons, of paying money in connection with the policy and the accounts to be kept and the regulations for their management shall be such as the Board may deem proper.

23. Premiums under the policy may be paid monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually in advance. The quarterly, semi-annual and annual premiums shall be three, six, and twelve times the monthly premium,

Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act—concluded

respectively, but if a claim arises under the policy during the currency of any period for which the premium has been paid there shall be refunded in the settlement of the claim a proportion of the premium paid for the said period corresponding to the unexpired portion of the said period dating from the end of the calendar month in which the claim arises.

24. When an applicant for insurance is a married man living apart from his wife and has no child or children dependent upon him the Board may, in its discretion, permit the applicant to designate his parents or other persons mentioned in section four of the Act as beneficiary of such insurance upon the production of evidence satisfactory to the Board of the unworthiness of the wife of the insured to become the beneficiary.

25. The following classes of persons are hereby determined, pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (i) of section seventeen of the Act, to be classes of persons other than those mentioned in section four of the Act to whom payments may be paid: foster-parents, adopted children (whether legally adopted or not), uncles, aunts, nephews, nieces and first cousins of the insured; provided that any such foster-parent, adopted child, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece or first cousin is designated by the insured in his Will, and that the insured designating any such person is unmarried or a widower without children at the time of his death; and every such person when so designated is hereby declared to be entitled to become a beneficiary under the contract.

26. Interest shall be allowed at the rate of four per cent per annum upon the balances from time to time remaining of moneys received under the provisions of the Act; provided that no interest shall be payable on unclaimed amounts of insurance.

27. Should the insured during the continuance of his contract desire to name as beneficiary thereunder any person not theretofore named as a beneficiary, he may with the approval of the Board name such person as a beneficiary in addition to the person or persons theretofore named as beneficiaries provided that the person so named is eligible under the provisions of the Act, any amendments thereto and regulations made thereunder, to be a beneficiary.

28. Where the beneficiary dies after any payments of the insurance have been made and where there are remaining unpaid balances of insurance, such unpaid balances shall become payable equally among the surviving children of the insured. Where there are no surviving children of the insured and providing there are beneficiaries surviving in the classes named in section four of the Act, the remaining unpaid balances of insurance shall be payable to the estate of the insured.

29. When the insured has been granted the disability benefit provided for by subsection five of section three of the said Act and during the continuance of such disability benefit the insured applies for a cash surrender value, the Board may in its discretion pay to the insured, upon surrender and discharge of the policy, the cash surrender value authorized by regulation 7 of these Regulations reduced in the same proportion as the amount payable on death has been reduced by reason of the payment of disability benefit under the provisions of subsection five of section three of the Act and regulations 9 and 13 of these Regulations.

REVENUE

See CUSTOMS ACT; CUSTOMS TARIFF; DOMINION SUCCESSION DUTY ACT;
EXCESS PROFITS TAX ACT; EXCISE ACT; EXCISE TAX ACT; INCOME
TAX ACT; INCOME WAR TAX ACT

RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS

See MILITIA ACT (Regulations governing military rifle associations.)

ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE ACT. (1940, c. 15)

See also MILITIA ACT; ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE ACT (Canadian Services College).

NOTE.—Orders, rules and regulations for the government or administration of the Royal Canadian Air Force that are restricted in their effect to members of or persons attached to the Air Force have been excluded from this Consolidation by section 9 (b) of The Statutory Orders and Regulations Order, 1949.

Financial Benefits—Royal Canadian Air Cadet Squadrons—Civilian instructors and air cadets

P.C. 6494

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

THURSDAY, the 29th day of December, 1949.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of National Defence and pursuant to The Royal Canadian Air Force Act, Chapter 15 of the Statutes of Canada, 1940, is pleased to order as follows:

1. Order in Council P.C. 138/4111 of 11th October, 1947, is hereby amended by deleting therefrom the regulations entitled "Financial Benefits—Royal Canadian Air Cadets Squadrons—Civilian Instructors and Air Cadets".

2. The annexed regulations entitled "Financial Benefits—Royal Canadian Air Cadet Squadrons—Civilian Instructors and Air Cadets" are hereby made and established in substitution for the said regulations.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Royal Canadian Air Force Act—continued

FINANCIAL BENEFITS—ROYAL CANADIAN AIR CADET SQUADRONS—CIVILIAN INSTRUCTORS AND AIR CADETS

In respect of Royal Canadian Air Cadet Squadrons authorized by the Minister in accordance with the Royal Canadian Air Force Act, the following regulations shall apply:

REGULATIONS

1. *Definitions*—In these Regulations, unless the contrary intention appears:

- (a) “civilian instructor” means an individual who does not hold a commission in the RCAF (Air Cadets) and who is appointed as an instructor to a Royal Canadian Air Cadet Squadron;
- (b) “air cadet” means a boy who has voluntarily enrolled in a Royal Canadian Air Cadet Squadron.

2. *Entitlement—Civilian Instructors*—(1) Unless the contrary intention appears, a civilian instructor shall, for each day of duty, be entitled to pay and allowances and other benefits at the rates and under the conditions prescribed for an officer of the RCAF (Air Cadets) in Part VI of Pay and Allowance Regulations for the Royal Canadian Air Force, 1946: Provided that an instructor who fails within one year of the date of his appointment to attain the qualifications prescribed by the Chief of the Air Staff shall, if an extension of the period in which he may qualify is granted by the Chief of the Air Staff, be entitled to pay at a rate not in excess of 75 per cent of the prescribed rate, and provided further that on the expiration of such extended period, entitlement to pay and allowances shall cease.

(2) For the purpose of determining the rates and conditions under which the entitlement in (1) of this paragraph is payable, a civilian instructor shall be deemed to hold rank in accordance with the table to this paragraph.

TABLE TO PARAGRAPH 2

LENGTH OF SERVICE	RANK
Less than 3 completed years of service from date of appointment	Pilot Officer
Three completed years of service or more from date of appointment ..	Flying Officer

3. *Unallotted*

4. *Entitlement—Air Cadets*—Unless the contrary intention appears, an air cadet shall be entitled to all the benefits, other than pay and allowances, prescribed for an airman of the RCAF (Auxiliary) in Part III of Pay and Allowance Regulations for the Royal Canadian Air Force, 1946.

5. *Unallotted*

Royal Canadian Air Force Act—concluded

6. *Employment of Civilian Medical Practitioners*—When the services of a medical officer are not available, a civilian medical practitioner may be employed in accordance with the terms prescribed from time to time by Order in Council in respect of a civilian medical practitioner who renders service to the Royal Canadian Air Force (Regular).

7. *Employment of Civilian Clergymen*—Where the services of a chaplain are not available, a civilian clergyman may be employed for a period of duty at the camp or place established for full-time courses at the rates and under the conditions prescribed in paragraph 404 (1) (b) of Pay and Allowance Regulations for the Royal Canadian Air Force, 1946.

8. and 9. *Unallotted*

10. *Prizes for Efficiency—Air Cadets*—(1) Subject to (2) of this paragraph, scholarships shall be awarded to graduate air cadets to defray the cost of such flying training course as may be authorized by the Chief of the Air Staff: Provided that such cost shall not include transportation, accommodation or charges other than charges for tuition in the air and on the ground.

(2) The number of scholarships awarded under (1) of this paragraph and the cost of each course shall be governed by the amount provided for such scholarships in the annual estimates.

11.-19. *Unallotted*

20. *Grants to Bands*—A Royal Canadian Air Cadet Squadron having an authorized band may receive an annual grant in the amount of \$3 per instrument towards the cost of maintenance of the band: Provided that the maximum number of instruments in any band for which this grant may be paid shall not exceed twenty-seven.

21. *Contingency Allowance*—For the purpose of promoting the efficiency of a Royal Canadian Air Cadet Squadron, an annual allowance not exceeding \$1, in respect of each enrolled cadet present on parade at the annual inspection and each cadet absent from inspection parade by reason of sickness or other unavoidable cause, shall be paid to the school board or other body or person sponsoring the squadron; Provided that:

- (a) the annual amount payable shall be as determined by the Chief of the Air Staff, having regard to the efficiency of the squadron as certified by the air or other officer commanding;
- (b) the annual amount payable shall be abated by any amount required to make good deficiencies in, and damage to, arms and equipment, as the Minister may direct.

ROYAL CANADIAN MINT

See CURRENCY ACT (Regulations for the examination and test of coins of the currency of Canada); DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND TREASURY BOARD ACT (Regulations for the receipt of gold bullion at the Royal Canadian Mint refinery).

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE ACT. (R.S.C., 1927, c. 160)

NOTE.—Orders, rules and regulations for the government or administration of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police that are restricted in their effect to members of or persons attached to the force have been excluded from this Consolidation by section 9 (b) of The Statutory Orders and Regulations Order, 1949.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE ACT. (R.S.C., 1927, c. 131)**Regulations for the transportation of applicants for entry to the
Royal Military College and Canadian Services College
“Royal Roads”**

P.C. 3110

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

THURSDAY, the 8th day of July, 1948.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of National Defence and pursuant to the provisions of the Royal Military College Act, 1928, and of the Naval Service Act, 1944, is pleased to make the following Regulations for the transportation of applicants for entry to the Royal Military College of Canada and to the Canadian Services College “Royal Roads”, and they are hereby made and established accordingly:

**REGULATIONS FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF APPLICANTS FOR ENTRY TO THE
ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA AND TO THE CANADIAN
SERVICES COLLEGE “ROYAL ROADS”**

1. An applicant for entry to the Royal Military College of Canada and to the Canadian Services College “Royal Roads” shall, when instructed to report for interview and medical examination, be entitled to transportation and accommodation by rail from the railway station in Canada nearest to his home to the place to which he is ordered to report, and return.

2. The type of transportation and accommodation provided in accordance with the next preceding paragraph shall be determined by reference to the appropriate Regulations for the time being in force for the Canadian Army Active Force as if the applicant for entry were a 2nd lieutenant of the Canadian Army Active Force proceeding on duty.

3. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to apply to an applicant for entry who, at the time of his application, is serving in one of the permanent components of His Majesty’s Canadian forces.

N. A. ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

ROYAL ROADS—CANADIAN SERVICES COLLEGE

See ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE ACT.

RULES OF PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE

See ADMIRALTY ACT, 1934; EXCHEQUER COURT ACT; PRIZE COURT RULES;
SUPREME COURT ACT; INCOME TAX APPEAL BOARD; TARIFF BOARD ACT;
TRANSPORT COMMISSIONERS, BOARD OF.

RULES OF THE ROAD

See SHIPPING (Canada Shipping Act).

~~Gov. Doc~~
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Publications

515972
Canada. Privy Council
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Consolidation: 1949, v.3 (L-R)

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